# textile



See you at the 19th Southern Textile Exposition Oct. 1-5 in Greenville's Textile Hall

# bulletin

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#### JACOBS CASTEEL DOBBY CORDS

Give You These Great Improvements

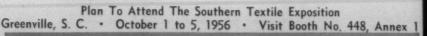


Open End Cast right to wire core. Will not pull out. Eliminates "S" hooks. Also available with closed eye.

**Nylon Braid** Gives dobby cord a wearing surface that outlasts cotton by far. Available in No. 8 (8/32") and No. 7 (7/32") diameters.

Turnbuckle That Really Locks. Simplifies harness frame adjustment.

Jacobs Casteel and Wire-Reinforced Dobby Cords are also available with cotton-braided wearing surface, in No. 8 and No. 7 diameters.





CUTS



The Bullard Clark Company



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# EEDER-RO

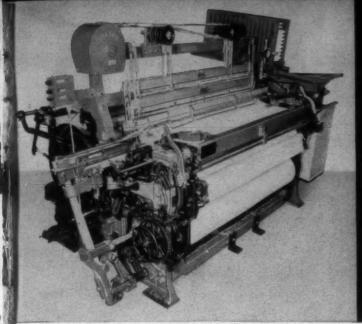
Yes, Veeder-Root is a permanent resident of Greenville S. C. . . . with complete office, stock, and repair facilities in this modern building just outside town on the Spartanburg Highway.

So when you need new counters . . . or when any of your present Veeder-Root Counters need servicing . . . just get in touch with Veeder-Root,

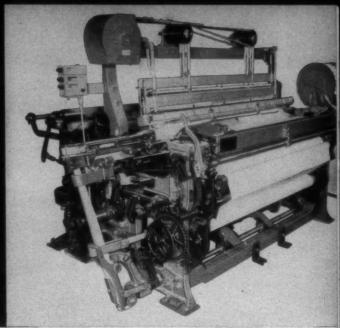
Greenville, and your needs will be met by our sales and service people who are always ready to help you.

Drop in at Veeder-Root's booth, No. 107, at the Southern Textile Exposition, where as usual you will find all "the things that count" . . . and all the latest improvements and advancements in textile counter design. Be seeing you.

VEEDER-ROOT INC., HARTFORD 2, CONN. · GREENVILLE, S. C.
CHICAGO 6, ILL. · NEW YORK 19, N. Y. · LOS ANGELES · SAN FRANCISCO · MONTREAL 2, CANADA · Offices and Agents in Principal Cities

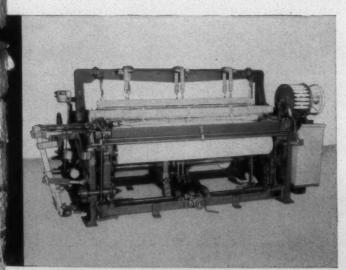


50" X-2 weaving spun rayon blends, featuring new Filling Magazine.



50" X-2 weaving filament yarns equipped with conventional Rotary Battery and new double-roll Take-Up.

## DRAPER TO EXHIBIT NEW RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENTS AT GREENVILLE



Draper Corporation will exhibit three looms at the Southern Textile Exposition. Many of the constructions on these looms are being shown for the first time. All are designed to increase production and efficiency, provide greater loom versatility and reduce labor and maintenance costs.

The exhibit will feature a new Automatic Filling Magazine (which eliminates the conventional type battery); a Pneumatic Thread Clearing device; a new Take-Up mechanism; new and improved Parallel Motions; and other assemblies which contribute to better loom performance. For the latest in weaving aids, see the Draper exhibit at the Southern Textile Exposition; booths #134-#135-#136.

82" XP-2 wide sheeting loom incorporating all of the latest improvements.



DRAPER RPORATION

HOPEDALE, MASS.

ATLANTA, GA. GREENSBORO, N. C. SPARTANBURG, S. C. Automatic Filling Magazine ... currently on mill trial.



Pneumatic Thread Clearer currently on mill trial.



#### **BARBER-COLMAN**

will exhibit at the nineteenth SOUTHERN **TEXTILE EXPOSITION** 

GREENVILLE, S. C. OCTOBER 1st to 5th, 1956

#### 40" DW LARGE-PACKAGE WARPER

The general idea of larger packages, popular in recent years, has led to the development of a new Super-Speed Warper capable of winding beams up to 40" head diameter. This machine, which provides economies through producing more loom beams per set, will be demonstrated in action.

#### 66" FSH WARP DRAWING MACHINE

This Barber-Colman machine draws-in new warp through drop wires, heddles, and reed all in one operation. Selection is accomplished automatically from a metal pattern strip punched in accordance with the designer's draft. Numerous applications and advantages will be shown.

#### MODEL "M" WARP TYING MACHINE

This new type of machine, which is made in ten sizes from 36" to 126" length, ties-in the full width of the warp in one operation. It works directly back of the loom, and is available in several types to handle cotton, spun yarns, filaments, or synthetic yarn from a flat sheet or from an end-and-end lease.

see these Cost-Saving Machines in Operation

BOOTH 254

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS

# A NEW MACHINE

# PEDDER-SHAKER

# OPENER

MADE BY
LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.
COLUMBUS, GA., U.S.A.

To Deal with a New Problem...

The constantly increasing amount of fine pepper trash in cotton

SEE IT AT THE ALDRICH BOOTH IN GREENVILLE



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Fast service all the time

There's no better time to order

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Textile chemicals

You get dependably uniform quality from Westvaco because our fully-integrated facilities give us complete production control. And you are assured of fast deliveries from our strategically located plant at South Charleston, W. Va.

At Westvaco, too, you'll find a friendly concern for your day-to-day problems translated into close expediting of rush orders and prompt expert technical service when you need them.

Those are the chief reasons why so many textile producers, great and small, buy consistently from Westvaco. A spot order will demonstrate how well we can serve you.

#### CAUSTIC SODA:

Liquid 73%; Liquid 50%, Regular, Rayon and Low-Chloride Grade; Flake, Solid and Ground, 76% Na<sub>o</sub>O

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION Greenville, South Carolina



COLLECTO-VAC · OPEN-AIRE CREEL · TRAVELING CLEANERS · AIR CONDITIONING

# See C&K at 141

# Booth 141

Southern
Textile
Exposition
Greenville, S.C.



# Newest M-P Looms running on Cotton Dress Goods

Latest developments in C&K's Multi-Purpose Loom design will be in operation at the Greenville Show. One will be the M-P Automatic Bobbin-Changing Dobby Cotton Dress Goods Loom shown above. This loom is 56" between swords, 20 harness (15 32" gauge), 4 x 1 box.

The other M-P Loom on exhibition will be an Auto-

The other M-P Loom on exhibition will be an Automatic Bobbin-Changing Dobby Convertible type . . . 56" between swords, 20 harness (15/32" gauge). This

loom is convertible from 1 x 1 to 2 x 1, vice versa. Come into Booth 141 and see for yourself the Multiple-Profit opportunities in C&K's Multi-Purpose design . . . the only loom design that enables you to convert overnight from plain to fancy fabrics and back again, at the changing whims of the market. See for yourself that this is the Most Protection you can get for the competitive future of your mill.

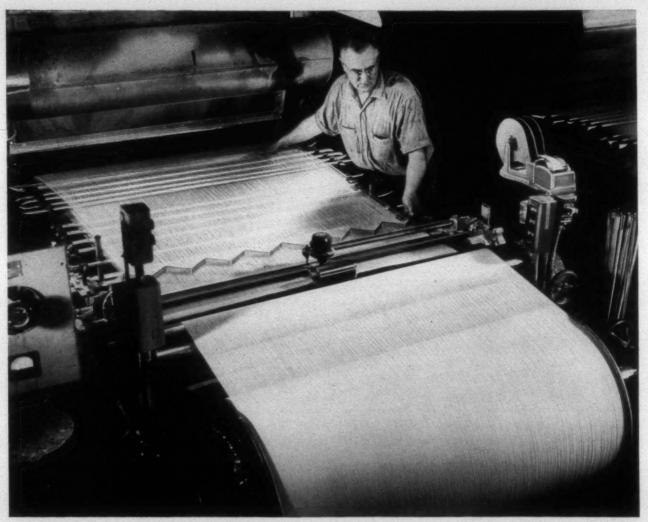
CROMPTON KNOWLES



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Crompton & Knowles of Canada Limited, Montreal, Quebec

# You get good fibre lay and a tough, smooth size film with...

#### **GLOBE® PEARL STARCHES**



Operator notes more uniform film applied by Globe Pearl Starch.

Globe Starches are clean and uniform. You can depend on them to produce a high grade warp.

The viscosity of Globe thick boiling starches stays constant during continuous pumping and circulation, giving maximum warp strength and weavability.

Globe brand starches are particularly indicated on heavy goods. Shedding can be minimized and chafing practically eliminated by the tough size film you get with Globe. Also, there are special Globe Starches for use in homogenizers, which give excellent results. Ask the man from Corn Products. Ready to assist you in any way, he has at his disposal the most complete laboratory and technical facilities in the industry. The man from Corn Products can also provide engineering service for the installation of bulk-handling equipment. Write or phone for information, there is no obligation.



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Corn Products makes these famous starches for the textile industry— Eagle • Foxhead • Globe • Hercules • Ten-O-Film • Globe Dextrines & Gums versatile light-fast non-dusting direct dye

National Solantine Orange EGL

> As a self shade National Solantine Orange EGL has much to commend it: Very good-to-excellent fastness to light, mercerizing, cold water spotting, sea water bleeding, hot pressing and rubbing plus good wash fastness.

> As a component in mixtures for tans and browns, National Solantine Orange EGL has the unique property of contributing exceptional light fastness to compound shades while retaining its other desirable properties.

This National Dye is unaffected by metals in the dyebath, may be applied at low temperature, levels well and discharges to an excellent white with neutral discharge paste.

We want you to have a working sample of this National direct dye so you can try it alone or as a component at your first opportunity. Our nearest office will fill your request.

ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
40 RECTOR STREET, NEW YORK 6, N.Y.

Boston Providence Charlotte Chicago San Francisco Atlanta Portland, Ore. Greensboro Philadelphia Richmond Cleveland Los Angeles Columbus, Ga. New Orleans Chattanooga Toronto



# Watch for next month's announcement

# The first new development in vat printing in 30 years

A method now in development for high-speed printing with improved quality and processing over present vat printing methods

Next month, in this magazine, there will be an announcement briefly describing this remarkable new experimental vat printing process. This new process has been developed and field-evaluated by Du Pont. These trials have indicated that you will get betterquality vat printing. Be sure to keep in touch with your Du Pont representative for full details-and watch for next month's announcement. E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyes & Chemicals Div., Wilmington 98, Delaware.

After announcement, you may get information from our district offices:

#### DISTRICT OFFICES

Atlanta, Georgia....1261 Spring Street, N. W. Charlotte, N. C. .........427 West 4th Street Chicago, Illinois......7 South Dearborn Street Los Angeles, California.....2930 E. 44th Street Philadelphia Pappa. 

Du Pont Dyes



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING ... THROUGH CHEMISTRY



AFTER ONLY THREE YEARS
MORE THAN 70 MILLS, OPERATING
OVER 450,000 SPINDLES OF
SACO-LOWELL

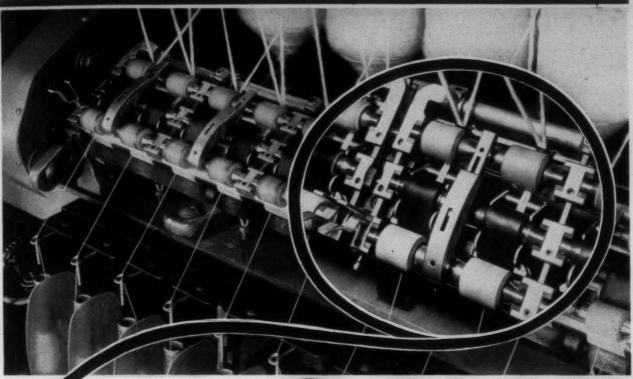
GWALTNEY SPINNING
are producing stronger, more even yarns of highest possible

quality at important reductions in cost.

There is a definite Gwaltney trend in the spinning industry. A
Saco-Lowell Sales Engineer will be glad to discuss it with you.



TEX



#### No gradual build-up of drag as experienced with anti-friction rolls

- More uniform yarn-due to concentricity and free
- 5/8" dia. rolls afford good cushion - no buffing problems
- Low bearing replacement cost
- Reduced cleaning
- Reduced oiling
- Perfect alignment

**ON PRODUCTION COSTS** AND INCREASE QUALITY

WITH THE

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2,769,500 spindles are now operating with Whitehead Permalube cap bar nebs and saddles and Bouligny hardened steel rolls.

The Mills in which this equipment is installed report a 30 to 40% return on their investment.

The Bouligny Tru-Draft System is now complete from roller beam up-with Drafts up to 50.

Our trained technical staff can assist you on any spinning problem.

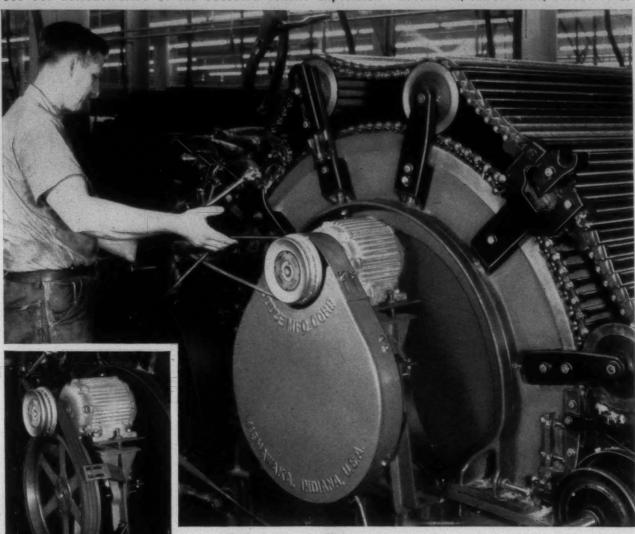
BE SURE TO VISIT OUR BOOTH AT THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION GREENVILLE, S. C.—OCT. 1ST TO 5TH

HARDENED STEEL ROLLS . ROLLER STANDS . PERMALUBE NEBS AND SADDLES . CRADLES . COMPOUND GEARING CYLINDERS . CYLINDER BALL BEARINGS . BALL BEARING TENSION PULLEYS . LIFTER RODS AND BUSHINGS PERMALITE SEPARATORS

#### **BOULIGN**

DIVISION OF R. H. BOULIGNY, INC. CHARLOTTE, N. C.

See Our Demonstration at the Southern Textile Exposition — Greenville, So. Carolina, October 1-5.



# Components of Dodge FLEXIDYNE Card Drive

- Flexidyne, keyed to motor shaft
- Pedestal, supporting motor
- V-flat drive
- Aluminum stripper pulley
- Aluminum guard

A complete package, ready to install.

# NEW Drive REVOLUTIONIZES CARD PERFORMANCE... STARTS SOFTLY ... ACCELERATES QUICKLY TO FULL SPEED ... AVOIDS EXCESSIVE STRAIN

Flexidyne, heart of this new complete Card Drive by Dodge, picks up the load smoothly...protects machinery and motor against shock and overload...delivers 100% efficiency during running cycle. Flexidyne, the Dry Fluid Drive, eliminates need for high torque motors and expensive controls, saves power, provides a new and better way to drive textile machines.

Note the special aluminum pulley mounted

on Flexidyne housing, enabling quick, convenient operation of stripper. Pedestal has adjustable motor base to control tension on V-belts. You should have the full story of all the advantages of the new Dodge Flexidyne Card Drive. Ask your local Dodge Distributor, or write us, for new illustrated Bulletin A-653.

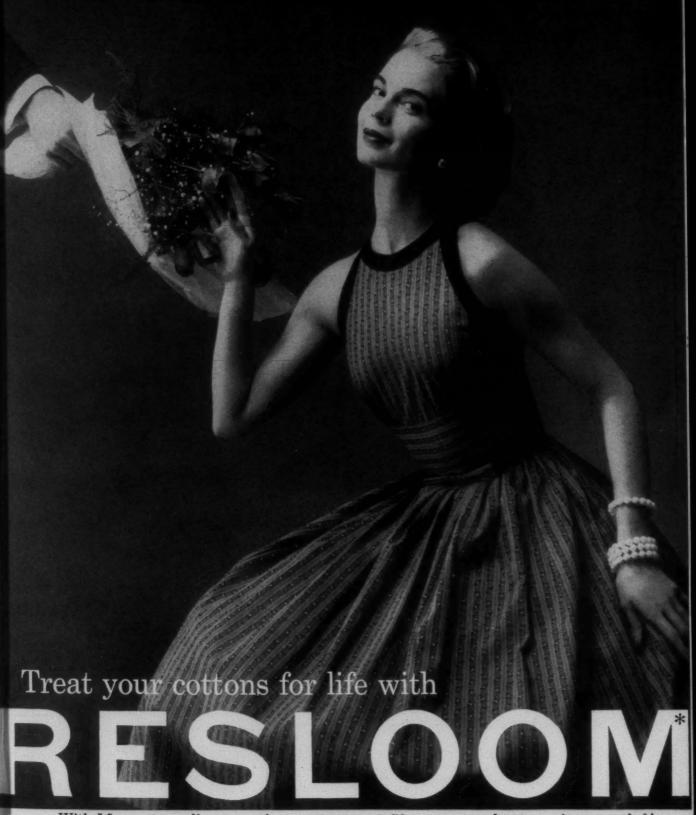
DODGE MANUFACTURING CORPORATION 6700 Union Street, Mishawaka, Indiana



CALL THE TRANSMISSIONEER, your local Dodge Distributor. Factory trained by Dodge, he can give you valuable assistance on new, cost-saving methods. Look for his name under "Power Transmission Machinery" in your classified telephone directory, or write us.



of Mishawaka, Ind.



With Monsanto cyclic urea resin... RESLOOM E-50... your washout worries are ended!



The outstanding effectiveness and durability of Resloom E-50 is becoming the talk of the industry. When cottons are treated with this Monsanto resin, they require little or no ironing-even after repeated laundering.

A Resloom finish also demonstrates longlasting crush resistance and dimensional sta-

Ordinary modified urea formaldehyde resin reacts with itself. Not Resloom E-50. Monsanto designed its thermosetting resin to react exclusively with the fabric. Active ingredients diffuse into the interior of cellulosic fibers and actually modify fiber characteristics.

Call in Monsanto for expert counsel on how to "treat your cottons for life." In addition to Resloom E-50, Monsanto also supplies melamine finishing resins, tradenamed Resloom HP and M-75, as well as Catalyst AC for stepping up curing efficiency. Write on your letterhead for technical bulletin and experimental samples. Monsanto Chemical Company, Plastics Division, Room 1021, Spring-field 2, Massachusetts.

# "HOLYOKE" EMBOSSING ROLLS



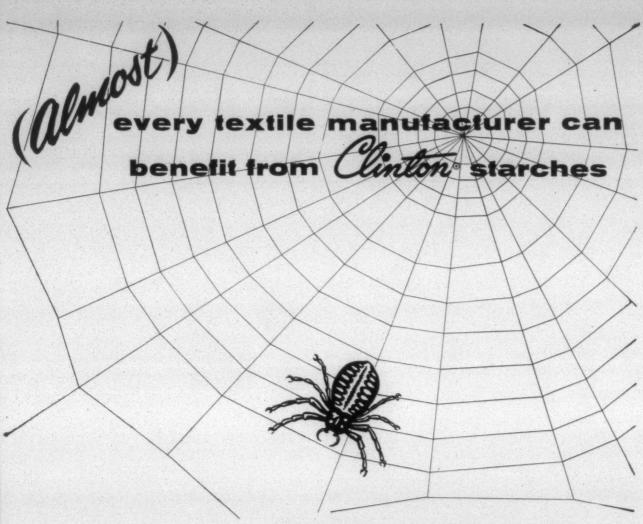
Established

# HOLYOKE MACHINE COMPANY

EMBOSSING ROLLS for the PAPER and TEXTILE INDUSTRIES WATER FILTRATION EQUIPMENT

HOLYOKE, MASSACHUSETTS

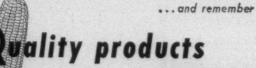
TEXT



#### THOUGH OF NO CONCERN TO THIS

MASTER WEAVER, warp sizing is often the key operation in textile manufacture. Clinton starches answer every common requirement for warp sizing. Because of their uniform high quality, Clinton starches can be depended on to permit high weaving efficiency under a wide range of conditions. It's a fact that many mills use Clinton starches as a standard of comparison.

In the finishing operation, too, Clinton starches provide a consistently dependable means of producing the precise hand or weight which various fabrics may require. Make the most of your investment in machinery by relying on quality starches by Clinton.



technical service in connection with your specific problems is available without obligation.

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CLINTON CORN PROCESSING COMPANY CLINTON, IOWA



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Howard Bros. Engineering and Research Laboratory is devoted exclusively to the development of Card Clothing that meets, in every detail, your particular needs..."tailor-made" Card Clothing that guarantees the utmost in efficient production of high quality fabrics.

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Converting size by mechanical means rather than thermal is the modern way to make a better, more uniform size at lower cost. Hundreds of progressive mills have proved it to their complete satisfaction.

A Gaulin Homogenizer converts size particles under tremendous speed and pressure. Makes them more uniform and stable.

And that's where the savings begin. First, you get closer viscosity control. You use less starch, steam and supervision. Less hard size. And can store your size as long as 48 hours.

But just as important, Gaulin-Homogenized Size penetrates yarn better, more uniformly — makes a marked improvement in the quality of your warp yarn.

Experience proves that most Gaulins pay for themselves in from 6 to 18 months. We'll be glad to install a Gaulin Homogenizer for you on a guaranteed performance basis. Whether you're making

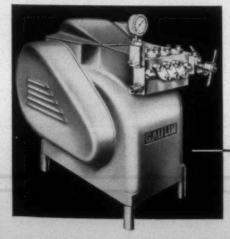
cottons, worsteds or synthetics, write for more information.

MANTON-GAULIN MFG. CO., INC. 66 Garden Street, Everett 49, Mass.

Southern Representative: W. A. Hewitt, P. O. Box 961, Greenville, S. C.

#### Here are some of America's Leading Mills Using Gaulin Homogenizers

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# Gaulin

#### HOMOGENIZERS

WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF HOMOGENIZERS, TRIPLEX STAINLESS-STEEL HIGH PRESSURE PUMPS, AND COLLOID MILLS



# E DE

#### -for a more colorful world



This year, nations the world over join to salute the pioneering work of William Henry Perkin. One hundred years ago, the young English labora-

tory assistant—while experimenting with derivatives of the distillates of coal tar—found a method to make the first synthetic dye.

He carried his discovery from research to reality. Within a bare six months, silk dyeing—with Perkin's Mauve—was a practicality.

Inspired by Perkin's achievement, the synthetic dyestuff industry soon grew—and with it grew a whole profession of chemists. Research carried on by these specialists advanced scores of industries—from medicines to synthetic fibers—and formed the basis of Organic Chemistry as we know it today.

The Dyestuff Industry acknowledges its direct debt to William Henry Perkin, as synthetic dyes—in their endless applications in textiles, papers, leathers, plastics, paints, and inks—day by day contribute to a more colorful world.



#### from Research to Reality

We at GAF are proud of our part in the thriving Dyestuff Industry. The history of our progress—from the introduction of synthetic dyes on the American market, to the perfection of the latest dyeing methods—gives real meaning to our motto.

Our present line of products, manufactured at Linden, New Jersey, and at Rensselaer, New York, is recognized and established in each field of application. Major product groups of particular interest are:

ALGOSOL®—water-soluble leuco esters of vat dyes for dyeing and printing cotton, rayon, silk, wool, some of the newer synthetic fibers, and (just recently and successfully) leather.

CELLITON®—disperse dyes for general use in dyeing and printing acetate, nylon, and other synthetic fibers.

FAST COLOR SALTS AND BASES—for dyeing and printing cotton and rayon with bright shades combined with good fastness properties.

FASTUSOL®—direct dyes of good (5) or better light fastness for dyeing cotton, rayon, silk, paper and leather.

GENACRYL®—straight water-soluble basic dyes of a new type which give bright strong shades on acrylic fibers characterized by very good light and wet fastness.

HELIO®—pigments of excellent fastness to light for coloring and coating paper and for coloring synthetic fibers in the mass.

HELIOGEN®—phthalocyanine pigments of exceptional fastness to light, acid, alkali, and chlorine for coloring paint, plastics, paper, and synthetic fibers in the mass.

<code>INDANTHRENE®</code>—vat dyes of exceptional fastness to light, washing and chlorine for dyeing and printing mainly cotton and rayon.

NAPHTOLS—insoluble azo dyes of fairly-good to excellent fastness properties formed in a two-step process on cotton and rayon.

PALATINE®—metallized acid dyes of very good fastness properties dyed on wool from a strongly acid bath; used also on silk, nylon and leather.

RAPIDOGEN®-stabilized azoic compounds for printing cotton and rayon.

SOLAR®—fast to light, water-dispersible pigments prepared from phosphotung-state-molybdate lakes of basic dyes used for tinting paper.

SUPRALAN®—neutral-dyeing premetallized acid dyestuffs for dyeing wool and synthetics.

Complete information and technical service are always gladly offered.





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OK SERVICE—Top flight textile research men working with the finest of modern laboratory facilities develop better textile starches for you . . . carefully control formulae uniformity. A fleet of Hubinger planes bring OK field laboratories and expert textile technicians right to your door . . . and fast.

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# EVEN-DRAFT\* Drawing Frame

The world's most modern drawing frame, producing extremely even sliver at speeds up to 300 feet per minute.

# ALUDDIAN.

# MOVELTY

The best known novelty twister equipped with the latest accessories: rocker motion, Duplex splash yarn and C-1 novelty yarn attachments.

FILL-MASTER\*

FILL-MASTER\*

FILL-MASTER\*

Filling Bobbin Winder

Filling Bobbin Whitin's

The lastest addition to Whitin's

The lastest additi

Several of Whitin's latest contributions to the advancement of textile technology, including three new machines, will be shown publicly for the first time at the 19th Annual Southern Textile Exposition at Greenville, S. C., October 1 – 5. Embodied in these machines are developments and

improvements which will mean increased production,

#### CHANGEOVERS AND REPAIRS

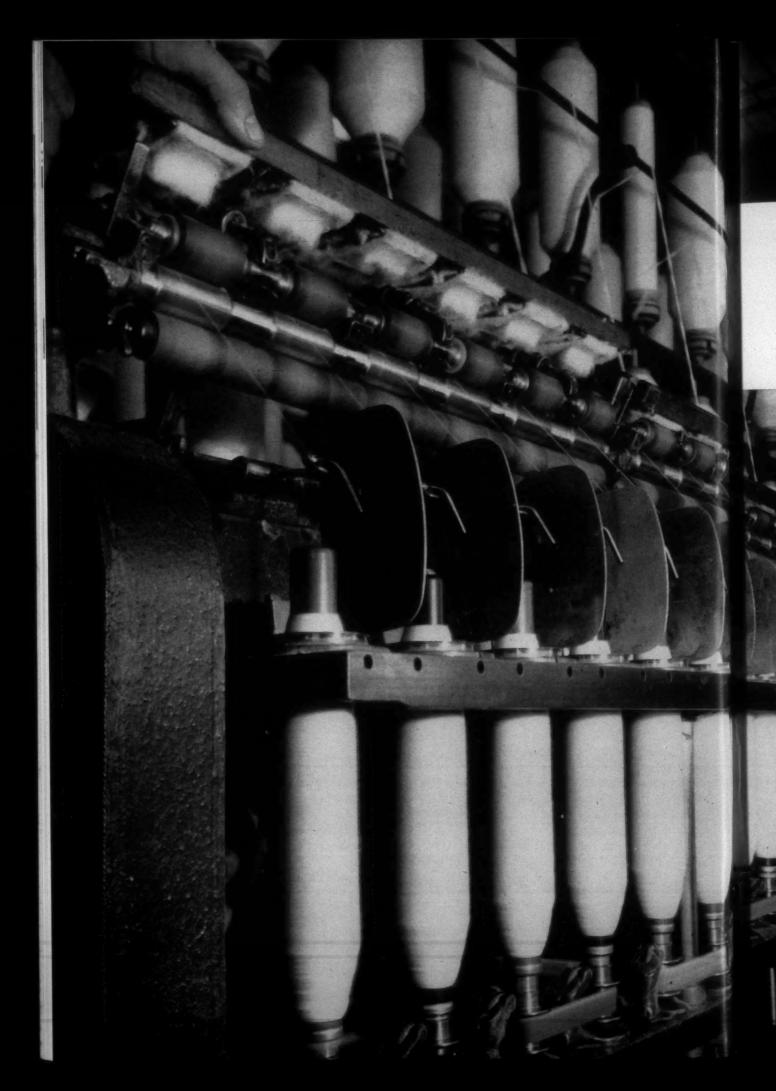
A special display of changeover assemblies applied to a spinning frame. Also, a representative display from the million plus repair and replacement parts available from Whitin.

lower costs and greater profits to the textile industry. Many new accessories and replacement parts designed to modernize machinery and increase efficiency will also be shown. These latest products of Whitin Research are the machines and equipment which are setting today the standards which will be adopted by the mills of tomorrow.

# See them at the SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION Annex #4 · Spaces 818-820 · OCTOBER 1-5 WORKS

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, N.C. . ATLANTA, GA. . SPARTANBURG, S.C. . DEXTER, ME.



# Lap ups reduced 4 to 1 with DAYCO cots

That's the record for one southern mill\* after extensive tests of Dayco Cots. Regardless of weather—hot, cold, muggy or rainy—high humidity or low, Dayco Cots minimized lapping 4 to 1 over other cots.

Even in "dog days", when control of humidity was next to impossible, Dayco Cots stayed dry, never becoming gummy or sticky. Principal reason is the exclusive Dayco construction. Made of finest synthetic rubber compounds, Daycos have no large rough fillers that cause excessive lap ups and ends down or ingredients that become soft and sticky on highly humid days. Daycos are saving a lot of downtime for mills everywhere.

Why don't you make a money-saving test? Write Dayton Rubber Company, Textile Div., 401 South Carolina National Bank Building, Greenville, S. C.

\* Name on request

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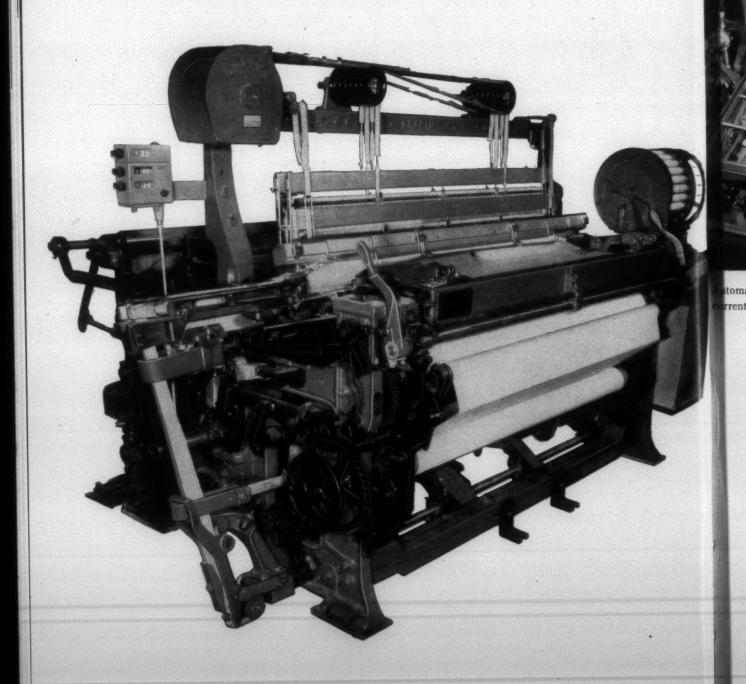


# NEW FEATURES INCREASE. EF

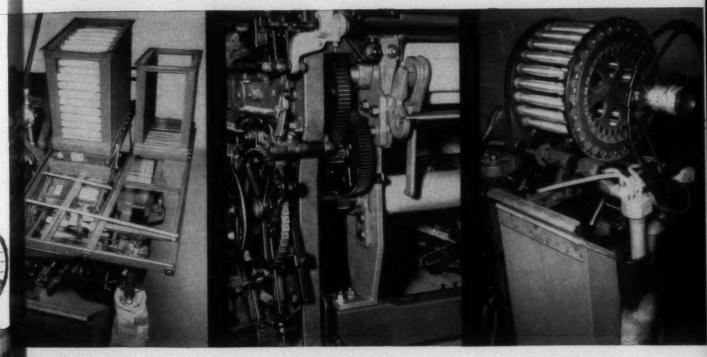
New developments in loom mechanisms make the Draper X-2 model loom adaptable to a greater range of fabrics.

It is now possible to weave fine cottons or synthetics equally well on one loom.

The Double Roll Take-Up, separate Wind-Up, Linkage Type Parallel, Clock Spring Top, Center Fork Motion, and many other loom refinements combine to make the Draper X-2 the most versatile loom in the world today.



# OF THE DRAPER X-2 MODEL LOOM



tomatic Filling Magazine . . . rrently on mill trial.

Double Roll Take-Up . . . currently available.

Pneumatic Thread Clearer . . . currently on mill trial.

The latest product of Draper research, the Automatic Filling Magazine, completely eliminates the conventional rotary type battery. Reduced labor costs, cleaner yarns and fewer cloth seconds are among the advantages derived from its use.

Another added feature, the Pneumatic Thread Clearer, removes loose filling ends automatically. This Thread Clearer reduces drag-ins and other imperfections caused by filling waste being drawn into the weave.

## DRAPER CORPORA

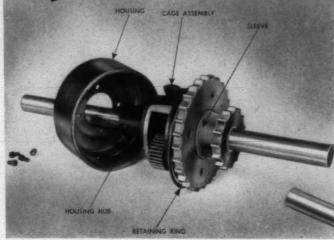
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# ANTI-FRICTION BEARING COMPOUND



FOR ROVING FRAMES
BY
SACO-LOWELL

- Lubricated by grease fittings at sleeve, cage, and housing.
  - 2. Lint shield and retained ring prevent lint from entering housing.
    - Completely redesigned internal gearing is more compact than ever, without sacrificing ruggedness or requiring changes in overall frame gearing.
      - 4. Re-greasing is required but once every 3 months under 3-shift operation and is easily injected into the compound through three grease fittings.



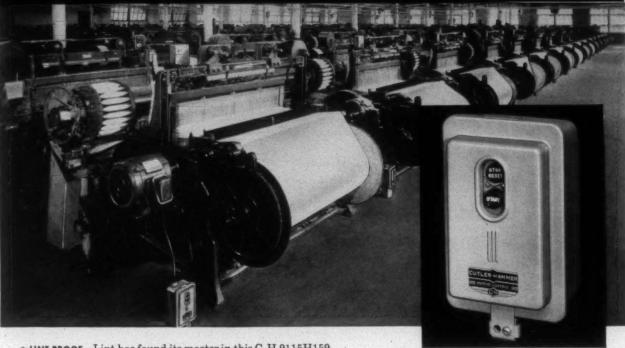
Other improved components including: Bronze thrust washers, driving sprocket, inner races and new back arm, keys, and a collar.

This new anti-friction bearing compound is another development of Saco-Lowell's continuing research to develop and produce better assemblies which improve existing equipment, lower operating costs and help mills increase their profits. Continued evidence that "It Pays to Use Genuine Saco-Lowell Repair Parts."



TEX

#### KEEP YOUR LOOMS WEAVING with the CUTLER-HAMMER LOOM SWITCH



- LINT-PROOF—Lint has found its master in this C-H 9115H159 loom switch. The triple-gasketed switch cover clamps securely to the case and is drawn tight with a single captive cover screw.
- DEPENDABLE OVERLOAD PROTECTION—Every C-H loom switch features the famous Cutler-Hammer eutectic alloy overload protection. This free-tripping, tamper-proof over-load protection will work the loom motor at top efficiency ... safely. This amazing overload protection instantly senses a damaging overload, but eliminates nuisance tripping.
- SHOCK & VIBRATION PROOF—Inside and out, the rugged Cutler-Hammer Loom Switch is built to take it. The switch mechanism floats on live rubber bushings, sparing the mechanism from impact shocks and machine vibrations. A steel framework supports the all-steel operating mechanism . . . all enclosed in a tough, drawn steel case and cover.
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- RESISTS CORROSION—The Cutler-Hammer Loom Switch uses plated steel members and springs of stainless steel to resist corrosion. The case and cover are bonderized, assur-

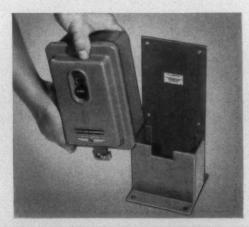
resist corrosion. The case and cover are bonderized, assuring a lifetime of rust resistance even in the high temperature and humidity of the weave room.

Ask your Authorized Cutler-Hammer Distributor to show you this Cutler-Hammer Loom Switch. Compare it with any other and you too will agree, "For dependable loom performance—use C-H control."

CUTLER-HAMMER, Inc., 1455 St. Paul Avenue, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin.



- · LINT-PROOF
- DEPENDABLE OVERLOAD PROTECTION
  - SHOCK & VIBRATION PROOF
- EASIER INSTALLATION & INSPECTION
  - RESISTS CORROSION
  - HIGH-BACK STEEL PEDESTAL



• HIGH-BACK STEEL PEDESTAL — This high-back, steel pedestal provides a solid foundation for floor mounted loom switch . . . it supports the switch from top to bottom, not just at the bottom. Being made of steel (not cast iron) it won't crack off when accidentally struck by a warp truck or kicked.

Visit our booth 429 at the Southern Textile Exposition October 1-5, Greenville, S. C.



## AFTER TEN YEARS: TOP PERFORMANCE VIRTUALLY NO MAINTENANCE COSTS

Yarn production costs go down when spindle performance stays high. Recent surveys demonstrate that Marquette Anti-Friction Bearing Spindles stand up through long service and continuous operation. In the mill shown above, replacement and repairs averaged less than a penny per spindle over a ten-year period.

Marquette Anti-Friction Spindles, for all textiles, have an exclusive full-floating footstep bearing. We'll be glad to arrange for a test demonstration in your mill to prove that they will produce more yarn at lower cost.

Representatives: WILLIAM P. RUSSELL, BOX 778, ATLANTA, GA. C. H. WHITE, MOUNT HOLLY RD., ROUTE 6, CHARLOTTE, N. C. R. MICHAEL TURNER, 100 CHESTNUT STREET, CLINTON, S. C.



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## Improved LOOM PARTS

#### ust what is HFL Engineering?

We define it as: "The intelligent blending of <u>creative ideas</u>
with the wisdom that comes from experience"

In designing and making loom parts, it has been the undeviating purpose of this company for 69 years to improve them . . . to make them better. Sometimes the improvement is in the form of a design change, sometimes the improvement primarily consists of using better materials — and sometimes, of course, it is a combination of both.

In this day of increasing cost per yard of woven goods — due to the high cost of labor and equipment — it is just good business sense to reduce your purchases of frequently-replaced loom parts by using parts that are properly designed and engineered.

Our competent Engineering Staff, working directly with many of the leading Overseers of Weaving of the country, is in constant contact with actual loom parts problems. Each HFL part, therefore, is individually tailored for its own particular requirements.

We offer you this service. Why not take advantage of our modern highly-developed facilities for producing proven parts . . . known everywhere as "HFL Improved Loom Parts"?



Herman J. Malafey, Chief, Inspection Dept.

An HFL engineer for nearly 40 years, he served as "right hand engineer" to Homer F. Livermore in developing the HFL Improved Laom Parts which laid the foundation for the company's outstanding reputation. No loom part today can get by Mr. Malafey's department unless it's right!

Better because they're better engineered

working on textile machine design and engineering, weaving problems, loom operation and efficiency. Mr. Urquhart and his staff of capable young engineers are responsible for the research and development work of the company.

L. George Urquhart, Chief Engineer

Joining H. F. Livermore Corporation in 1947, Mr. Urquhart came to us with a rich

background of technical and engineering

experience gained entirely in the textile

industry. After taking post-graduate work

at Worcester Polytechnical Institute, and at Rhode Island School of Design, he

spent several years in the engineering departments of two of the country's leading manufacturers of textile machinery.

He then served for a number of years in

a textile engineering consulting firm,

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HFL

H. F. LIVERMORE CORPORATION

IMPROVED LOOM PARTS

ESTABLISHED 1887



Universal Headless Package Unirail Uptwisters at the Atwater Division of Hess, Goldsmith & Co., Inc.,

Plymouth, Pennsylvania. Shown uptwisting nylon with even transfer from pirns to large headless packages.

## "Greater Flexibility ... Top Quality Yarn with Headless Package Unirail "Uptwisters"

Take the word of management at the Atwater Division of Hess, Goldsmith & Co., Inc., Plymouth, Pennsylvania

The Atwater Division of Hess, Goldsmith & Co., Inc., throws yarns of many different deniers and twists for many customers. A flexible uptwister that will produce top quality yarn is of obvious advantage in this type of operation.

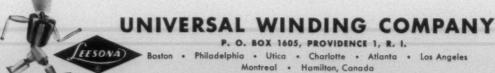
In the words of Mr. E. J. Schellenberg, Jr., of the

"We are very pleased with our two installations of Universal Headless Package Unirail Uptwisters. They produce top quality yarn, and are extremely flexible allowing for many different yarn constructions. The

labor cost reductions of large headless packages are very substantial, and the advantages gained by superior yarn quality are even greater."

#### For your own operations

you'll find the Universal Headless Package Unirail Uptwister a profit-paying investment. For further facts on the Universal Headless Package Unirail Uptwister write for free Bulletin 501 or see your Universal representative.



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Get twice the continuous running time . . . cut

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(Visit the VICTOR BOOTH 218 at the GREEN VILLE TEXTILE EXPOSITION Oct. 1-5)

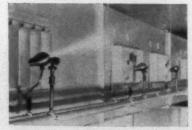




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GREENVILLE TEXTILE SUPPLY COMPANY—Hugh Z. Graham, T. M. Bailey, William L. Brigham, Eugene W. Ware, Marion Woods, C. Q. Mason, John T. Mason, James Poston, Homer Jordan, R. B. Dorman, Jr.

The McLEOD COMPANIES offer maintenance, repair and operating supplies for the textile industry in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee. Our trained representatives, calling on all textile mills in this area, offer valuable advice, a wealth of experience and the best in supplies.

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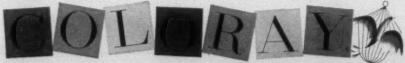
\*Tests under AATCC procedures prove amazing fastness powers of Coloray Turquoise and Peacock Blue.

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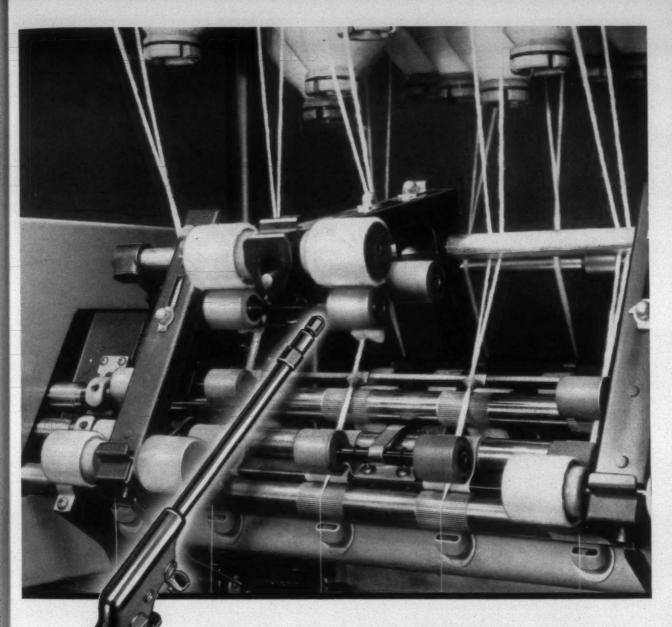


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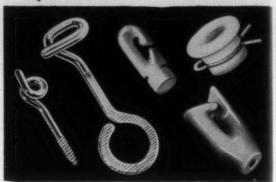
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Investigate this completely new idea for weighting and guiding your top rolls.

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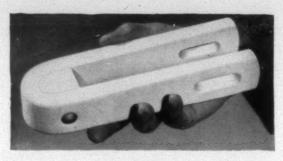
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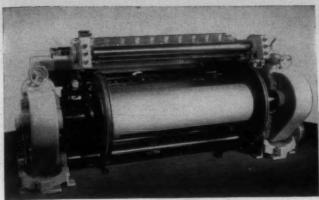
Through devotion to their assignments, they have inspired 15,000 others to work together in producing fabrics which reflect credit upon them as craftsmen in an old and honored industry.

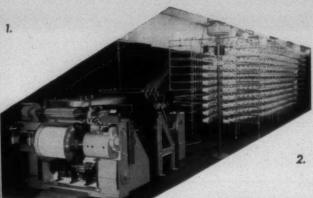




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### For One Machine or a Complete Installation You'll Do Better with Cocker

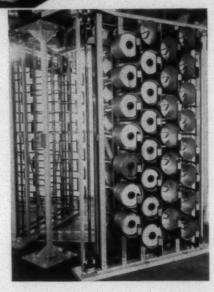
Shown here are only five of the modern machines in Cocker's line each the leader in its field. Cocker produces every piece of equipment you need for superior warp preparation — for every type of yarn. For over 40 years, Cocker has specialized in the designing and building of warp preparatory equipment and the name Cocker has become synonymous with the utmost in economy and efficiency.



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Cocker maintains its own foundry, metal shop, and machine shop . . . and Cocker's own superintendents and shop foremen provide close supervision on every step in the production line.



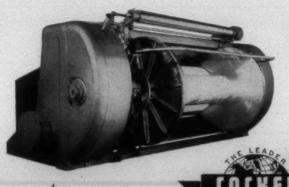
#### Shown here

- 1. New 32" Rayon Warper
- 2. New 21" Tricot Warper
- 3. New Cheese Creel
- 4. New 40" Cotton Warper
- 5. All-New Combination Cocker All-Purpose Slasher

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New England and Canadian Representative:

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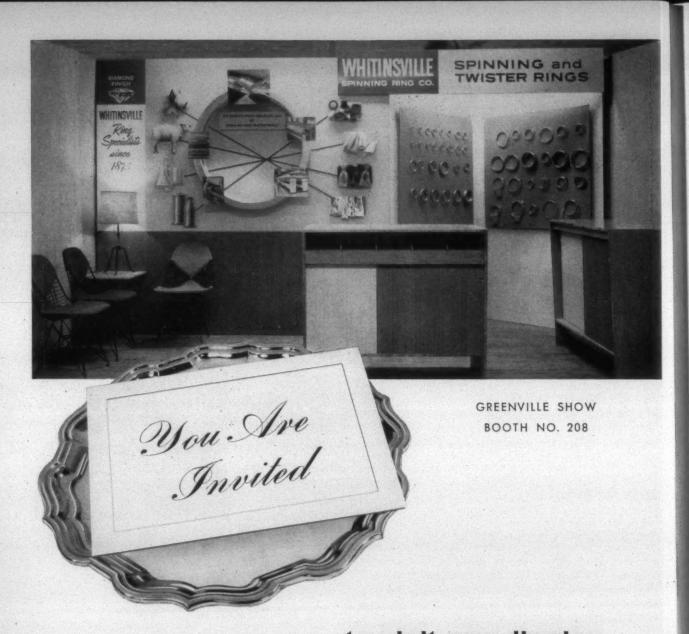
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Machine and Foundry

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TEXTILE BULLETIN . September 1956



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\*

## PROVED:

# Higher production More efficiency

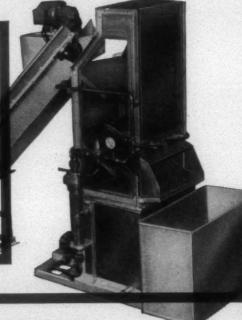
Cuts conditioning costs!

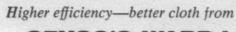
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Simplicity itself! The Seyco Warp lubricator roll turns in a trough of oil or melted wax. The warp sheet passes over the roll, picking up lubricant from the roll. The lubricant is then on the surface of the dried size film, which already contains all the softeners and plasticizers needed for an effective size. Warp lubricant goes where it is most

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Get complete details on the Niagara Twist Setter. Call your Seyco engineer!

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Investigate the outstanding advantages of making CANTEEN SERVICE available to your employees.

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Serving American Industry Coast to Coast

Through 160 Locally Owned and Managed Canteen Service Organizations

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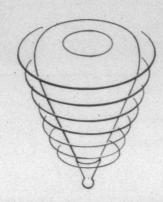
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Personnel of U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. have been very closely associated with the Top Drive principle in the bobbin art since its first introduction to American mills. In the manufacturing of these quills and warp bobbins we have developed a "know how" of which we are justly proud . . . and we offer the benefits of this valuable accumulated experience to any interested mill.

A competent U S Field Engineer will contact you promptly, on request.

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## mushing mulching

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Union organizing in the South presented the A.F.L.-C.I.O. executive council with one of its toughest problems, with only an "uncrystalized idea" as to how to meet it. Meany said it is "a matter of education," and not "in the nature of a war." He said the whole mental attitude of the South has to be changed, and the people have to be "convinced that trade unions make sense."

The whole economic base of the South is wrong, Meany asserted, and that must be changed, too, but "only with caution" and much "preliminary reconnoitering." He said a staff committee had been directed to prepare material for the next council meeting on "how the South can be organized." He admitted the large "impediments" are state right-to-work laws and the civil rights issue. Opposition to unions is not confined to industrialists, he said, but prevalent among rank-and-file workers, too.

The merged A.F.L.-C.I.O. is moving vigorously toward a much stronger stand on "civil rights," and to break down racial barriers in local situations. A charter will not be issued to a new union unless its constitution bars "discrimination" for any reason. It holds it is the "clear responsibility of the Federal Government to see that the Supreme Court ruling is complied with in every state and community."

The union executive council said it expects to collect and spend "the biggest labor political fund in history" in the coming campaign. The money will be spent for labor-endorsed heads of the ticket, and for labor-favored candidates for other offices. The goal is \$3 million, provided it can be raised in "voluntary" donations by members, or in allocations from union treasuries. A report showed the political committee has pledges so far this year of \$355,000.

Control of Congress next time is deemed more important by the top unionists than a friend in the White House. They are uncertain about defeating Eisenhower, but want to make sure the way is clear for more Davis-Bacon "riders" and no legislation covering pension and welfare funds. They look on the Davis-Bacon "rider" in the road building bill as their best, precedent-setting-achievement in the last Congress.

Among all figures in this Administration, Attorney General Brownell is probably the most offensive to Southern members of Congress and advocates of states' rights. Brownell has never concealed his tacit approval of the Supreme Court decisions in civil rights and integration cases.

Brownell is known by Southern House members to have been anxious to proceed by instant legal action to enforce the Supreme Court's integration decision as soon as rendered. No period of waiting, or of "peaceful adjustment" by local communities would have been allowed. The heavy hand of Federal court edicts and contempt citations would have been laid on state officials and school boards alike. Brownell was restrained only by the order of the President, who told him such activities would not be sanctioned.

Southern House members have reiterated the belief that Brownell's design was to build up a series of flagrant prosecutions in the South. They would be aimed at alleged violations of civil rights and refusal to integrate schools. The intent, they say, was to appeal to the Negro vote in Northern cities, and



"Com'on Ed . . . let's not just stand there admiring that DILLARD paper!"

## Dillard COMPANY

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induce Negroes to abandon their Democratic cleavage. They call it also a threat to state and county officials, and judges, to impede criminal presecutions where Negroes were charged as offenders.

Brownell is charged as well with prostituting the F.B.I. to political ends, and dragging it into politics. It is described by Southern members as the first time since the days of Harry Daugherty that the F.B.I. has been diverted from high standards and impartial action to engage in political service, or as Representative Henderson Lanham of Georgia said, "to try to garner the vote of the N.A.A.C.P. and its followers by interfering with the courts of a sovereign state."

The Eisenhower civil rights' program, says Senator Byrd, is the most iniquitous that has ever been proposed to the country. He said he had not favored the programs of Roosevelt and Truman either. He said Virginia will lead the South in an all-out fight to preserve segregated schools, and that the Supreme Court should not be deemed sacrosanct. His statement was inspired by some of the activity of Attorney General Brownell.

A.D.A. has pledged "enthusiastic support" of the Democratic ticket, as it has done in both national elections since its start in 1947. It describes itself as advocating the "liberal principles" of the New-Fair Deal. It said Mr. Eisenhower has had a "timid and negative approach" for needs at home, and "bungling in foreign affairs."

Renewed efforts to bring about geographical dispersal of industry by law to benefit barren and backward areas will start with the new Congress. The move will be resisted again as opening the way for pork barrel pressures on federal officials to use government procurement, tax favors, loans and other assistance to develop these areas to the detriment of others. It is pointed out that the resulting social and economic dislocations would weaken national security and impose hardship on already developed and settled communities and industries.

Impact of the steel strike settlement is gradually spreading in price increases, with an average of about \$8.50 a ton. Costs of tools and machinery parts are reflecting the price increase. Higher wage rates are spreading through the metal working industries as a result of the steel settlement, with the promise of a continuing rise in the costs of steel products over the next three or four months.

Full scale study of all federal tax laws has been started by the House Ways and Means Committee, covering both equities and administration. The study will focus on immediate effects and inequitities in present provisions. Committee members agree the top bracket of 91 per cent is too high, and favor a new maximum of 65 to 75 per cent. Belief exists that reductions should be made in middle and low income brackets, with many special exemptions eliminated.

Searching examination by Congress into monopolistic practices of labor unions is long overdue, says the National Association of Manufacturers. The inquiry should be focused on how unions should be regulated and controlled in the public interest, and also to end the double standard in application of antitrust laws. Without such application the unions are free to engage in boycotts, divide territory and exclude competition, and force employers to deal only with unionized contractors.

Violation of the anti-trust concept is carried much farther by the unions, the statement said, and allows activities wholly unrelated to legitimate activities. In dictating use of materials, work stoppages and plant shut-downs, the unions enjoy a monopoly greater than was envisioned when anti-trust laws were passed, and in which they may combine at will to exert tremendous economic power to the detriment of individuals and business activity.



Win a rousing cheer for your cottons and rayons with A.A.P.'s

### NEW VAT BROWN

#### Amanthrene\* Supra Brown FCF

A warm chocolate brown of new richness and depth. Ideal for vat dyeing of cottons and rayons. Excellent build-up properties...outstanding fastness to washing, light and chlorine or peroxide bleaching. Available in paste and dispersible powder forms.

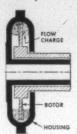


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## For the Textile Industry's Use

#### Flexidyne Card Drive



Dry Fluid Driv

A new and improved card drive, designed to solve the textile mill operator's problem of giving a soft start to the heavy inertia card mechanism, is being introduced by Dodge Mfg. Co., manufacturer of power transmission machinery. The new drive is built around Flexi-

draw during the starting period, eliminates the need for expensive controls required for other card drives, and permits the use of a normal rather than a high-torque motor, Dodge points out. It can also be run in reverse in stripping the card.

The new Dodge product consists of a Flexidyne, which is keyed to the motor shaft,

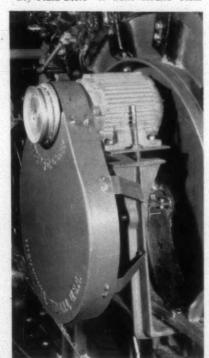
Flexidyne protects against excessive current

Flexidyne, which is keyed to the motor shaft, a pedestal supporting the motor on which the Flexidyne is mounted, a V-flat drive from the Flexidyne to the card shaft, a special aluminum stripper pulley mounted on the outer end of the Flexidyne housing, and an aluminum guard covering the drive and V-belts. The whole is a package unit, which can be installed easily and quickly.

Three grooves are cut in the driven hub of the Flexidyne for 3 A63 steel cable belts which transmit power to a straight-faced pulley mounted on the card shaft by means of a Taper-Lock bushing. The pedestal has an adjustable motor base to control tension on the V-belts.

The new drive will be demonstrated by power transmission engineers at the Dodge booth during the Southern Textile Exposition next month at Greenville, S. C.

(Request Item No. I-1)



Flexidyne card drive (Dodge Mfg. Co.)

dyne, the dry fluid drive which was announced by Dodge last year. The "fluid" in Flexidyne is heat-treated steel shot. A measured amount, called the flow charge, is contained in the housing, which is keyed to the motor shaft. When the motor is started, centrifugal force throws the flow charge to the perimeter of the housing, packing it between the housing and the rotor which transmits power to the load. After a brief starting period of slippage between housing and rotor, the two become locked together and achieve full load speed, operating without slip and at 100% efficiency. By this means the motor is allowed to pick up the load gradually.

This principle makes it possible for the Flexidyne card drive to give a smooth start to a card which has a heavy inertia load, and to accelerate the card to full running speed within 30 seconds without excessive strain on either the motor or card.

Besides giving the card a soft start, the

#### Sandoz Diazo Scarlet

Diazamine Fast Scarlet 3GWL Pat. is the latest fast-to-light Diazo Scarlet announced by Sandoz Chemical Works Inc. Said to excell in brightness, fastness to light and suitability for discharge work by neutral and alkaline methods, it is especially recommended for the dyeing of cotton and acetate fabrics when a clean acetate reserve is desired. It has the property of covering dead cotton. Developed with beta naphthol, it exhibits good fastness to water, washing and perspiration, as well as to light. It is highly suitable for treatment with creaseresistant finishes. Leaflet 1282/55, illustrating this new dye, is available upon request. (Request Item No. I-2)

#### Acrylic Thickener

A new acrylic thickening agent developed by Rohm & Haas Co. forms salt solutions similar to those of natural gums or water-soluble cellulose derivatives and at the same time offers high thickening power, ease of handling and low cost. Acrysol ASE-60, an acid-containing, crosslinked acrylic emulsion copolymer, is supplied as a milky liquid with a viscosity of 4.0 centipoises and a solids content to 28%. Diluted with water to not more than 5% total solids and neutralized instantaneously with any one of a variety of standard bases, it clarifies and becomes highly viscous, the company points out.

Suggested uses center around viscosity ad-

justment of emulsion and latex compounds of many types, particularly thermoplastic latices such as those formed from Rhoplexacrylic resins. Storage-stable, the thickener reportedly proves particularly efficient in compounds of low total solids or where the system is highly stabilized. Frequently the thin emulsion of un-neutralized Acrysol ASE-60 may be incorporated into a latex, emulsion or other suspension and then thickened "in situ." Addition of alkali should raise the pH of the system from 3.5 of the emulsion as supplied to a final pH greater than 7.5. Salts of Acrysol ASE-60 are said to have no flocculating action; thickened latices are free of any creaming tendency and aqueous suspensions throw down no sediment.

(Request Item No. I-3)

#### Buschman Homogenizer



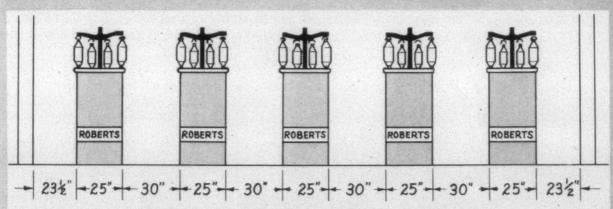
The 1 h.p. Jet/Mogenizer (Buschman Products Inc.)

Buschman Products Inc. has introduced a new piece of ultrasonic homogenizing equipment, the 1 h.p. Jet/Mogenizer. The manufacturer points out that the unit can handle production needs usually entrusted to 3 to 5 h.p. models. At 3,600 r.p.m., sonic blade vibration is at frequencies exceeding 22,000 cps. It will process approximately

## NEW!

# ROBERTS (1) SPINNING FRAME

- 25 inches wide
- 25% more yarn from same floor space
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- 25% saving in building and utility cost



5 frames in a typical 25 foot bay - 25 inch frames, 30 inch aisles

**TRIED AND PROVEN.** The Roberts 25 Spinning Frame is simple and straightforward, free from radical innovations or gadgets. It embodies all the tried and proven features most wanted in a modern spinning frame giving highest production and lowest maintenance.

ROBERTS DRAFTING. Roberts Double-Apron Drafting produces highest break factors, best yarn evenness and lowest ends down in a range of drafts from 10 to 60, for yarn numbers from 2's to 100's, in cotton, synthetics or blends.

SMALL, MEDIUM OR LARGE PACKAGES. The Roberts 25 Spinning Frame is available in gauges from 3 inches to 4½ inches and can be arranged for direct filling on 8 or 8% inch quills or for warp up to a 3 inch ring and 12 inch bobbin.

ALL BALL BEARING HEAD. The all ball bearing head design is outstanding in its simplicity and flexibility. Thirty greased-for-life ball bearings of one size are used and all plain bearings and studs eliminated. All gears in the head are hardened and have one pitch, one width, one bore and one size key, making them completely interchangeable. Two wrench sizes fit all shafts and tightening points. Draft Constant can be varied simply from 400 to 3200 and Lay adjusted for coarse or fine numbers by a simple gear change.

#### STANDARD FEATURES

Included as standard equipment are Roberts Ball Bearing Spindles, Roberts built-in Suction Cleaning, Roberts AeroCreels and 8 inch Cylinder Drives.

#### COMPARE ALL 3

For high production, top yarn quality, large packages, low maintenance expense, dependability—and, at the lowest investment per spindle—Roberts Spinning is second to none in America today.

#### ROBERTS COMPANY

SANFORD, NORTH CAROLINA

#### FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE-

1,000 lbs./hr. of semi-paste or other viscous materials having viscosities up to 30,000 cps. Rotor-stator clearance is adjustable through vernier-type controls to adapt it to various types of fluids.

With the Jet/Mogenizer, mixing time of batch operations can be reduced as much as 80%, Buschman reports, plus the assurance that every particle of a wet/dry formulation will be completely dispersed into a truly homogenized fluid. It lends itself particularly to continuous operations where uniformly dispersed formulations are a requirement. Dispersions remain stable and the shelf-life of stock solutions is extended over a longer period of time. Quality is stepped

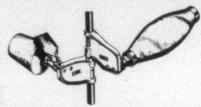
up through increased dispersion of all ingredients, the company points out, and color values of dyestuffs are magnified. Cooking operations for some gums and starches can reportedly be completely omitted by a single pass of the wet/dry mix through the Jet/Mogenizer. Undissolved lumps are absolutely eliminated, it is said. It will accelerate peak viscosities of sizings, gums or starches, and filtering is likewise precluded.

(Request Item No. I-4)

#### Sewing Lubricant

Proctor Chemical Co. announces the release of a sewing lubricant, which is said to reduce needle cutting of tightly woven and heavily-finished fabrics thus increasing seam efficiency. It is said that needle cutting has posed a tremendous problem in the textile industry particularly where high-speed sewing machines are used. This new product, Sewing Lubricant 952, may be applied by all conventional finishing processes and is compatible with most other finishing agents, it is claimed. It is also claimed that Sewing Lubricant 952 retains its properties even after high temperature setting and curing operations. (Request Item No. I-5)

#### Swinging Package Arm For Magazine Creel



Swinging package arm for magazine creels (Edward J. McBride Co. Inc.)

To meet the demand for equipment to accommodate the modern heavier and longer yarn packages, Edward J. McBride Co. Inc. has developed a new swinging package arm for magazine creels. The new arm has an adjustment to vary the swing radius while retaining the patented ball retent positioning lock, the manufacturer points out. The bowed spring spindle is a separate detachable unit making replacement or repositioning a simple operation without any dismantling.

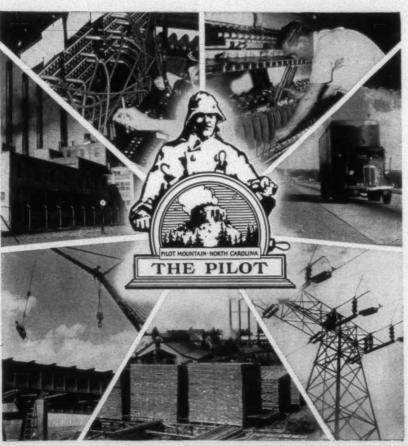
McBride Quik-Change cone holders and combination adapters for Chemstrand and Du Pont pirns are used in conjunction with the bowed spring spindle. Together the bowed spring spindle and the Quik-Change cone holder will handle most types of packages. A new self-adjusting anti-snagging pad which follows the back edge of the package during draw-off is also featured and is optional. A thick polyurethane pad gently but firmly follows the contour of the package and is claimed to be the only self-adjusting pad that continuously keeps the yarn from falling off the back of the cone.

(Request Item No. I-6)

#### Lab Size Niptrol Unit Available For Rental

A laboratory size model of the patented Niptrol pneumatic Mangle is now available for rental, according to an announcement by Rodney Hunt Machine Co. Tests show that results on narrow width pieces run on the laboratory machine are comparable to wider goods run on the full-size Niptrol Mangle, Hunt points out. A detailed analysis can be made of dyeing, extracting and the application of a wide range of finishes. It is also possible to extract and apply finish in one operation with this small unit.

The working roll face is approximately 15". The roll arrangement is very similar to that of the full-scale machine except that the pressure roll is directly loaded by air cells. Due to compensating factors, the laboratory model has the same differential be-



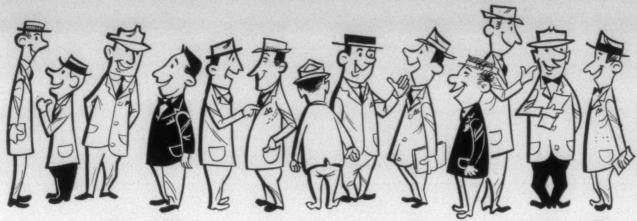
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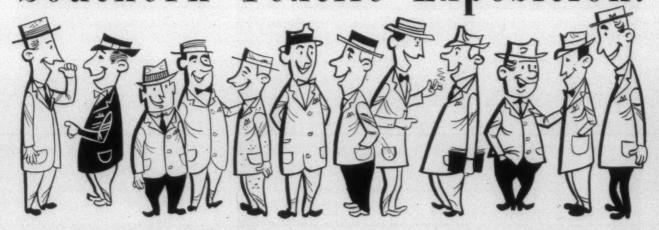
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#### FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE-

tween primary and secondary nips as does the large machine. The laboratory unit can be supplied with either a Perlon roll or rubber dye roll which are quickly interchangeable. Standard laboratory Niptrol units come complete with variable speed drive unit, 110-volt single-phase service, and complete pneumatic control system requiring only connection to an air supply.

(Request Item No. 1-7)

#### Carwin Isocyanates

Two new isocyanates, suitable for many

applications never before offered in semicommercial quantities, are now available from The Carwin Co. PAPI (Polyaryl Polyisocyanate) is a dark-amber, somewhat viscous liquid belonging to the aromatic polyisocyanate family. Because its average functionality is equivalent to a tri-isocyanate, PAPI is expected to provide superior utility in numerous applications involving the reaction of isocyanates with substances containing activated hydrogen atoms. In coating applications, for example, it is reported that polyisocyanates are excellent for bonding rubber and other elastomers to nylon and rayon. PAPI should therefore prove advantageous for the manufacture of neoprenecoated tarpaulins, rubber-coated protective clothing, and fast drying alkyds and drying oils of improved quality.

The second new isocyanate offered by Carwin is BuNCO (n-Butylisocyanate). A water-white, liquid, aliphatic monoisocyanate, it is capable of undergoing all the reactions typical of this class of compound, and is less sensitive to moisture than the aromatic members of this family. BuNCO, the manufacturer points out, offers an immediate and simple route to substituted ureas and urethanes for numerous uses. And by virtue of its reactivity and hydrophobic characteristics, it is expected to find application in the waterproofing of textiles, and in increasing the wear resistance of wool.

PAPI is now available in drum quantities, and BuNCO is available in ton lots or larger (shipped in 55 gal, returnable drums). Experimental quantities of either or both are available upon request. Consultation concerning their use or potential application is also offered. (Request Item No. J-8)

#### Supr-O-Band Spindle Drive

A new spindle drive, Supr-O-Band, has been announced by Benjamin Booth Co. Designed for twisting, roving and spinning frames, it has already been proven by mill operations. According to Booth, Supr-O-Band offers improved yarn quality and increased production because the tough surface gives long operating life and provides high friction drive for maximum spindle speed. It can be sewed, cemented or fastened by belt hooks. (Request Item No. I-9)

#### Oakite Solvent Detergent

Oakite Composition No. 117, a solvent detergent designed to combine thorough cleaning ability with safety factors, has been introduced by Oakite Products Inc., manufacturer of industrial cleaning materials.

A clear solvent designed to remove grease, oil and smut from machinery where water cannot be used, Oakite Composition No. 117 is said to be equally effective in cleaning electrical equipment. The new material has a flash point of 185°, Cleveland open cup. It has an exposure tolerance rating 2½ times greater than trichlorethylene and 20 times that of carbon tetrachloride.

The composition is used full strength, applied by brush, immersion or a non-atomizing spray. No rinse is necessary—parts may be blown dry with compressed air. For certain uses it is possible to use the material diluted with up to equal parts high flash petroleum distillate.

(Request Item No. I-10)

#### Sandoz Leveling Agent

Development of Lyogen DK, a new leveling agent for direct and vat dyestuffs, has been announced by Sandoz Chemical Works Inc. When added to the direct dyebath, Lyogen DK levels the varying rates of strike of the different dyestuffs in the bath. Use of Lyogen DK, Sandoz states, makes it possible for a dyer to obtained a desired shade and properties, without being restricted in choice of dyestuffs by differences in their

## NON-FEUED OIL

## THE CHOICE OF 7 OUT OF 10 SPINNING ROOMS

In your spinning operations, smooth, dependable operation is essential for quality yarn production. This means that you need NON-FLUID OIL, the lubricant that stays in the bearings, regardless of speed and temperature.

Ordinary oils creep or spatter out of spinning frame roll stands causing high oil and application costs, plus rotted roll covers and stained yarn. NON-FLUID OIL stays in roll stands—lubricating until entirely consumed—hence protects roll covers and saves on oil and application expense.

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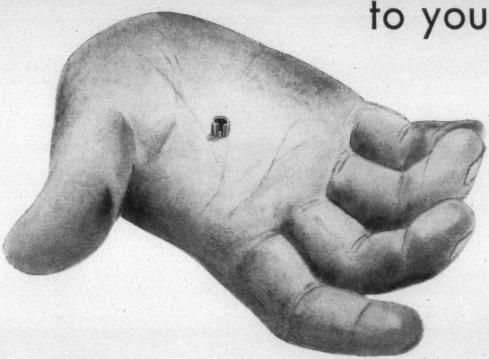
Birmingham, Ala. Atlanta, Ga. Columbus, Ga. Charlotte, N. C. WAREHOUSES Greenville, S. C. Chicago, Ill. Springfield, Mass.

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NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

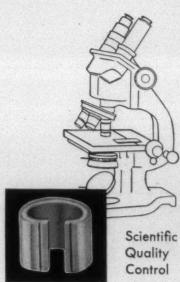
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Carter Travelers are precision made . . . precision tested, and they hand you greater profits, through savings. Using Carter Travelers, quality goes up, and production goes up, but costs come down. You'll have less ends down, smoother running work at higher spindle speeds, and stronger, finer yarn.

Metallurgical engineers check every step in manufacturing Carter Travelers, and make precision tests in Carter's modern laboratory, to assure absolute uniformity of weight, temper, shape and the constant high quality of Carter Travelers.



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#### FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE-

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Two new isocyanates, suitable for many

applications never before offered in semicommercial quantities, are now available from The Carwin Co. PAPI (Polyaryl Polyisocyanate) is a dark-amber, somewhat viscous liquid belonging to the aromatic polyisocyanate family. Because its average functionality is equivalent to a tri-isocyanate, PAPI is expected to provide superior utility in numerous applications involving the reaction of isocyanates with substances containing activated hydrogen atoms. In coating applications, for example, it is reported that polyisocyanates are excellent for bonding rubber and other elastomers to nylon and rayon. PAPI should therefore prove advantageous for the manufacture of neoprenecoated tarpaulins, rubber-coated protective clothing, and fast drying alkyds and drying oils of improved quality.

The second new isocyanate offered by Carwin is BuNCO (n-Butylisocyanate). A water-white, liquid, aliphatic monoisocyanate, it is capable of undergoing all the reactions typical of this class of compound, and is less sensitive to moisture than the aromatic members of this family. BuNCO, the manufacturer points out, offers an immediate and simple route to substituted ureas and urethanes for numerous uses. And by virtue of its reactivity and hydrophobic characteristics, it is expected to find application in the waterproofing of textiles, and in increasing the wear resistance of wool.

PAPI is now available in drum quantities, and BuNCO is available in ton lots or larger (shipped in 55 gal. returnable drums). Experimental quantities of either or both are available upon request. Consultation concerning their use or potential application is also offered. (Request Item No. 1-8)

#### Supr-O-Band Spindle Drive

A new spindle drive, Supr-O-Band, has been announced by Benjamin Booth Co. Designed for twisting, roving and spinning frames, it has already been proven by mill operations. According to Booth, Supr-O-Band offers improved yarn quality and increased production because the tough surface gives long operating life and provides high friction drive for maximum spindle speed. It can be sewed, cemented or fastened by belt hooks. (Request Item No. I-9)

#### Oakite Solvent Detergent

Oakite Composition No. 117, a solvent detergent designed to combine thorough cleaning ability with safety factors, has been introduced by Oakite Products Inc., manufacturer of industrial cleaning materials.

A clear solvent designed to remove grease, oil and smut from machinery where water cannot be used. Oakite Composition No. 117 is said to be equally effective in cleaning electrical equipment. The new material has a flash point of 185°, Cleveland open cup. It has an exposure tolerance rating 21/2 times greater than trichlorethylene and 20 times that of carbon tetrachloride.

The composition is used full strength, applied by brush, immersion or a non-atomizing spray. No rinse is necessary-parts may be blown dry with compressed air. For certain uses it is possible to use the material diluted with up to equal parts high flash petroleum distillate.

(Request Item No. I-10)

#### Sandoz Leveling Agent

Development of Lyogen DK, a new leveling agent for direct and vat dyestuffs, has been announced by Sandoz Chemical Works Inc. When added to the direct dyebath, Lyogen DK levels the varying rates of strike of the different dyestuffs in the bath. Use of Lyogen DK, Sandoz states, makes it possible for a dyer to obtained a desired shade and properties, without being restricted in choice of dyestuffs by differences in their

## THE CHOICE OF 7 OUT OF 10 SPINNING ROOMS

In your spinning operations, smooth, dependable operation is essential for quality yarn production. This means that you need NON-FLUID OIL, the lubricant that stays in the bearings, regardless of speed and temperature.

Ordinary oils creep or spatter out of spinning frame roll stands causing high oil and application costs, plus rotted roll covers and stained yarn. NON-FLUID OIL stays in roll stands-lubricating until entirely consumedhence protects roll covers and saves on oil and application expense.

Get positive proof of performance of NON-FLUID OIL, send for Bulletin T-13 and free testing sample . . . no obligation.

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#### NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT COMPANY

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So. Dist. Mgr. : Lewis W. Thor Birmingham, Ala. Atlanta, Ga. Columbus, Ga. Charlotte, N. C.

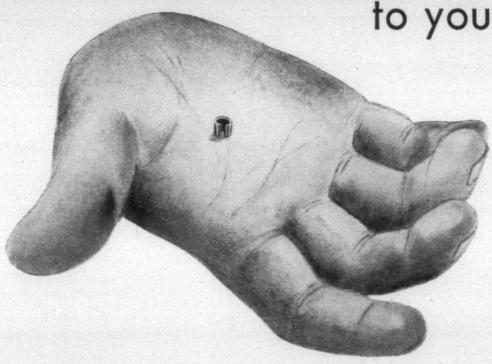
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NON-FLUID OIL is not the name of a general class of lubricants, but is a specific product of our manufacture. So-called grease imitations of NON-FLUID OIL often prove dangerous and costly to use.

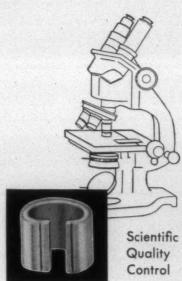
## When it comes to Precision. CARTER hands it

to you!



Carter Travelers are precision made . . . precision tested, and they hand you greater profits, through savings. Using Carter Travelers, quality goes up, and production goes up, but costs come down. You'll have less ends down, smoother running work at higher spindle speeds, and stronger, finer yarn.

Metallurgical engineers check every step in manufacturing Carter Travelers, and make precision tests in Carter's modern laboratory, to assure absolute uniformity of weight, temper, shape and the constant high quality of Carter Travelers.



#### CARTER TRAVELER COMPANY

Division of A. B. CARTER, INC., GASTONIA, N. C. Manufacturers of The Boyce Weavers Knotter

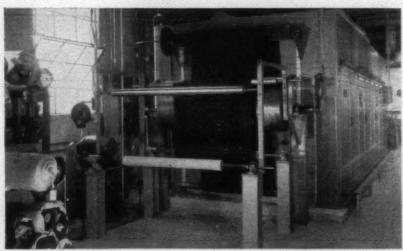
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## gives 35% higher cures . . . Doubles Production at Oxford

through ...

- · UNIFORMITY OF CURING
- CONTINUOUS RANGE OPERATION
- CONTROL OF FABRIC TENSION WHILE RUNNING
- ELIMINATION OF RERUNS



The installation of a new Proctor Roller Curer together with rearrangement of existing facilities, has enabled the Oxford Textile Finishing Company, Oxford, N.J., to increase production from 50,000 to 105,000 yards per day. At Oxford, the new curer achieves 85 to 95% cures.

#### **NEW DESIGN FEATURES**

New Proctor construction reduces installation costs, provides efficient, air tight and well insulated housing—smooth, easy to clean surfaces. Uniform air distribution promotes uniform curing without shading. Variable speed motors power each alternate top roller.

Tension can be adjusted from minimum to maximum while the machine is in operation according to the requirements of the fabric being cured. Unique roll drive permits Roller Curer being placed in range operation with no change in present drive arrangement.

To find out about the complete "Oxford Story" as well as the advantages of a Proctor Roller Curer in your mill, write for latest information bulletin #412.

#### PROCTOR EQUIPMENT FOR THE TEXTILE FIELD

AUTOMATIC BLENDING SYSTEMS • WEIGHING FEEDS • PICKERS • SHREDDERS • BALE BREAKERS • SYNTHETIC CARDS • GARNETTS • DRYERS FOR FIBROUS MATERIAL • YARN DRYERS • HOT AIR SLASHER DRYERS • CLOTH CARBONIZERS • ROLLER DRYERS AND CURERS • LOOP AGERS FOR PRINT GOODS • TENTER HOUSINGS • OPEN-WIDTH BLEACH SYSTEMS FOR WOVEN FABRICS • MULTIPASS AIRLAY DRYERS • NYLON SETTING EQUIPMENT • CONI-O-MATIC WASHERS • CONTINUOUS BLEACH SYSTEMS FOR TUBULAR KNITS • EQUIPMENT FOR PRODUCING \* REDMANIZED\* B SHRUNK-TO-FIT FABRICS • CARPET DRYERS



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Philadelphia 20, Pa.

Manufacturers of Textile Machinery and Industrial Drying Equipment

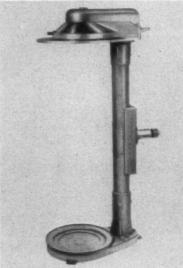
#### FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE-

strike. Sandoz also says that the fastness, tone and dischargeability of direct dyestuffs are not influenced in any way by the new leveling agent. The chemical has no substantivity for cellulosic material and therefore does not interfere with subsequent processes.

Used with vat dyes, Lyogen DK works in a similar manner. For leveling and penetrating, it is said to be effective in small concentrations. If applied at higher concentrations in a blank vat, it may also be used as a stripping agent. Lyogen DK is a brown, neutral paste, readily soluble in water. It is mainly non-ionic in character, but possesses certain characteristics normally associated with cationic products. It is stable to alkali, acids and hard water. Details of application are described in Sandoz publication No. 246, Lyogen DK, available upon request.

(Request Item No. I-11)

#### Improved Coilers



Improved coiler (Southern States Equipment Corp.)

Southern States Equipment Corp. has announced improved versions of its complete coilers. New design features of these coilers include completely ball bearing head and base assembly; strong, tubular steel stands; easily rotated head and base assembly; easy mounting on any make of card; ball bearing on all shafts; and roller chain table drive. The line will accommodate cans of all standards heights and diameters.

(Request Item No. I-12)

#### Water Base Adhesive

A new water base adhesive which reportedly permits lamination and assembly of certain diverse materials previously not practical with other adhesives has been announced by the Bond Adhesives Co. Chief ingredient of the new product is Chemigum latex, the butadiene-acrylonitrile copolymer produced by the chemical division of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. The latex permits a non-flammable type of adhesive.

In addition, the new bonding material is said to have exceptional resistance to humidity, and even under high humidity conditions, maintains its tenacious grip. Clarity and flexibility also are outstanding characteristics attributed to the material.

Specific uses already developed for the new adhesive are laminating, stenciling and silk screen work for decorative purposes. It makes possible the laminating of practically all fabrics to vinyl or acetate without wrinkling the surfaces. When used for stenciling or silk screen work, an outstanding feature is that no absorption is encountered on the fabric to be decorated. Applied to the fabric's surface, the adhesive forms a film which readily accepts and firmly holds flock, tinsel or glitter. The new adhesive is available with either a high or low solids content. Either may be obtained in 31/4oz. tubes in quantities from 1 doz. to 1 gross, or in containers from 1 qt. to 10 (Request Item No. I-13) gals.

#### Onyx Antistatic Finish

A new concept of chemical protection against accumulation of static charges has been created in the development of a new antistatic agent for synthetic fibers by the research and development laboratory of the Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. Designated Aston LT (LT for "lifetime"), this new Onyx product reportedly provides protection for the fabric and the garment for the useful life of the garment, regardless of how often it is washed or dry-cleaned.

Onyx points out that in the course of research for the development of an antistatic finish to provide such protection, it became apparent that none of the principles used in textile finishing were suitable for the purpose. As a result, Aston LT was based on principles of polymer chemistry never before utilized.

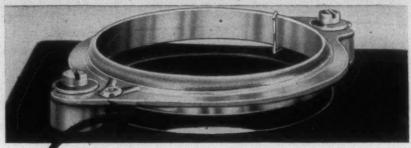
By surrounding every fiber with an invisible sheath, Aston LT gives the surface the properties of a hydrophilic fiber. The hydrophobic core of the fiber under the protective layer retains its valuable functional properties. Thus, fibers that are Astonized, permanently combine the desirable properties of both types of fibers—the comfort, absorbency and resistance to static build-up of the natural fibers, and the strength, dimensional stability and crease resistance of the synthetic, Onyx points out. The product will finish efficiently every type of fiber: nylon and other polyamides; Dacron and other polyesters; Orlon and other acrylics; Dynel and other vinyls; and Arnel triacetate fiber. It is said to be easy and economical to apply.

(Request Item No. I-14)

#### Vits Drying Tenter

The Cosa Corp. is now introducing its newly-developed Vits drying tenter, said to offer many new improvements in the drying, finishing, curing, polymerizing and controlled shrinkage of fabrics. This tenter includes the unique Vits single-jet drying system and a special pin and clip combination. As a result, the company points out, it provides completely uniform treating of ma-

### TO BE ON DISPLAY FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOOTH 105, MAIN FLOOR, GREENVILLE SHOW



## TWIN RESERVOIR SELF-LUBRICATING RAGAN RINGS

Even more efficient . . . you oil only once in 24 hours, and you oil them twice as fast because of the twin ducts to the twin reservoirs. No wicks, so can't carbonize; can't run dry because of filter pads and big twin reservoirs. Can be raised above ring-rail to prevent caked-on fly.  $2\frac{3}{4} \times 7/16$  and  $2\frac{1}{4} \times 7/16$ , they spin worsted, synthetics, mixtures; twist cottons. Travelers from 4 leading makers.



FULL LINE OF CONVENTIONAL MACHINED SPINNING RINGS;
DRY AND GREASE TWISTER RINGS

all with the

NEW JET FINISH

that gives you higher speed, smoother yarn and longer traveler life . . . exclusive with Ragan.

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The South's oldest manufacturer of all styles of spinning, common and vertical twister rings.

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#### PROVEN PERFORMANCE PLUS ECONOMY ...

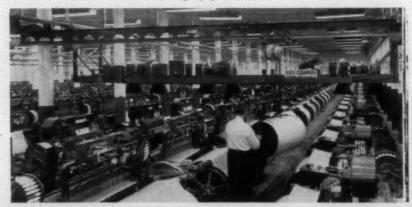
## With ESCO LOOM CLEANERS



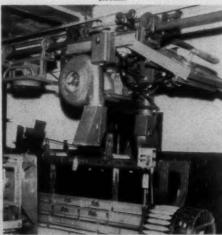
## NO MILL CAN AFFORD TO IGNORE THE SAVINGS OF **ESCO** CLEANERS!

The sensational new automatically controlled ESCO Loom Cleaner system saves time and labor, promotes greater efficiency of operation, and improves the texture of manufactured cloth.

Built for constant duty and a minimum of maintenance, they cover single or multiple rows of looms automatically, cleaning the warp, drop wires, harness, etc. Deflected high velocity air, which can be adjusted gives a whipping action over the working area of the loom and does not interfere with the beam handling equipment.



Another Mill Installs Esco Loom Cleaners in Four Weave
Rooms.



Single Rose Unit in Operation

#### MULTIPLE ROW

OR

#### SINGLE ROW UNITS

.... COMBINATION HANDLING AND CLEANING!

For further information PHONE—WRITE—WIRE

Manufactured by ESCO CORP. and sold exclusively by

## ENGINEERING SALES CO.

123 W. 29th St. Phone ED 2-5026 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

#### FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE-

terials at higher speeds, with corresponding savings in labor, power consumption and floor space.

Axial, rather than radial, fans in the single-jet drying section circulate twice as much air with the same amount of power, while the single jets themselves prevent formation of stagnant air layers or pockets within the tenter. The drying medium mixture of 65% steam and 35% air at 300 to 400° F. has proven especially effective in preventing oxidizing, yellowing, overdrying or any weakening effect on the fabric, Cosa points out. For curing, the temperatures can be raised to 500° F.

The combination pin and clip chain operates with automatic changeover in either direction so that any type of fabric can be handled. It is so designed that the fabric is mounted on the pin plate below the pivot of the suspension link, thus providing better pinning-on of the fabric and avoiding undue tension. Another important feature of the clip is the conformation of the faller edge angle to the inclined lip angle. Cloth is introduced between the lip and the faller with a very low impact which does not damage the selvage of the cloth but merely locks it in. Chain links are constructed of the finest possible materials so that speeds of 300 yds,/minute are possible without mechanical difficulty, it is said.

The feed end can be provided with mechanical and/or pneumatic edge feelers which permit quick, correct pinning-on of the fabric even at highest speeds. This pneumatic edge feeler will also function satisfactorily on light curtain and warp knit fabrics. Overfeeds of 40 to 45% are possible with the Vits overfeeding apparatus. At the delivery end, batching is done immediately over the chains to avoid curling selvages of warp or tricot knit fabrics. A hyperbolic batching unit is an accessory that is a new development for controlling fabric tension on a graduated scale. Specific steam consumption in the Vits tenter is 1.4 lbs. per lb. of water evaporated per hour. A 30 ft. tenter has an evaporative capacity of about 1,300 lbs. water per hour.

(Request Item No. I-15)

#### Tap-Touch Stapler

Container Stapling Corp. announces the latest major innovation in Automagic Tap-Touch stapler, Model CSC-1. This machine staples tops or bottoms of corrugated and fibre board boxes of any style after they have been packed. Equipped with 1 stapling head, air-operated with fully pneumatic controls, the new model stapler has no electrical connections, no relays, no solenoids, no micro-switches, no complicated electrical wiring and no fuses. The air valves are operated by completely mechanical means.

The Model CSC-1 is fully equipped with air filters, regulators, lubricators and gauges. The only connection necessary is to a supply of compressed air at a minimum of 60 p.s.i., the manufacturer points out. The machine features simplicity of design, with only 6 moving units in the stapling head. Stainless steel construction is used through-

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#### FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE-

out the chassis, and all wearing surfaces of heads are hard chrome-plated. Driving blade and anvils are manufactured of specially selected steels of high resiliency.

(Request Item No. I-16)

#### **Dennison Labeling Process**

Dennison Mfg. Co. has announced a new development in package identification. The product, called Therimage, consists of a paper base to which has been applied a coating of a new chemical formulation. Printing is done on the coating, and when heat and pressure are applied, the printed coating is released to the packaging material as the web of material is fed into automatic packaging machines.

The labels are applied by an attachment developed by Adolph Gottscho Inc. This attachment, called the Imagraph machine, is a compact device designed for ready installation on any standard wrapping machine. In operation, the machine brings the Therimage paper into proper position, then applies heat and pressure to the design to transfer it to the package web. The entire operation is completely automatic, Dennison points out, and synchronized to accurately position the label transfer in any desired location on the web, at any standard production speed.

(Request Item No. I-17)

#### Sandoz Lanasyn Dyes

Four new Lanasyn dyes have been added to the line of neutral premetallized dyes offered by Sandoz Chemical Works Inc. Lanasyn Blue BRL, Lanasyn Brown GL, Lanasyn Orange RL and Lanasyn Yellow 2GL are recommended for dyeing of wool, silk or nylon. Very superior general fastness properties are claimed for these new dyes. Samples and technical circulars are available upon request.

(Request Item No. I-18)

#### **Dextran Coating For Cotton**

Non-stretch cotton threads, yarns and fabrics that will bond with rubber and resinous materials open up new possibilities in making power transmission belts and similar items where strength without stretch is needed. A patent just issued to Commonwealth Engineering Co. details how cotton can be impregnated with dextran to provide these unusual qualities. Commonwealth, a research organization, has been delving into dextran possibilities for 17 years.

The patent says that the coated cotton is resistant to ordinary chemical attack but can be rendered sufficiently tacky by selected solvents to secure good adhesions of many materials. Commercial yarn and fabrics used in the rubber and plastic industries can have the residual strength eliminated by heating the dextran-covered fibers under tensive conditions. In power transmission belts, the destretched yarn may be laminated to rubber and cured. Similarly, a dextrantreated fabric has qualities that make it suit-





### SOUTHERN STATES' NEW COILER HEAD AND BASE MAKE CONVERSION TO LARGER CANS SELF-PAYING

For mills seeking a low initial cost for conversion to larger cans, Southern States' new conversion unit is the answer. It consists of: 1) the identical, vastly improved ball bearing head used on the new complete coiler; 2) an adapter spacer and upright shaft for increased coiler height necessary to accommodate 36" or 42" cans; and 3) a new, standard-type base assembly with a conventional gear system for driving the can table. All necessary components are furnished in kit form for quick installation, using your existing stands.

Southern States' Conversion Units are designed for use on any make cotton card and for accommodating cans of larger diameter.

Case histories of mills prove conclusively that Southern States' conversions are so economical they soon pay for themselves. For a small initial investment, you enjoy all the advantages of more efficient handling; lower operating costs; improved quality; simplified oiling; ease of maintenance; smaller parts inventory; and years of satisfactory service.

Get full facts from your Southern States representative or write direct to us for Technical Bulletin No. 203-b



#### SOUTHERN STATES

EQUIPMENT CORP.
HAMPTON, GEORGIA

#### FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE-

able for lamination with resinous materials. The finished product also resists moisture. This prevents shrinkage in the yarn. It will be particularly useful where constant yarn length under varying humidity conditions is essential. The yarn is also resistant to alcohols, mineral acids and alkalis.

Besides bringing a new type yarn to industry, Commonwealth has also developed a machine for making the adhesive fibers. This includes the necessary conveying system, vats, heating unit and controls. Commonwealth will not produce the new yarn but will license the process to industry. Each specific application must be individually researched to secure the required technical data. Further information can be obtained by using this journal's reader service request card. (Request Item No. I-19)

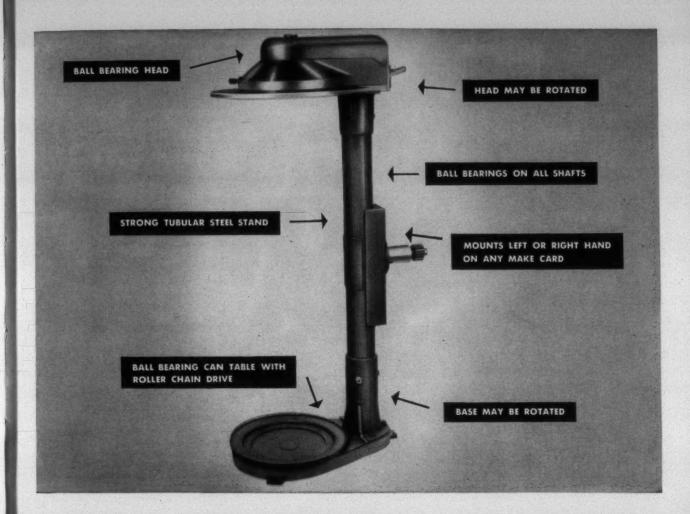
#### **Dual-Purpose Colorimeter**

To provide for color difference determination in temperature-sensitive materials and to make accurate color measurement possible in dusty atmospheres, Instrument Development Laboratories Inc. has added a new cooling system and air filter to the Model C Color-Eye. The Model C Color-Eye is a colorimeter designed for quality control of industrial colors in raw materials and in finished products. It performs the dual functions of an abridged spectrophotometer and a tri-stimulus colorphotometer in analyzing color formulations, determining metameric conditions and quickly measuring color differences in hue, value and chroma. The new cooling system reduces the temperature rise at sample ports and maintains it at a point where rapid analysis of colors on temperature-sensitive materials is possible. The replacement-type filter removes dust from the incoming air to prevent dirt deposition from decreasing the sensitivity of the optics. These new developments give Color-Eye a more universal usefulness and they can be installed on present Model C instruments at the factory. The rear view of Color-Eye shows the small box-like appendage on the right-hand side of the case which houses the blower motor assembly and makes it possible to install the new systems on older type Model C Color-Eyes. This universality is further increased with the availability of the color tolerance computer which provides single-value color tolerance from colordifference data. (Request Item No. I-20)

#### Eastman Polyester Dyes

A new line of polyester dyes, including several new prototypes, is being introduced by Eastman Chemical Products Inc., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Co.

Based on their long experience in the development and manufacture of dyes for synthetic textiles, Eastman chemists set up an intensive research program soon after the introduction of polyester fibers to develop a line of dyes specifically for this new fiber. The new Eastman polyester dye series is the result of this program and includes 8 colors plus black. Four more colors are in process of development and are



# HERE IS SOUTHERN STATES' NEW COILER WITH EVERY FEATURE MILL MEN WANT

The Southern States line of Coilers and Conversion Units has been vastly improved. Every engineering and operating feature desired by mill men has been included.

Now mills can profit by a coiler that will operate at peak efficiency, require a minimum of maintenance, and provide years of trouble-free service.

These streamlined, compact, premium-quality coilers are designed for direct attachment to any make of card, left or right hand. Installation is rapid and economical.

It will pay you to get complete information and find out how these improved Southern States Coilers

and Conversion Units will profitably improve your operations.

#### ADDITIONAL FEATURES THAT MAKE IT THE FINEST OF ALL

- Available for all can sizes
- Cut tooth gears throughout
- Self-aligning pillow blocks on upright shaft
- Self-aligning pillow blocks on calendar roll shaft
- Precision-ground cast iron calendar rolls
- Fully adjustable can table
- Quickly detached coil spring roll-loading device

WRITE FOR TECHNICAL BULLETIN No. 203-b



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HAMPTON, GEORGIA

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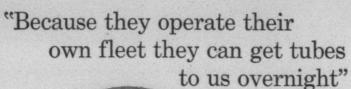
Dyeing procedures recommended for handling the new dyes are those already in general use. Carriers or dyeing assistants are required except for high temperature dyeings (250° F.) carried out under pressure. A number of suitable carriers are recommended including trichlorobenzene, orthodichlorobenzene, monochlorobenzene, tetrahydronaphthalene, biphenyl and phenyl phenols.

Dyeings can be readily accomplished in tow, tops, stock or fabric forms. Fabrics of 100% polyester filament fiber can be conveniently dyed in jigs. Fabrics of spun polyester yarns alone or blended with cotton, viscose or wool can be readily handled in dye-becks. Premetalized wool dyes have been found highly satisfactory in combination with the Eastman polyester dyes in dyeing polyester fiber-wool blends. Virtually all types of viscose dyes are suitable for blends containing viscose or cotton.

Characteristics of the individual dyes, as cited by the company, are as follows: (1) Eastman Polyester Yellow W produces a bright, greenish yellow with excellent fastness to light, washing, dry cleaning and sublimation. (2) Eastman Polyester Yellow 5R is a good low-cost yellow with excellent tinctorial value for dark brown and green shades. Its fastness to light, washing, dry cleaning and solvent spotting is excellent. On very heavy shades a slight sublimation may be noted. (3) Eastman Polyester Red B has excellent fastness to sublimation, light, washing, wet pressing and dry cleaning. (4) Eastman Polyester Red 2G is a bright, yellowish red with excellent fastness to light, washing, dry cleaning and sublimation. (5) Eastman Polyester Blue GR has excellent fastness to light, washing, sublimation, dry cleaning and wet pressing. Its low affinity for wool makes this dye particularly useful for coloring the polyester content of wool-polyester blends. (6) Eastman Polyester Blue GLF possesses excellent fastness to light, washing, dry cleaning, sublimation and wet pressing, particularly in the light shades. A low affinity for viscose and cotton makes this dye particularly valuable for use in dyeing blends of viscose or cotton and polyester fibers. (7) Eastman Polyester Blue 3RL is a bright red shade of blue with excellent fastness to sublimation, washing, light, dry cleaning and wet pressing. It does not have an extreme red flare under artificial light. It is an excellent low-cost blue component for dark shades such as navies, blacks, dark browns. (8) Eastman Polyester Navy G is used to obtain economical navies, blacks and other dark shades. It has excellent fastness to sublimation, dry cleaning, light, washing and wet pressing. (9) Eastman Polyester Black RB is a diazo type of black which gives, on development, full shades of black fast to light and washing.
(Request Item No. I-21)

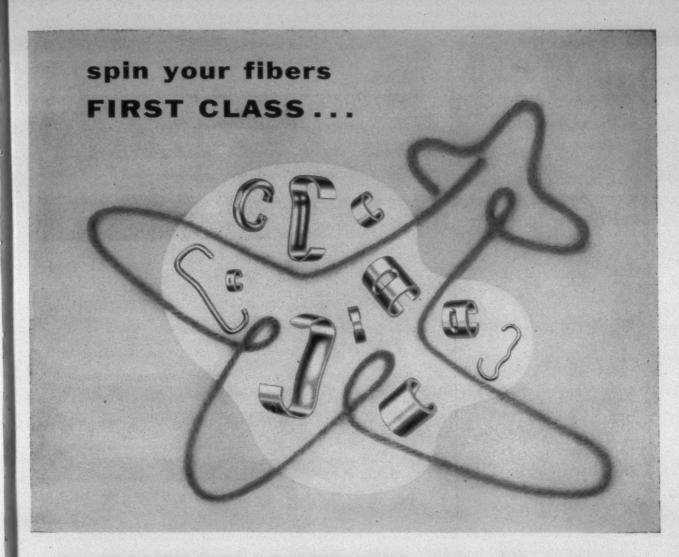
#### **British Singeing System**

Ernest Turner & Co. (Salford) Ltd. of Lancashire, England, has announced the de-





Prompt delivery by our own fleet throughout the South and Southwest.



### via NATIONAL-STERLING Ring Travelers!

If frequent "ends-down", lost production, and poor yarn quality have you *up in the air*, it will pay you to consider the advantages of using National-Sterling Ring Travelers.

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LETIN

Precision balanced, scientifically tempered and finished National Travelers consistently deliver more pounds of first class yarn at higher spindle speeds and with a minimum of downtime. Whatever you're running — synthetic, blends or natural fibers

 you can be sure of finer spinning and twisting when you install National-Sterling Ring Travelers.

Let an experienced National-Sterling Engineer help you select the right traveler for your particular spinning or twisting operation now. Write, wire or phone National Ring Traveler Company and Sterling Division, 354 Pine Street, Pawtucket, R. I. Southern Office and Warehouse, P. O. Box 112, Gaffney, S. C.

See us at Booth 214, Southern Textile Exposition, Greenville, S. C.



F. L. CHASE, JR., Pres. & Treas.

L. E. TAYLOR, So. Mgr.

FOR SPINNING AND TWISTING ALL NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC FIBRES



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We are using our advertising space this month to thank our many friends for their wonderful acceptance of G-C specialized lubricants for the

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Visit Us At
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Oct. 1 to 5, 1956

Write, wire or phone

Box 101 G-C Phone 2-1428
MACON GEORGIA

#### FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE-

velopment of the Parex system for highspeed cloth singeing. The complete system comprises many different components, with the Parex surface combustion singeing machine the heart of the unit. According to Turner, it achieves a high degree of efficiency—complete combustion at a single pass—from a unique method of forming the cloth into pockets, inside which controlled combustion takes place.

The cloth enters at the left-hand side of the machine and is led over rollers to form a comparatively deep and narrow pocket with walls in close proximity to each other. The distance between these walls can be varied from 1/16" to 3/4" by means of an adjustable tension roller. Burners are situated at the open end of the pocket. The combustible mixture from these burners is injected into the cloth pocket at over 200 times the pressure normally used on simple slot-type burners, Turner reports. The entering cloth does not immediately contact with the flame and does not, therefore, exert a chilling effect which would tend to retard combustion. Incoming cloth acts instead as a traveling belt conveying fuel directly into the oxydizing flame and the heart of their combustion is utilized in the singeing process.

Impinging directly onto the down-traveling, preheated cloth, the oxydizing flame completes the combustion. Upon impact the flame fills the space between the walls of cloth, one wall running up and one running down. This produces maximum turbulence of the flame and causes intimate high intensity flame contact with the cloth during the combustion period.

Advantages of the system, as listed by Turner, include: (1) it enables cloth to be singed cleanly with a minimum consumption of fuel per piece singed; (2) high operating speeds can be obtained without loss in singeing efficiency; (3) the modern design of the 2-burner machine is such that it gives the singeing effect of 4 burners; (4) the units are adaptable to existing singeing machinery; (5) auxiliary equipment can be supplied to make up complete singeing units.

Full details of the machine and all other components of the Parex system are contained in a new publication which can be obtained by using this journal's reader service request card.

(Request Item No. I-22)

#### **Automatic Dockboards**

The Kelley Co. Inc., manufacturer of Hi-Lo automatic dockboards, reports it has recently redesigned and simplified its units for still greater ease of installation, smoothness of operation and safety. Pit construction for this truck actuated, counterbalanced ramp has been simplified, reducing installation and pit preparation costs. The cross traffic lock which supports the ramp in dock level position has also been redesigned and improved. A positive safety stop which prevents free-falling of the dockboard if a truck should pull away leaving the lip un-

### See Dixon's New Super Saddle Guide



Dixon's new Super Saddle Guide has all the advantages of the highly successful Standard Dixon Guide — plus exclusive new benefits.

- Eliminates all top roll cap bars and all oiling.
- Costs about ½ price of any competing roll weighting device.
- Can be installed a few parts at a time to spread investment no parts wasted, no temporary elements needed.
- Very simple installation and operation.
- Pre-proved by successful use of Dixon's Standard Guide by textile leaders on nearly 1,000,000 spindles.

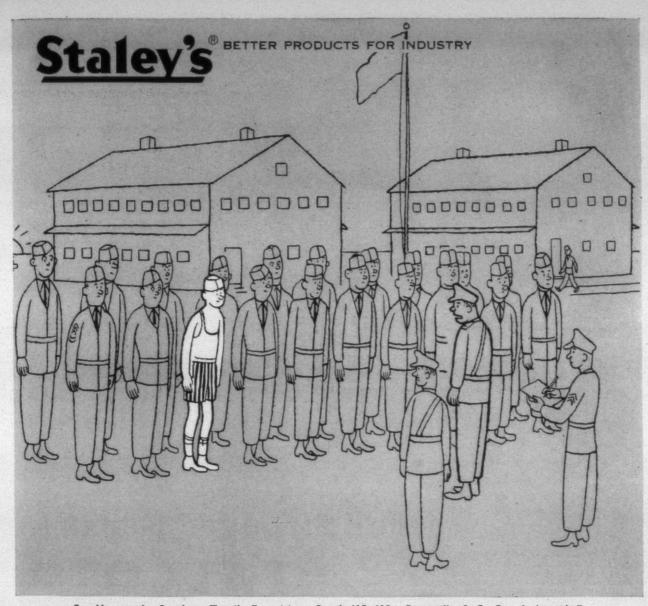
Write for data — be sure to see Dixon's Super Saddle Guide at Greenville, October 1-5 inclusive.

#### DIXON CORPORATION

BRISTOL

RHODE ISLAND

Southern Sales: R. E. L. Holt, Jr., and Associates Inc., Box 1319, Greensboro, N. C. Northern Sales: William R. Fox, P. O. Box 380, Providence, R. I.



See You at the Southern Textile Exposition—Booth 412-413—Greenville, S. C., Oct. 1 through 5

# Nonuniformity spoils the line...

Uniformity means quality! All along the line, the ingredients you use will affect your final product. You can't afford to be caught out of uniform!

That's why you should know about Staley's exclusive new process for manufacturing STADEX Dextrins. This process marks a new high in even conversion, a new low in percentage of residual products. Whether your requirements call for White, Canary, or British gums, Staley's new Stadex Dextrins assure you of complete uniformity, highest quality, and minimum color in a full line tailored to your exact specifications.

Get full details now from your Staley Sales Technician or write us today.

# Stadex®

A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Illinois



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# THANK YOU

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# TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Visit Us At Booths 329-330 **Textile Hall** Greenville, S. C. Oct. 1 to 5, 1956

Write, wire or phone

GEORGIA-CAROLINA OIL COMPANY Box 101 (G-C) Phone 2-1428 MACON GEORGIA

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Eliminates all top roll cap bars and all oiling.

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- Can be installed a few parts at a time to spread investment no parts wasted, no temporary elements needed.

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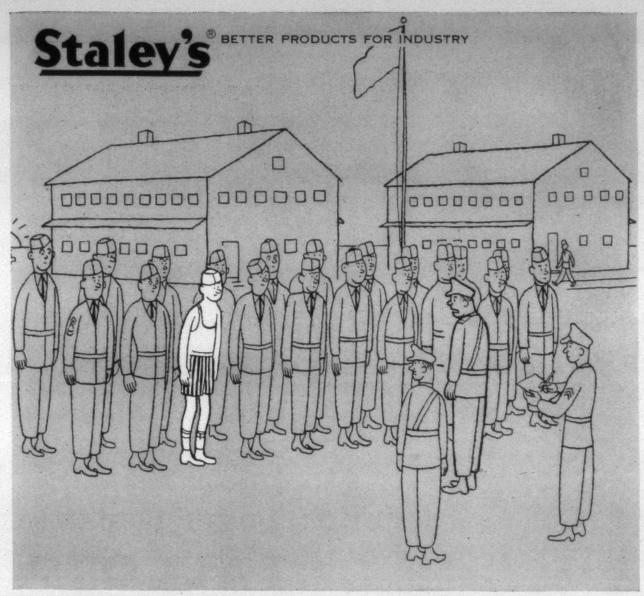
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Our specialty is making Dary ring travelers—an item well and favorably known to the textile trade for more than half a century. Though times change, we at Dary hold to one course without deviation. We continue to serve, by pursuing our specialty.

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Always specify

DARY Ring Travelers



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CRAWFORD JACK RHYMER, BOX 2261, GREENVILLE, S.C

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE-



Hi-Lo automatic dockboards (The Kelley Co. Inc.)

supported is included. The single slidingtype operating arm, furnished on previous models, has been replaced with 2 adjustable arms which pivot on the front cross beam. This new feature assures smoother operation of the dockboard under all operation conditions, it is said. (Request Item No. I-23)

#### Tipp Electrical Controls

A diversified line of "package" industrial controls, providing automatic yet flexible monitoring and control of virtually any chemical or mechanical condition that can be measured electrically, is announced by the Tipp Mfg. Co. Included among the

functions that can be controlled by the instruments are voltage, current, torque, timing, pressure, temperature, liquid level, speed, depth, light, etc. The controls are effective over a variety of ranges for each function. Sensitivities begin with zero to 5 microamperes or zero to 5 millivolts. Normally the units operate on direct current, but they may be adapted easily to a.c. in most cases.

Depending on the circuitry, the units will initiate desired control action either when an increasing or a decreasing signal reaches a preset point. Units also are available with both high and low limits. The controls are of the indicating type, calibrated in whatever units are applicable, with 1 pointer giving a continual reading of the signal from the operation being monitored. A second pointer may be turned to any place on the dial, usually a 95° scale arc, to fix the allowable signal limit. Control accuracy is held to within 2% of dial settings. Either on-and-off or locking (shut-off) control action may be selected on most Tipp units. With on-off, the device takes control action when the signal reaches the preset limit, but it continues to test the signal periodically. If a permissible signal level is reached, the unit stops its control of auxiliary equipment but continues to indicate the signal. With locking control, the device must be reset manually each time the signal reaches the control point. Tipp controls are available in either single or multi-meter models, depending on whether one or several signals must be monitored to provide complete control. (Request Item No. 1-24)

# For Stronger Repairs TALCOTT



# BETTER BELT FASTENER

#### MEET US AT THE SHOW

Come around to Booth 406 Southern Textile Show Greenville, S. C. October 1st to 5th, 1956

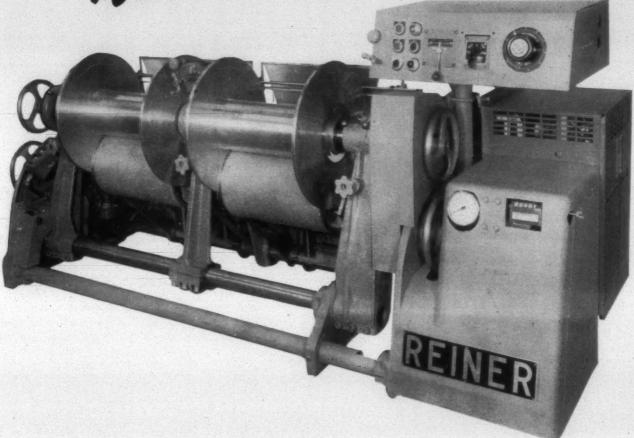
**BOOTH 406** 

Proven by laboratory tests to have 60% to 300% more tensile strength at the splice than any other belt fasteners on the market. Tell us the size and kind of belt you use, and we will send you free samples for you to test in your plant under actual working conditions.

### TALCOTT, Inc.

91 Sabin Street, Providence 1, R. I.

# HERE IS THE Newest



### REINER WARPER ACHIEVEMENT

Designed to: • Reduce warping costs

- Save beam expenses
- Reduce yarn strain and imperfections
- · Simplify operation
- Permit warping of either one 42" tricot beam, or two 21" tricot beams simultaneously
- · Low, compact, functional design throughout
- · Convenient access to yarn and controls
- · Heavier construction to surpass modern mill requirements
- Can be adapted to tomorrow's larger flange diameter beams up to
- · Automatic doffing from beam carrier wagon, floor or dolly

Additional information is yours for the asking.

Reiner offers a full line of equipment which includes: Knitting Machines - Warpers -Beamers - Creels - Famatex Tenter Frame Gauged Doubling, Measuring and Examining Machines, Cloth Control and Marking Devices, etc., plus a ready supply of spare parts.

From cone to finished fabricthere is nothing finer than

MACHINES BY REINER

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WEEHAWKEN

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NEW JERSEY

# For the Mill Bookshelf

#### Fabric Distortion

How to eliminate fabric distortion and where to check for fabric distortion are subjects discussed in detail by a new bulletin (No. 7931, Preventing Distortion) published by the Mount Hope Machinery Co. The entire fabric processing operation is reviewed, and each step is pointed out where distortion is likely to occur, causing profit loss due to spoiled yardage. The informative new bulletin tells exactly where and how Mount Hope's Free Wheeling expanders can be put to work to correct distortion at its various points of origin.

(Request Item No. 1-25)

#### Tygon Protective Coatings

Publication of a new paint manual, Tygon Protective Coatings Bulletin No. 760, is announced by The U. S. Stoneware Co. This manual is designed for use as a practical work book, presenting useful painting data in the form of charts, tables, diagrams and illustrations. Virtually all factors relating to the use of Tygon protective coatings in mild to severe corrosive service are covered in detail.

The complete family of Tygon protective

coatings and related primers are presented along with surface preparation, priming, application methods and maintenance instructions. Care and cleaning of brushes and spray equipment is explained. A table of chemical resistance is included which gives the resistance rating of each coating to over 200 corrosive agents. Of special interest is the section dealing with ATD Hot Spray paint which gives a detailed explanation of this new system of protective maintenance painting. Also discussed is a proven method of successfully priming rusty surfaces without previous preparation using Tygorust, a 'no-prep" primer. Limitations of each coating are given and over-all cost factors relating to specialized coatings in the maintenance program are discussed.

(Request Item No. I-26)

#### Clark Fork Trucks

Construction details, operating characteristics and maintenance features of the new Clarklift line of fork trucks are described in a 16-page, 3-color brochure, titled Clarklift Features, now available from Clark Equipment Co. Numerous photographs and simplified drawings help explain many of the engineering features of the 6-model line.

A special section on Clark's new Hydratork drive describes the operational and interchangeable features of the power train. The Clarklift's 2 separate braking systems are illustrated and described, as are a number of safety and comfort features. Accessibility characteristics are detailed, and a series of action photos shows how the Clarklift can be prepared for major servicing in a few minutes. Included is a list of 34 major components which are interchangeable on all models in the line.

(Request Item No. I-27)

#### Instrumentation

A new approach to recording, indicating and controlling instruments required in industrial processing is described in a 4-page bulletin published by Fielden Instrument Division of Robertshaw-Fulton Controls Co. The bulletin describes instrument systems of unparalleled simplicity and flexibility. These systems feature 4 basic components that can be interchanged to perform a variety of functions, as well as minimize maintenance problems. Copies of Bulletin No. F-403 are available without obligation.

(Request Item No. 1-28)

#### Glass Filament Yarn

A new, 8-page brochure (TYN-1) containing facts about the company's textile yarns has been made available by L.O.F. Glass Fibers Co. Offering a description of the product and some end uses, the literature includes other information of interest to continuous glass filament yarn users. A yarn comparison table, listing glass fiber continuous-filament yarn data and equivalent yarn counts of cotton, worsted and rayon is included in addition to glass yarn nomenclature and manufacturing processes.

(Request Item No. I-29)

#### Packaging And Carloading

The 17th edition of Packaging And Carloading Guide has been published by the Signode Steel Strapping Co. This handy, 48-page booklet—free to all who request it—tells how to package and carload for maximum product protection at minimum cost. Signode's complete line of packaging and carloading materials—strapping, seals, strapping tools, retaining strips, etc.—are shown and described, and instructions are given in their application. Whether shipment is done in cartons or on skids, loading done in closed or open top freight cars, this booklet will be of value. (Request Item No. 1-30)

#### **Gyrol Fluid Drives**

A new 8-page catalog (Bulletin 9819) describing the new 1 through 25 h.p. Type VS Class 2 Gyrol fluid drives is now avail-



TEXIZE CHEMICALS OPENS NEW PLANT—In less than a year following the acquisition of a new plant site on the Laurens Road, Greenville, S. C., Texize Chemicals Inc. completes a cycle in its expansion plans by announcing the formal opening of the new plant. The opening coincides with the Southern Textile Exposition, to be held the first week in October. The new plant, located on a 22-acre site, will give the company 75,320 square feet of new manufacturing space. The original Texize plant was located on White Horse Road in Greenville. This first plant, plus several additions on the nine-acre tract, will be retained for the time being and used for warehouse storage space. Texize Chemicals was organized in 1946 at Greenville to produce warp sizings and other products for the textile industry. Since that time it has expanded into three divisions—the industrial textile division, the household products division and the commercial products division.



# Huyck's <u>PRE-CONDITIONED</u> COMPRESSIVE SHRINKAGE BLANKETS require LESS BREAKING IN!

More compressive shrinkage ranges are shattering speed records these days. One of the important reasons why is the greatly increased use of Huyck's new Compressive Shrinkage Blankets. Far ahead in design—and pre-conditioned in manufacture—they require less break-in time...enable operators to reach normal production capacity easier...faster.

Also, keep in mind, Huyck's new Compressive Shrinkage Blankets have many other plus features—all adding-up to big savings in costly re-processing . . . machine adjustment time . . . and overall shrinkage cost. You're invited to prove it . . . today.

## F.C. HUYCK & SONS

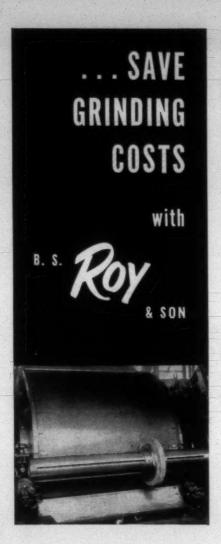
FIRST IN QUALITY ...

FIRST IN SERVICE
Established 1870

Rensselaer, New York



A Product of the Huyck Industrial Fabrics Development Program



Stop throwing away profits by dismantling and shipping rolls out for grinding.

Grind it on the job with equipment developed for your application by B. S. Roy & Son Company. Leaders in the portable grinding field. B. S. Roy's research and development men will work with you in your mill to assure the true surfaces that are so important . . . save you money.

B. S. Roy & Son has engineered portable grinders for maintaining true surfaces on rolls of steel, rubber, husk, cast iron and card clothing.



Donald Bousquet \* Leon Frye Bill Crowder Southern Office and Plant Linwood at Second Ave., Gastonia, N. C. Telephone Gastonia 4-2126

#### FOR THE MILL BOOKSHELF-

able from American Blower Corp. The catalog discusses advantages and typical applications of the new adjustable-speed fluid drives. Design and general construction features are described and illustrated by means of a cutaway view. Close-up photographs of optional speed control mechanisms are also included to illustrate these features. A complete description of the operation of the new units is also given. Selection tables are provided for the full line in the 1 through 5 h.p. range for both direct connection and belt drive arrangements. Installation drawings are also included which give basic dimensions of the 4 new fluid drive sizes for the basic unit and for another arrangement with flange-mounted drive motor.

(Request Item No. I-31)

#### Heat Transfer Costs

Informative data on how to cut heat-transfer costs in a wide range of industrial applications is contained in a new catalog published by Tranter Mfg. Inc., Platecoil Division. Bulletin IP-356 features a detailed description of how Platecoil units are constructed, emphasizing how they have been engineered to evercome all types of heat-transfer processing difficulties. The bulletin lists and illustrates 10 major advantages claimed for the Platecoil, and shows how each of them contributes to savings in installation, upkeep and in initial cost. Detailed sketches are employed to show 14 actual installations in which the Platecoil

units have been used to solve a wide variety of industrial problems. On-the-job photographs are included of several typical installations. Complete specifications and dimensions are listed for all 4 major styles in which the Platecoil is available. Also included is a table for converting lineal feet of pipe coil into equivalent square feet of Platecoil. (Request Item No. 1-32)

#### Organic Complexes of Molybdenum

A 4-page bulletin, Organic Complexes of Molybdenum, summarizing all available information on the formation, formula, chemical properties and uses of organic complexes and organometallic compounds of molybdenum has been published by Climax Molybdenum Co. Organic molybdenum complexes are essential features of patents for the preparation of phthalocyanine dyes containing molybdenum and metallizing of polyazo dyes for wool.

Molybdic oxide, södium molybdate, molybdenum carbonyl and certain molybdenum halides form complex compounds with many organic sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen compounds including poly-basic acids, polyalcohols, polyphenols, thiophenols, xanthates, betadiketones, aromatic bases and amines. The bulletin lists over 30 poly-basic organic acids and polyhydroxyl compounds which form complexes with molybdate salts or oxides. These complexes are regarded as salts of mixed anhydrides of molybdic acid in the case of the polybasic organic acid and as esters of molybdic acid in the case of the polyhydroxyl compound. They are us-



You are invited to visit
Booth 138 at the 19th
Southern Textile Exposition
to inspect the new

# BOND DYEING MACHINE



SPARTANBURG, S. C.

builders of:

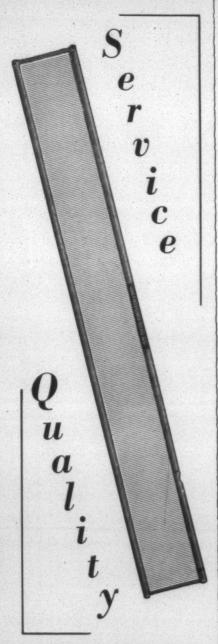
Dyeing and Finishing Machinery Dryers

Slashers

Slasher Room Equipment Special Machines etc.

Specialists in Stainless Steel Fabrication

# STAINLESS Steel Reeds



FOR THE WEAVING OF ALL FABRICS

Greensboro
Loom Reed Co., Inc.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

#### FOR THE MILL BOOKSHELF-

ually anionic, water soluble and can be isolated in some cases by the formation of insoluble salts with certain amines or metals.

Oxalic acid forms complexes with molybdenum in 4 valence states. Some of these complexes are strong reducing agents, some are highly colored, and some change colors with a change in pH. Molybdenum hexacarbonyl forms a complex with cyclopentadiene, the structure being described as a "triple-decker sandwich." Other organic compounds discussed in the bulletin include methylarsinatomolybdates, phenylmolybdenum compounds and diethylether complexes. The bulletin lists 32 references to sources of more complete information. Copies of the bulletin, designated Cbd-9, are available (Request Item No. 1-33) upon request.

#### Vertical Lift Conveyor

How the Rapistan vertical lift conveyor can replace costly elevators, save space and the time and cost of an elevator operator is described in a new bulletin released by the Rapids-Standard Co. Inc., maker of modern controlled-flow conveyor systems. Illustrations show a variety of applications to which the vertical lift can be put and where it can be installed to save time and space in many different types of operations. Complete details and specifications are also included.

(Request Item No. I-34)

#### Hyster Lift Trucks

Latest trends in lift truck design are shown in a new 12-page brochure of industrial lift trucks manufactured by Hyster Co. The booklet is designed for quick reference of 25 different Hyster industrial truck models ranging in capacity from 1,000 to 30,000 lbs. Spotlighted are Hyster's all-new 3,000, 4,000 and 5,000-lb. capacity series on pneumatic tires, the Hyster Space Saver series of the same capacity on cushion tires and the exclusive Hyster Monomast lift trucks. The booklet also illustrates several popular lift truck attachments, including the Hyster-developed Load-Grab.

(Request Item No. I-35)

#### **Liquid Level Gages**

Jerguson Gage & Valve Co. has released a newly-revised 8-page catalog (No. 291) which completely covers the company's latest designs in remote-reading liquid level gages, including the newly-developed Red Flasher F Truscale which has a scale that flashes continuously in red for a positive warning when boiler water level gets too high or too low. The catalog is illustrated with photographs and engineering drawings, and covers remote-reading gages in 4 pressure groups from under 900 p.s.i. to over 1,500 p.s.i. (Request Item No. I-36)

#### Sequestering Agents

American Cyanamid Co. has announced publication of a new Dyes Technical Bulletin (No. 844) covering Sequestering Agents

in Wool and Cotton Dyeing. The bulletin, prepared by Henry E. Millson of the company's organic chemicals division, lists the characteristics of sequestering agents; effect of sequestering agents; methods of use; and lists tables showing effect on shade of acid dyes, milling dyes, calcofast dyes (metalized), chrome dyes, direct dyes and developed dyes. (Request Item No. I-37)

#### Application Of Latex To Textile Materials

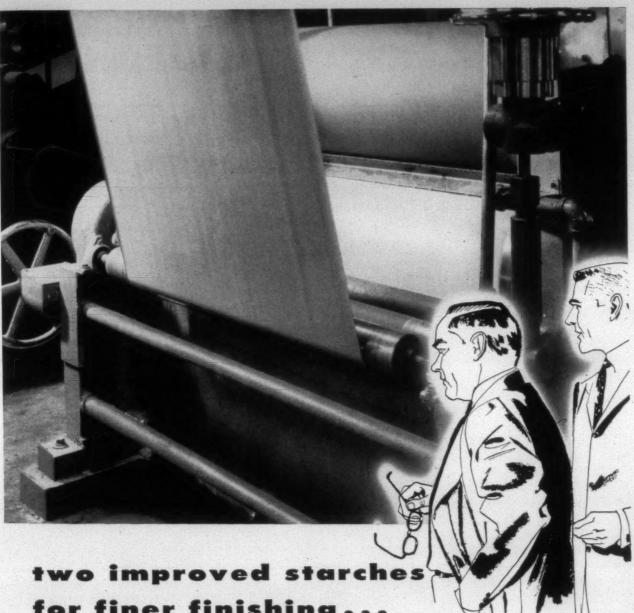
In a new 135-page book issued by the Natural Rubber Bureau, C. M. Blow, a well-known British scientist, uses text, diagram and picture to describe a wide range of uses in which latex can be applied to the benefit of textiles. In his comprehensive work, which is available without charge as an educational service of the natural rubber industry, Dr. Blow not only records what has already been done, but indicates new possibilities for rubber usage in this field and pin-points the important theoretical and practical considerations.

After a discussion of the general principles involved in the application of latex to textiles, Dr. Blow goes into such specifics as treatment of yarns, threads, etc.; fabric proofing, coating and impregnation; latex treatment of pile fabrics; artificial leather manufacture; latex applications to paper; the problem of adhesion of rubber to textiles and latex-bonded fibrous structures. Also included in the book are abstracts of latex patents and information on designing equipment for using latex and textiles, an estimation of the rubber content of fibrous material, and a qualitative assessment of the distribution of rubber throughout a textile material. The book is part of an educational series on the uses of latex sponsored by the natural rubber industry. For a free copy, write Natural Rubber Bureau, 1631 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

(Request Item No. I-38)

#### Squeeze Rolls

Machine designers and mill engineers will find useful information on the relationship of roll diameter pressure and area of nip contact in Rodney Hunt Machine Co.'s Report No. 10 on industrial rolls. The report, Effect of Diameter on Rubber-Covered Squeeze Rolls, is one of a series published by Rodney Hunt's industrial roll division as an aid in the design and use of rolls for specific plant applications. Report No. 10 discusses, and illustrates with graphs, deflection of typical rubber rolls under various loads, how roll deflection affects performance across the full width of the roll, and how roll diameter influences nip width. It points out how, with limitations, variations in pressure along the rolls which is caused by deflection with resultant uneven wear and possible rupture of the covering, may be corrected by crowning rolls. Mentioned also are the undesirable operational and maintenance problems introduced by crown-grinding of rolls. The revolutionary Niptrol pneumatic mangle, which provides sharp nip and minimizes deflection, is also discussed and illustrated. (Request Item No. I-39)



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# Serving The Textile Industry

#### Toxicology Laboratory Opened In Illinois

A new \$150,000 industrial toxicology laboratory has been completed by Industrial Bio-Test Laboratories Inc. in Northbrook, Ill., a Chicago suburb, for the evaluation of new materials and chemicals going into products being used by the public. According to Dr. Joseph C. Calandra, Bio-Test president, comprehensive biological evaluations of new substances being created by industrial research are necessary to safeguard the health of individuals coming in contact with these new materials, some of which are creating problems in public health and welfare. The new laboratories are fully equipped to render this service, he said.

#### H. F. Livermore Buys Textile Leather Firm

The H. F. Livermore Corp. of Boston, Mass., manufacturer of improved loom parts for the textile industry, has purchased outright the J. Banks & Son leather firm of Lowell, Mass. The Banks company has sold leather textile applications for many years. Its manufacturing facilities have been transferred to Boston where the company will

permanently carry on its operations as a wholly-owned subsidiary of Livermore. Livermore plans to expand the sales activities of Banks through its Southern sales division.

#### Morse Chain Co. Opens New Charlotte Warehouse

Morse Chain Co., a Borg-Warner industry, has opened a new branch sales office and warehouse at Charlotte, N. C. The new warehouse will offer improved customer service and speedier delivery of Morse power transmission products to manufacturers and distributors in Florida, Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Raymond H. Whitney has been named district manager for the new facility, located at 405 West Griffin St. in Charlotte.

#### American Cyanamid To Build Creslan Plant In Florida

American Cyanamid Co. has announced plans to construct a plant near Pensacola, Fla., for production of a new acrylic textile fiber called Creslan. American Cyanamid's engineering and construction division is to

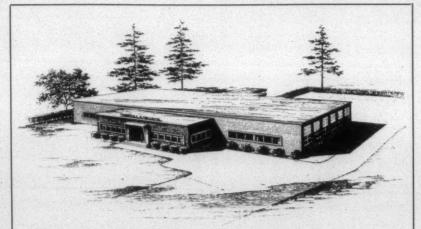
design and supervise construction of the plant which, when completed, will employ about 350 people. Annual production is expected to be 27 million pounds of staple and tow, with a 100% expansion potential embodied in the original plant design.

The company has also announced the formation of a new division, the fibers division, which will have responsibility for the selection and direction of the organization required in the production and marketing of the new fiber. Alden R. Loosli, who has been with American Cyanamid since 1937, has been appointed general manager of the new division. Other appointments include W. L. Lyall, sales manager; C. W. Bendigo, technical director; and N. H. Marsh, plant manager.

Creslan applications, based on extensive wear and end-use tests already completed, will include jersey fabrics, sweaters, sportswear, blankets, fleeces, simulated fur fabrics, dresses, men's and women's suitings and overcoatings, children's wear and certain industrial and non-woven fabrics. The new plant will be equipped with modern processing machinery as an integral part of the quality control system for Creslan fiber production as well as for continuing evaluation of basic processing of various blends of Creslan with other man-made and natural fibers. Sales and technical service headquarters for Creslan will be set up in New York

#### United Aniline Co. Marking 40th Year

United Aniline Co. of Norwood, Mass., is observing its 40th anniversary this month. Founded in 1916 when foreign sources of dyestuffs were cut off by World War I, the firm has grown from a small office on Water Street in Boston to its present large quarters in Norwood. Louis Aronson, co-founder of the firm along with Irving B. Holtz, is president of the company. He recalls that the element of time played an important role in the success of the company, and that the business realized immediate prosperity due to conditions existing throughout the war years. The dyestuff line for textiles at that time was fairly uncomplicated, since synthetic fabrics were unheard of and little difficulty was experienced in laboratory matching of colors. As the field became more complex, United Aniline continued to expand its services and facilities. It moved to new quarters on High Street in Boston, and then later to Pearl Street where it remained for 25 years. The move to Norwood was made two years ago. In addition to facilities at Norwood, the company has representative units in Charlotte, N. C., and Montreal, Que. The firm is also agent for Paul L. Miller Inc., Peerless Color Co., Pharma Chemical Co. and Young Aniline Works. In addition to its complete dyestuff and



CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW MARSHALL & WILLIAMS PLANT within three miles of the center of Greenville, S. C., is well under way, according to company spokesmen. The new building will house the Marshall & Williams Southern Corp. and the Marshall & Williams Equipment Co.—including sales and service headquarters, manufacturing facilities and repair departments which are presently located at 121 Wellborn Street, Greenville. With floor space of approximately 15,000 square feet, the new M & W building is being erected on a three-acre plot on South Carolina Bypass 291. It will provide ample space for present requirements as well as room for expected expansion in line with the company's plans for gradual increase of its facilities in the Southern territory.

The new headquarters will be under management of Fred H. Land, vice-president and general manager of M & W Southern Corp., assisted by E. E. Ford and William Brown, both engineers. Marshall & Williams Southern Corp. is the Southern subsidiary of Marshall & Williams Corp., Providence, R. I., which has originated such devices as roller-type tenter clips and tenterettes, and tensionless batchers. The company also produces high-speed finishing and mercerizing tenters, let-off stands, manually-operated weft straighteners, overfeed devices, selvage uncurlers, constant batchers, swing plaiters, etc., as well as specializing in maintaining a complete stock of parts and in furnishing repair service on all types of tentering equipment.

laboratory service for the matching of colors, the company has developed several trademarked products for use in textile manufacturing and finishing.

### Charlotte Firm Expands Textile Employment Service



J. Arthur Whitehead

J. Arthur Whitehead, owner-manager of the Private Personnel Service in Charlotte, N. C., has announced that his employment service is being expanded to serve the entire Southern textile industry. Mr. Whitehead began the service in 1955 to

serve the greater Charlotte area. Prior to that he had been in textile personnel work for many years, being associated with Fieldcrest Mills Inc. at Leaksville-Spray, N. C., and Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Piedmont, Ala. He has also served as personnel director of the General Time Corp. at its electrical division, Athens, Ga. His offices in Charlotte are located in the Wilder Bldg.

#### Geigy Chemical Moves To Ardsley, New York

Geigy Chemical Corp. has announced the moving of its headquarters from New York City to Saw Mill River Road, Ardsley, N. Y. The new headquarters include air-conditioned administration and cafeteria buildings, as well as a laboratory and service building, all of reinforced concrete with exteriors of insulated white porcelain enamel panels. Interior design is on a modular basis, with an eye to both functional needs and attractive working conditions. Administrative facilities have been planned so as to permit integration with application, research and development laboratories.

#### Brush Instruments To Be Sold By Universal Winding

Universal Winding Co. has announced an agreement with Brush Electronics Co., a division of Clevite Corp., Cleveland, Ohio, for the world-wide distributorship of Brush instruments throughout the textile industry. Universal states that this is a first step in a long-range plan-to serve as headquarters for textile instruments. Patterson-Moos Division of the Universal Winding Co., which has specialized for years in the nuclear physics and electronic research field, will provide a base for further expansion in textile instrumentation.

Brush has pioneered in textile instruments and accessories for the past several years and now has several types of instruments in common use throughout the industry. These instruments are used in controlling the processing of yarn for virtually every textile operation from the raw fiber stage through weaving and knitting. Through such control, savings in waste and second quality goods are possible, plus increased efficiencies, both in maintaining and in operating numerous types of textile machinery. The more notable of these instruments are the

Tension Analyzer, Uniformity Analyzer and Imperfection Counter.

Under terms of the agreement, Universal is to handle all sales and service of the Brush textile instruments. Universal plans to handle the sale of the equipment through its present textile machinery sales organization. Brush will provide assistance as needed in carrying out Universal's program of thoroughly training service engineers for the maintenance of this line of instruments.

#### Aetna Industrial Corp. Buys Graton & Knight

An agreement has been reached between the Graton & Knight Co. of Worcester, Mass., and the Aetna Industrial Corp. of New York City to transfer the major assets of Graton & Knight, not including its subsidiary International Packings Corp. of Bristol, N. H., to Aetna for an unannounced sum, subject to stockholders' approval. Under the terms of the agreement, the Worcester plant and all its affiliates, except International Packings Corp., will be operated as part of the Aetna organization, but will continue to use the Graton & Knight name to merchandise its products. The present corporation, called the Graton & Knight Co., will change its name and a new corporation will be formed known as Graton & Knight Co. Inc., to continue operations as heretofore.

Principals in this change of ownership were David S. Williams, president of Graton & Knight Co., and Walter W. Weismann, chairman of the Board of Aetna Industrial Corp. Mr. Williams will continue as president of International Packings Corp. and will direct operations at Graton & Knight until the new management names a new general manager. Both companies will be completely independent of each other.

Aetna is an owning, operating company and is engaged in the acquisition of companies with the hopeful purpose of improving and continuing operations. It owns and operates a number of different companies in diversified industries. Graton & Knight was founded in 1851 as a 2-man shop and has grown steadily to become the world's largest manufacturer of industrial leather products, including the famous Orange line of textile leathers.

#### Firm Installs Industry's Largest Baking Oven

Robert Goldsmith, president of General Plastics Corp., Paterson, N. J., has announced that his firm has completed installation of the industry's largest baking oven for applying Teflon coatings on textile production equipment. "The installation of this giant oven," reports Mr. Goldsmith, "came about through the development by our engineers of advanced techniques for applying superior coatings to prevent buildup on the surfaces of textile drying cans and slashing cylinders."

The new oven is equipped with speciallydesigned controls to complement the particular application involved and to achieve perfectly accurate conditions for the baking process.



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# textile bulletin

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TEXTILE BULLETIN is devoted to the dissemination of information and the exchange of opinion relative to the spinning and weaving phases of the textile industry, as well as the dyeing and finishing of yarns and woven fabrics. Appropriate material, technical and otherwise, is solicited and paid for at regular rates. Opinions expressed by contributors are theirs and not necessarily those of the editors and publishers. ¶ Circulation rates are: one year payable in advance, \$1.50; three years payable in advance, \$3.00;

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one year, Canada, \$3.00; one year, other countries in Postal Union, \$5.00; single copies, 25 cents. ¶ A companion monthly journal, THE KNITTER, is published by Clark Publishing Co. and devoted to the interests of the knitgoods manufacturing industry.

MEMBER: Audit Bureau of Circulations and National Business Publications Inc.

# Show Week Coming Up, and a New Era in Textiles

It isn't necessary to remind anyone that the biennial Southern Textile Exposition is an important factor in the welfare of the Textile South. Many pages of this issue are devoted to descriptions of what the mill executive may expect to see at Greenville, S. C., during the first week of October. The machinery, supplies and services which will be on display are designed to improve product quality, reduce costs of manufacture or save time. It should be worth any mill man's time to expose himself to new developments and improvements.

What with having a larger-than-usual issue because of the forthcoming Greenville show, the editors of this publication have assigned a number of pages to special articles dealing with what we call "The New Era in Southern Textiles."

You will read in "Watching Washington" about the implications of the projected union organizing drive in the South. One author wonders if the 1950 mill is not already obsolete. Bill Erwin of Dan River Mills warns us not to overlook the positive forces of industry improvement while worrying about currently complex problems. A marker is put on the grave of the mill village by another writer. A broad picture of the fiber situation is covered; diversification of the South's economy is dealt with. Houston Jewell speaks for the foreign trade committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. What is happening to the English textile industry is described by Prof. Wm. Hays Simpson. The organization of a public relations department is specified by Chauncey Lever of Abney and Erwin Mills You will read of Clemson's efforts to get more textile students, and Bill Newell of N. C. State emphasizes the need for more research facilities in textile schools.

We hope that you will find this month's issue interesting, constructive and profitable reading. Next month we will

present an account of what was of significance at the Southern Textile Exposition, as well as report the Perkin Centennial observance being held in New York as this is written.

#### Are Soft Goods Getting 'Well'?

For various reasons we've about concluded that the market for soft goods is on the rise—and perhaps even beginning to experience somewhat of a boom.

Perhaps this conclusion is partially the result of having to go up the street the other day for some necessary department store shopping. Such expeditions we usually avoid as long as possible because of the danger to life and limb. But, with the air of a man being made to walk the plank, we ventured forth. Despite chit-chat we had overheard about "nobody is in the stores," we were pretty well amazed, and virtually dumfounded, by the hordes of females seemingly hell-bent on buying something.

No doubt a good deal of the traffic was due to the many mamas getting their daughters outfitted for 'the Fall semester. But still, there seemed to be a lot of ladies all by themselves, also buying and not just looking.

It may be too that so many crying towels were displayed at the Chicago convention that people got the idea of buying soft goods.

And here, parenthetically, we would like to express our relief that the economists haven't so far been able to change the "hard goods" and "soft goods" terminology. "Hard goods" means automobiles, radios, television sets, power mowers, etc., and one can still read textiles into the "soft goods" category.

The soft goods boom, or boomlet, has been attributed to

several factors. Credit is tighter, and people are wary of taking on additional time-payment contracts for appliances. Some say the public is just about bought up on items needed to operate and maintain households. Perhaps the situation is similar to housing; there seems to be a sufficient number for the time being.

In recent years, with 1955 a good example, people in this country spent most of the money they earned on housing, cars, furnishings and appliances. While doing so, they managed to pile up a record debt, more than 37 billion dollars

Since this Spring, however, the picture has been changing. There is still a considerable volume in hard goods, but new home starts have dropped off about 15 per cent. Car sales, as everyone knows, are about 25 per cent below last year.

On the other hand, retail sales have kept up and may even surpass the 1955 record volume. And, looking specifically into retail sales, you find that the volume is being kept up by soft rather than hard goods. Department stores report that their soft goods sales are up in the range of five to 15 per cent.

Not to be forgotten, either, is the factor of population growth, which translated from economics parlance simply means more babies. Maybe they don't wear too much and can't buy anything for themselves, but mama and daddy have to keep them at least a little bit better than naked.

If, then, this boomlet really becomes a healthy boom and the soft goods market does get a greater share of the consumer buck, are you, as a manufacturer, ready from both manufacturing and marketing standpoints to share in it?

#### No Time for Dissonance

This ought to be the kind of piece which lends itself to a little fun-poking. Such opportunities are rare enough for the textile editor. But the subject warrants somewhat more than the "flip" treatment.

No one need deny that there have been moments of internal strain and crossed wires during the industry's long and difficult fight for a solution of the import problem. The situation has at times been so complicated that persons—and publications—on the fringe of what is going on have been prone to voice dissatisfaction or criticism of efforts by the industry's leadership.

With some individuals apparently harboring feelings of that kind, it might prove reassuring to them to read the following editorial by J. Craig Smith, president of Avondale Mills, in the *Avondale Sun*.

#### VOICES OF DIVISION WOULD DESTROY US

When we have solved our import problem, it will be the direct result of the combined efforts of the cotton grower, the cotton spinner, the garment manufacturer and other related groups, North and South, working together. I use the word "when" advisedly because I am convinced that the problem is going to be satisfactorily solved. Forty-three votes in the United States Senate favorable to our industry are not going to be brushed off.

I am no new convert to the belief that those who grow cotton and those who process cotton have a community of interests. In my report as the outgoing President of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, I said:

"My major objective for the past year has been to cement further the fine relationship which exists between those who grow cotton and those who spin cotton. . . . More and more the cotton

producer leadership has come to realize that the United States textile industry is its biggest and best customer. The cotton producer has taken up the cudgels in our behalf at many different times and places during the past year. The leadership of the cotton textile industry also now knows that there can be no sound prosperity in this country unless the farmer is prosperous, and that on all basic and fundamental issues the interests of the cotton farmer and the cotton spinner are the same. The National Cotton Council is an organization through which all those interested in cotton can work together for their common objectives. I recommend the Council to you unreservedly."

Happily, the textile industry is represented on a full-time basis by a man who not only fully shares the above views, but who more than any other one individual has brought about the united front which the cotton industry has presented. I refer to Robert C. Jackson, who has a legion of friends and admirers across the cotton belt. No man has ever worked harder and more intelligently in the service of any industry than has Bob Jackson. No person I know of is more dedicated than he to the cause that he serves.

It is indeed ironic that with the cotton industry on the verge of solving its major problem by working together, there are those who peddle the doctrine of division. There are those who are telling us that the cotton farmer and the cotton spinner are economic enemies. Others are trying to make it appear that the New England mills are trying to solve their import problem by getting the Japanese to shift to goods made by Southern mills. Still others try to create a conflict of interests between those who make garments and those who make cloth. Each and every person who advocates any division of any kind in our ranks is doing us a grave disservice and should be told so.

We have more than just a suspicion that Craig Smith's editorial resulted from his reading of an article in the July 5 issue of *America's Textile Reporter*.

This good, gray lady of the textile press has been likened to the maiden aunt described as "an often interesting talker, but one you can't always take seriously."

Misinformation and garbled facts can be dismissed. In this category we put such statements as that which said that the late William P. Jacobs brought in Robert Jackson as executive vice-president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. If he had it would have had little or no bearing on the present situation, but the fact is that Dr. Jacobs died about a year before A.C.M.I. was formed. We, too, remember Dr. Jacobs well. Not everyone would have referred to him as a "tremendous" man, but he always managed to stir up things in our industry.

Writings based on poor research can, as we said, be dismissed. But questionable references to the character and motives of leaders who are doing their utmost in directing the industry's fight for survival are something else. The fact that Robert C. Jackson at one time was associated with the National Cotton Council is no reflection on his ability to do a job for spinners and weavers. Whether or not it suits any particular person in the textile industry, the interests of manufacturers and the raw cotton people are generally the same. The cotton people are vitally interested in the import problem, because with any downfall of the American textile industry they lose their best customer.

There is no "unholy alliance." There is more than a mere marriage of convenience.

It is a very inappropriate time to doubt the sincerity of honorable men who are working night and day to get us through a critical period.

#### For Posterity

Hal Boyle, the spritely Associated Press columnist who seems, day after day, never to run out of intriguing subject

matter, came up recently with a stint built around the observation that fashions in heroes change, just as women's fashions do, and that currently, as is typical during periods of national prosperity, the industrial tycoon and/or business executive is riding a tidal wave of popularity that puts him higher in public esteem than, say, Gene Autry or anyone else in the entertainment field who might come to mind.

The ebullient Mr. Boyle, in his inimitable manner, proceeds to cite some of the reasons for all this, and observes even that in dozens of recent plays, books and TV dramas the industrialist or corporation executive has been built up as a rugged, resourceful and tough-fighting hero with a two-fisted mind—in a word, a sort of Roy Rogers or Hopalong Cassidy with a brief case. Assuming that Mr. Boyle is eminently correct in all that he says (and there's something of a tradition in newspaperdom that nothing is really true until the A.P. says so), we readily confess that we've heard of less desirable trends.

Columnist Boyle and his thesis came to mind just as we were beginning to note another rather significant trend pertaining to the American scene, and maybe after all there is

some possible connection between the two. At any rate, there would seem to be in recent times a growing awareness and appreciation of the significance of America's early industrial beginnings, a deeper respect for the nation's industrial heritage, so to speak, and a corresponding interest on the part of public benefactors in making available to the public, and preserving for posterity, what remains of the mechanical mementos and relics that typify the early mechanical or industrial genius of our fledgling republic.

Such a trend, of course, has been wide indeed in its sweep and scope, and by no means is it confined to, or even preeminently associated with, the textile or cotton industries, although it goes without saying that cotton manufacturing and the coming of power machinery sparked the American industrial revolution, as it did the industrial revolution in England, and was the precursor of what we have come to know today in so many aspects as mass production.

Relative to all this there comes to mind immediately, of course, the fact that only last Summer the Old Slater Mill which has had to be spruced up a little bit but which still stands intact after 165 years, was thrown open to the public

#### TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

#### - 1956 -

- Sept. 27-28 (Th-F)—TEXTILE QUALITY CONTROL ASSN., Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro, N. C.
- Sept. 27-28 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, COMBED YARN SPINNERS ASSN., Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va.
- Oct. 1-5 (M-F)—19th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.
- Oct. 3-4 (W-Th)—CHEMICAL FINISHING CONFERENCE (sponsored by National Cotton Council), Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C.
- Oct. 6 (Sa)—Annual meeting, PIEDMONT SEC., A.A.T.C.C., Charlotte (N. C.) Hotel.
- Oct. 11-12 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, NORTH CAROLINA TEXTILE MFRS. ASSN., The Carolina, Pinehurst, N. C.
- \*Oct. 12 (F)—CONFERENCE ON MAN-MADE FIBERS (sponsored by Section of Physics and Chemistry, New York Academy of Sciences), Barbizon-Plaza Hotel, New York City.
- Oct. 13 (Sa)—EASTERN CAROLINA DIV., S.T.A., North Carolina State College School of Textiles, Raleigh.
- Oct. 13 (Sa)—TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES OF GEORGIA, High-tower Textile Building, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta.
- Oct. 18-19 (Tu-F)—COMMITTEE D-13 ON TEXTILES, AMERICAN SO-CIETY FOR TESTING MATERIALS, Warwick Hotel, New York City.
- Oct. 18-19 (Th-F)—SOUTHERN TEXTILE METHODS AND STANDARDS ASSN., The Clemson House, Clemson, S. C.
- Oct. 22-26 (M-F)—NATIONAL SAFETY CONGRESS AND EXPOSITION (sponsored by National Safety Council), Chicago, Ill.
- Oct. 25-26 (Th-F)—Annual meeting, CARDED YARN ASSN., Hotel Fort Sumter, Charleston, S. C.
- Oct. 27 (Sa)—PIEDMONT DIV., S.T.A., North Carolina Vocational Textile School, Belmont.
- Oct. 27 (Sa)—ALABAMA TEXTILE OPERATING EXECUTIVES, Thach Auditorium, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

  Nov. 1-2 (Th-F)—PERSONNEL DIV., S. C. TEXTILE MFRS. ASSN., Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
- Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

  \*Nov. 1-2 (Th-F)—Textile conference, AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.
- TRICAL ENGINEERS, North Carolina State College, Raleigh.

  Nov. 3 (Sa)—SOUTH CAROLINA DIV., S.T.A., Clemson House, Clemson, S. C.
- Nov. 10 (Sa)—NORTHERN NORTH CAROLINA-VIRGINIA DIV., S.T.A.
- Nov. 26-30 (M-F)—NATIONAL EXPOSITION OF POWER AND ME-CHANICAL ENGINEERING (aponsored by American Society of Mechanical Engineers), New York Coliseum, New York City.
- Nov. 27-30 (Tu-F)—NATIONAL CHEMICAL EXPOSITION (under auspices of American Chemical Society), Cleveland (Ohio) Public Auditorium.
- Dec. 1 (Sa)—SOUTH CENTRAL SEC., A.A.T.C.C., Hotel Patten, Chatta-nooga, Tenn.

- Dec. 4-5 (Tu-W)—Conference, COATED FABRICS DIV., SOCIETY OF THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY, Hotel Commodore, New York City.
- Dec. 8 (Sa)-SOUTHEASTERN SEC., A.A.T.C.C., Atlanta, Ga.

#### **— 1957 —**

- Jan. 28-29 (M-Tu)—Annual meeting, NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA, St. Louis, Mo.
- °Jan. 28-31 (M-Th)—PLANT MAINTENANCE & ENGINEERING SHOW, Cleveland (Ohio) Public Auditorium.
- \*Feb. 25-27 (M-W)—GEORGIA SEC., AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR QUALITY CONTROL, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.
- °Feb. 25-Mar. 1 (M-F)—INTERNATIONAL HEATING & AIR CONDITION-ING EXPOSITION (sponsored by American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers), International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
- Feb. 27-Mar. 1 (W-F)—COTTON RESEARCH CLINIC (sponsored by National Cotton Council), General Ogiethorpe Hotel, Savannah, Ga.
- Apr. 4-6 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, AMERICAN COTTON MFRS. IN-STITUTE, Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fls.
- Apr. 9-11 (Tu-Th)—NATIONAL PACKAGING CONFERENCE AND EX-POSITION (sponsored by American Management Assn.), International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
- \*Apr. 10-12 (Th-Sa)—Annual meeting, ALABAMA COTTON MFRS. ASSN., Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.
- May 1-2 (W-Th)—Spring meeting, THE FIBER SOCIETY, Clemson House, Clemson, S. C.
- \*May 1-4 (W-Sa)—Annual convention, COTTON MFRS, ASSN. OF GEOR-GIA, Emerald Beach Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas.
- \*May 20-25 (M-Sa)—NATIONAL COTTON WEEK (sponsored by National Cotton Council of America).

  June 20-22 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSN., Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
- Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrite Beach, S. C.

  Nov. 14-16 (Th-Sa)—National convention, AMERICAN ASSN. OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS, Hotel Statler, Boston, Mass.

#### - 1958 -

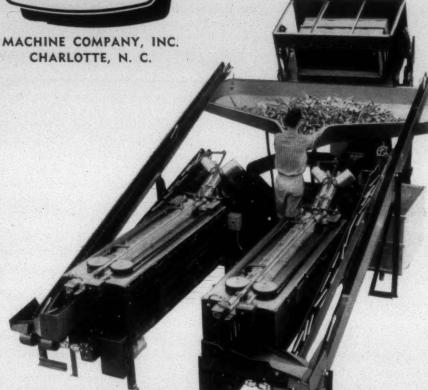
- Jan. 27-28 (M-Tu)—Annual meeting, NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA, Phoenix, Ariz.
- Apr. 10-12 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, AMERICAN COTTON MFRS. INSTITUTE, Hollywood Beach Hotel, Hollywood, Fla.
- May 26-29 (M-Th)—NATIONAL PACKAGING CONFERENCE AND EXPO-SITION (sponsored by American Management Assn.), New York Coliseum, New York City.
- June 19-21 (Th-Sa)—Annual convention, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSN., The Grove Park, Asheville, N. C.
- tFail—National convention, AMERICAN ASSN. OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS & COLORISTS, Chicago, Ill.
- (M) Monday; (Tu) Tuesday; (W) Wednesday; (Th) Thursday; (F) Friday; (Sa) Saturday; (Su) Sunday
- \*Listed for the first time this month.
- ‡Tentative listing.
- †Changed or corrected from previous issue.

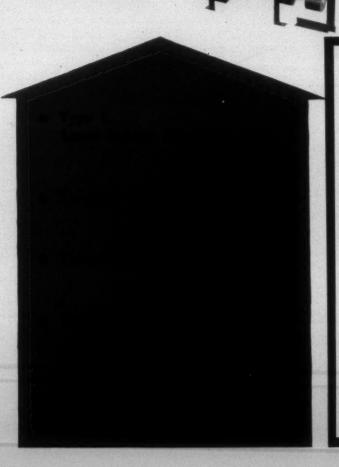


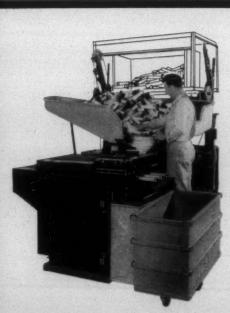
AT THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE

SEE THEN

BOBBIN CLEANING and HANDLING EQUIPMENT



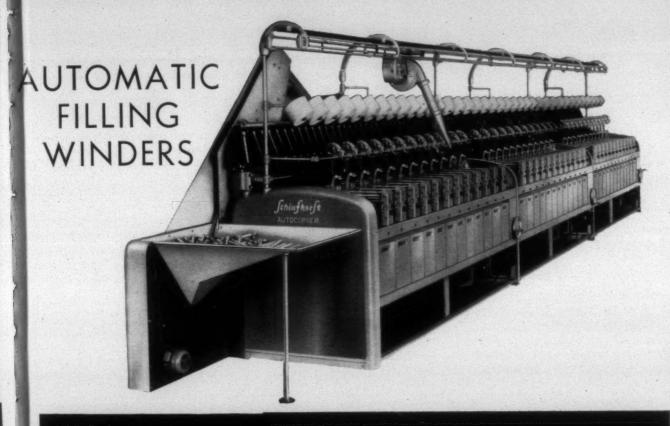




- Type M
   Roving Bobbin Cleaner
- Termaco Bobbin Box Hoist

EXPOSITION - ANNEX NO. 3

# VORLD'S MOST EFFICIENT





AUTOMATIC FILLING WINDER

Made by

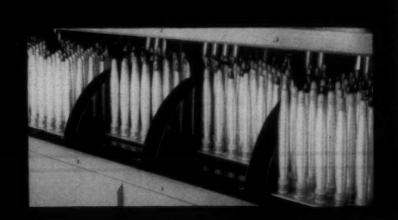
W. Schlafhorst & Co.

M. Gladbach, West Germany

Sold and Serviced in the United States by



MACHINE COMPANY, INC CHARLOTTE, N. C.





Get MORE production at LOWER cost

Gastonia Cylinders

GASTONIA Spinning, Twister, Spooler and Quiller Cylinders are dynamically balanced and scientifically tested to assure top performance for continuous, high-speed production.

Like all other GASTONIA Products, these Cylinders are precision-built from the finest materials by skilled workmen having many years of practical experience.

For the manufacture, repair or rebuilding of Cylinders to your specifications . . . call GAS-TONIA.

Gastonia

TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC .-

Gastonia, North Carolina

A sheet metal works serving textile mills

CARD SCREENS

tandard type rib or perforated—cut and assembled on special precision-built jigs.

CYLINDERS

Dynamically bal-anced for better performance-reabsolute minimum

ASPIRATORS

Precision manufacturreason manufactur-ing methods assure proper shape and balance of Aspira-tors and Aspirator Dampers.

LAP CONDUCTOR TINS WASTE CHUTE COVERS WASTE CHUTES

SLIVER PANS BACK TINS

COMBER RENEEDLING

Top Combs, Half Laps and Winder Guide Combs precision rebuilt of top quality materials to rebuilt of top quality materials to actions. Imported English needles of tempered high-tensile steel used exclusively.

EDITORIALS-

as a textile museum, and there has been collected for exhibit in the old wooden structure in the heart of Pawtucket much that depicts or represents the cotton textile industry as it was in its earliest days.

There is certainly no reason here to repeat the familiar story of Samuel Slater, who founded the mill in 1790 and who actually founded the American cotton manufacturing industry because, after coming to America from England, he was able to duplicate from memory Sir Richard Arkwright's newly invented water-power system of processing, to which Great Britain had gone to considerable extremes to keep any other country from obtaining. President Andrew Jackson once referred to Samuel Slater as "the father of American manufacturing," and such a reference, of course, was apt as well as appropriate.

And now, not much over a year since the opening as a public museum of the Old Slater Mill, kept in a good state of preservation through the Old Mill Association which was formed even as far back as 1920 to preserve this historic landmark which rightly can be called the birthplace of modern U. S. industry, there comes the news which carries the promise that something of a similar nature may be the likely ultimate destiny of Eli Whitney's first commercial cotton gin and the building where it was built.

Whitney's original pilot model is believed to have been destroyed in a fire, and his first commercial gin is, of course, the nearest thing to it known to be extant. Mills B. Lane Jr., president of the Citizens & Southern Bank in Atlanta, acquired the old workshop outright some time ago and took an option on the gin, which was owned by James H. Elliott, an antique dealer, and has now presented them both to the city of Savannah.

There is no more classic example of necessity being the mother of invention than that afforded by Whitney's gin. Since early colonial times cotton had been planted in small patches on Southern plantations to help supply the household needs of the planter. It was spun into crude cloth by means even cruder. Yet the most tedious part of all this incredible investment of time was the slow separation of the lint from the seed. If a person engaged at such a task produced a pound a day it wasn't a bad average. And then, of course, before such cotton could ever reach the spinning wheel, it had to be combed or carded by the most primitive of hand methods.

The textile machinery invented in England with the coming of the industrial revolution and which was to form the basis for modern textile processing was primarily for spinning and weaving wool, though it was easily adapted, of course, to cotton and other fibers. The urgency of the need of a mechanical means of separating cotton lint from the seed was such that had not Whitney come along with his cotton "engine," as it was originally called, there could not have been much elapse of time until someone else would most certainly have come up with something similar. In fact, several men in South Carolina and Georgia actually claimed priority in inventing the gin, though history records Whitney, no doubt rightfully, as its originator.

Whitney's mechanical contrivance, consisting of revolving saws or teeth, wire brushes and combs, was perfected at Mulberry Grove plantation near Savannah, the home of General Nathaniel Greene's elderly widow. And it was only

through the sheerest accident or chance that he ever tackled the problem. Young Whitney, not long out of Yale, and Mrs. Greene had become acquainted on a boat trip from New York to Savannah, and Whitney stayed a while at Mulberry as a guest before proceeding to a teaching job in the back country.

Young Whitney, who was of strong mechanical as well as academic bent, heard other guests at Mulberry, in the main people from other plantations, frequently mention the need of a machine to separate the cotton lint from the seed. This, and the encouragement of Mrs. Greenc, was enough to set him to work, and just a few months after he'd sailed from New York, commercial production was begun from his pilot model in early 1793, and this was only a scant three years after a young Britisher set up the waterpower system of cotton processing in the new mill at Providence, R. I.

The economic impact of these two developments and the industrial revolution they precipitated or fostered is staggering to the imagination even in this modern day of soon-to-be man-made satellites cavorting like some controlled economies around a doubtless sorely perplexed Mother Earth. The freeing of women from the 18th Century servitude as represented by the old spinning wheel was in itself of enormous sociological import.

With amazing rapidity, the plantations of the Carolinas and Georgia converted to the new "white gold," and never did a gold rush roll back the frontier any faster, as the domain of the new agricultural king spread ever Westward. It pushed all the way to the Mississippi and beyond, and to the newer lands of the Southwest, before it could satisfy the civilized world's hunger for a fiber and fabric which until now had been so costly an expenditure of labor as to preclude any wide use or consumption.

The long reign of cotton has always had, and has today, its protagonists and its antagonists, as is true of nearly everything, but both are compelled to agree, whether they view King Cotton as having been a benevolent ruler or an enslaving tyrant in the South, that no other basic commodity has so influenced the destiny of a nation or the course of modern history. And if anything ever was, Eli Whitney's "cotton engine" is deserving of a special niche among the keepsakes of a nation whose industrial strength has come to be the bulwark of the free world and its hope for the future.



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HOME OFFICE & FACTORY: PROVIDENCE, R. I. SOUTHERN OFFICE & WAREHOUSE: GREENVILLE, S. C.



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\* SAFE!

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THE PROPERTY COMPARE AND A

Here is an easy-to-use, economical desizing agent which is absolutely safe on all fabrics...a quick and complete starch digester...always dependable.

So, if you need a reliable, efficient agent for preparation of cloth prior to bleaching, dyeing, printing and special finishing, it's to *your* advantage to investigate Exsize-T!

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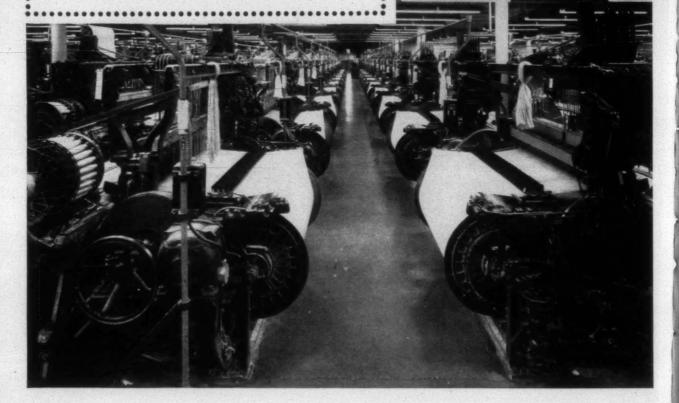


#### PABST BREWING COMPANY

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DIVISION, 221 North La Salle Street Chicago 1, Illinois

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The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

VISIT TEXACO, BOOTH 424-5, ANNEX NO. 1, SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, GREENVILLE, S. C., OCTOBER 1-5



TEXACO Lubricants

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

# textile bulletin

VOL. 82

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ork

ETIN

SEPTEMBER 1956

NO. 9

# GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

TIME and circumstance combine this year to give more than usual significance to the vast textile products industry's biennial window-shopping tour for what's new in high-speed machinery, equipment, supplies and accessories. The occasion is the 19th Southern Textile Exposition, opening Monday, Oct. 1 at the Textile Hall in Greenville, S. C.

A constant flow of new machines and cost-reduction improvements and refinements, plus an upward trend in mill output as contrasted with two years ago, are the main factors auguring well for the 1956 exposition to exceed all previous machinery and equipment shows.

There has been a noticeably upward trend in the textile machinery industry since about midway of 1955. Largely this has been due to the upturn in the textile industry which has encouraged mill executives to embark upon long-thought-of expansion and modernization programs.

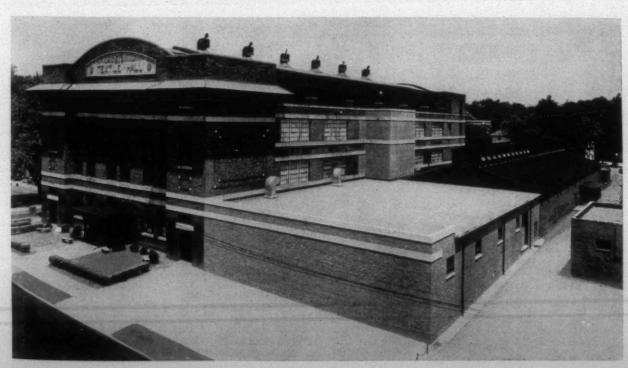
At the same time there appears an ever-growing new philosophy on the part of more far-sighted textile managements. More and more they are inclined to weigh the effect modern equipment will have on cost of manufacturing and quality of the product rather than the old yardstick of "return on investment."

And they see the high cost of obsolescence as pushing marginal mills completely out of the competitive picture and readily concede that lower cost and better quality are just as important as a gross return on investment.

Since reconversion from World War II production, the textile machinery manufacturers have been pouring large sums into research and experimentation, and the flow of new and improved machinery and equipment has been fairly constant. For instance, many large machinery manufacturers say as much as a third of their current sales are machines altogether unknown five years ago.

The exposition will open Monday, Oct. 1, and close on Friday, Oct. 5, and each day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. mammoth Textile Hall and its six annexes will become not only a labyrinthine textile scenic wonderland but also a giant pilot plant, since many of the exhibits are "live" and operated under mill-simulated conditions.

Textile Hall was built back in 1916-17 especially to house a machinery, equipment and supply show that serves



TEXTILE BULLETIN • September 1956

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#### GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK-

a far-flung textile products industry currently made up of over 8,000 units or plants. It has grown so fast in recent years, however, that since the 1950 show the exhibit space has been about doubled.

Erection of a 7,500-square-foot addition to the newest of the Textile Hall annexes brings the total exhibit space for the 1956 show to 95,000 square feet. Power-driven or forced ventilation has been installed in all buildings to meet the contingency of unseasonably warm weather, such as prevailed in 1954.

The list of exhibitors indicates a wider variety of heavy basic machinery and equipment will be shown this year than usual and that virtually every major U. S. textile machinery manufacturer has booked space, including several who did not participate in 1954. There are also a few Japanese and European firms represented for the first time.

A show such as the Greenville exposition, however, which is the only one of its kind to have been held over so long a period, involves not only machinery and equipment but also accessories, supplies, primary and fabricating materials, and parts—in fact, just about anything a modern textile mill can conceivably use.

And emphasis is expected to be not only on basic highspeed processing machinery, but on materials handling, cleaning equipment and on electronic developments that are bringing a growing application of this type of motion control to machinery and processes. The Greenville show two years ago attracted some 40,000 visitors. Centered as it is in the heart of the textile industry, the show is the only one of its kind to attract supervisory personnel and technicians as well as top textile executives.

A well-planned program has been worked out, however, for accommodating exhibitors and visitors both in Greenville and in Anderson, Clemson and Spartanburg, all within 33 miles of Textile Hall.

Exhibitors and visitors represent just about every geographical area of the United States, and they also come from Canada, England, West Germany, Switzerland and other European countries to give the Greenville exposition something of a cosmopolitan flavor.

The magnitude of the exposition enables mill men to see in one place the latest advances made in machinery, equipment and supplies whereas it would probably take a mill man fully a year to visit all the plants where the various products are manufactured.

Worldwide in scope of interest as the Southern Textile Exposition has come to be, more and more in recent years visitors to the show find many latest models of machinery and equipment that are being built, assembled and serviced by Southern plants. And in recent years a considerable number of purely Southern machinery, equipment and supply firms have sprung up.

The supply and replacement business is a sizeable one for every American textile machinery manufacturer but no textile mill faces a shut-down at any time due to lack of replacement parts. The American textile machinery industry is the only industry to maintain for its customers a literal network of technical service divisions.

## And Here's What You Will See-

TO help you get the most out of your visit to the Greenville Show, the following list of exhibitors and their booth numbers is presented along with a brief description of what they plan to have on hand. A reproduction of the Textile Hall floor plan appears on Pages 96-97 to help you locate particular exhibits. In instances where some exhibitors are occupying more than one booth, only the lowest booth number is given in the listing. Draper Corp., for example, will occupy booths 134, 135 and 136. To simplify the listing, only number 134 is shown.

Abbott Machine Co. Greenville, S. C.

An 84-spindle automatic 6" traverse cheese winder, winding cheese packages of from 5 to 6 lbs. net yarn.
 A 50-spindle automatic quiller, standard model.
 A 40-spindle automatic quiller, standard model.
 A 12-spindle radial quiller.

L. S. Ligon Sr., L. S. Ligon Jr., E. W. Skinner, S. A. Roane, F. L. Hendricks.

Abington Textile 108-A Machinery Works

North Abington, Mass.
(1) Latest Abington vacuum stripper, including Rolaslivup (doffer rolls with automatic piece-up) installed and in operation on a Whitin card. (2) Underfloor piping arrangement, 24" bottom discharge receiver and Abington centrifugal vacuum pump with surge control valve. (3) Abington hand knotters. (4) Abington beam for beam dyeing. (5) Abington package carrier for package dyeing.

John W. Burbine, W. W. (Pete) Brame, Sumner Smith Jr., Ernest Clark, M. R. Bradley, Oliver Ramo, Francis Richardson, Sumner Smith.

Acme Steel Co. 51

Chicago, Ill.

(1) An Acme Steel Model F1E41 strapping machine for applying flat steel strapping to units of varying size and type without mechanical adjustment. The 2 ends of the strap are joined together by spot welding instead of the usual metal-crimped seal. Tension is pre-set, and the tensioning, sealing and cutting off of the band are accomplished by one touch on the

cycle button. (2) A motion picture showing the Acme Steel Model F3 strapping machine in operation. Model F3 compresses moderately and applies 1, 2 or 3 bands simultaneously.

W. S. Huss, G. R. Easley, R. C. Camp, D. C. Jorgensen, M. M. Brown, J. B. Farr, E. H. Jones, J. J. Jorgensen, E. S. Lumpkin, J. N. McLean. J. B. Quarles, J. H. Scott, R. M. Snodell, S. F. Woodley.

Adams Inc. 829 Greenville, S. C.

The Adamstop stop motion for roving frames.
S. J. Adams, C. S. Adams, J. B.

S. J. Adams, C. S. Adams, J. B. Adams.

AGA Division, Elastic Stop
Nut Corp. of America
Elizabeth, N. J.
(See W. D. Dodenhoff Co.)

Akron Spool Mfg. Co. 465
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio
(Joint exhibit with R. E. L. Holt Jr. and Associates Inc.)
Twister spools.

John B. Hawley, Harrey McFatridge.

Aldrich Machine Works
Greenwood, S. C.
(1) The Lummus Pepper Shaker open-

er, a new machine developed this past Spring to help solve the problem of increasing pepper trash in mechanically harvested cotton. (2) The finisher section of an Aldrich singleprocess picker showing a number of improvements. (3) An Aldrich feed table. (4) The Lummus blending feed-

er. (5) A Schofield pre-carder.

A. P. Aldrich Jr., W. D. Wornall,
Ben R. Morris, B. Gales McClintock,

Charles R. Davies Jr.

Alemite Division, Stewart-Warner Corp.

Chicago, Ill.

(1) Alemite Oil-Mist system of lubrication. (2) Alemite centralized systems of lubrication. (3) Alemite lubricant handling equipment.

Marshall N. Smith, Pat Blahut,

James Miniea.

Allen Beam Co.

New Bedford, Mass.

(1) Allen Model G high-speed warper. (2) A 40" warper beam. (3) An adjustable beam head. (4) A loom beam

Woodrow F. Tinsley, J. Fred Timms, William Petersen, E. Laffey, R. Udell Thornton, Victor Mandeville.

Allen-Bradley Co. 414 Milwaukee, Wis.

(1) Heavy-duty push buttons, each of which is a self-contained unit which can be mounted singly or in groups in a variety of standard Allen-Bradley enclosures. (2) Magnetic and normal starters for both full voltage and reduced voltage applications. (3) Pilot devices and accessories.

H. G. Rosenkranz, W. Huette, L. P.

Spoon Sr., L. P. Spoon Jr.

The Allentown Bobbin Works Allentown, Pa.

Bobbins and spools for the throwing of fine denier yarns. Henry W. Mack.

Allied Producers & 327 Supply Co. Inc.

Athens, Ga.

(1) Kier and acid-type cloth spotters and tar removers. (2) A complete line of custom built primes and finishes for floors of all types, including phenolic and hypoxy.

John R. Cobb, Julian A. Rachels Jr., Hoyt N. Chick, Richard E. Binet, Horace E. Breedlove, Martin E. Tucker, E. C. Walters.

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.

Milwaukee, Wis.
(1) An individual card drive with cutaway motor (Type GQ). (2) An aircooled spinning frame motor (Type SQ1). (3) A cutaway textile motor (Type HAH). (4) An operating textile motor (Type GZQ) mounted on an

#### GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

end frame with adjustable sheave and textile controls.

W. L. Manly, D. S. Kerr, R. H. Cline, B. G. Camp, W. W. Kendall, A. I. Richardson, G. H. Hoffman, E. F. Greiwe, L. P. Gregory, R. W. McKee.

601 Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., **Buda Division** 

Harvey, Ill. (See W. D. Dodenhoff Co.)

The Louis Allis Co. Milwaukee, Wis.

(1) New totally-enclosed fan-cooled textile motor. (2) Loom motor cut-away with flywheel. (3) New open drip-proof Gearmotor, (4) Special insulation display. (5) A motor running in water. (6) A special demonstration on lint cleaning characteristics of new design. (7) Standard motors.

Maurie Keitekamp, James Smith, Robert Murphy, Fred Rosenberg, Wm. Schreiber, Robert Overstreet, Bud

Becker.

Alvey Conveyor Mfg. Co. 514 St. Louis, Mo.

An operating scale model conveyor system illustrating automatic selection and storage of loads and automatic dispatching and merging.

C. S. Easley, L. D. Burdette, C. H. Adamson, C. A. Burton, L. F. Shat-

American Air Filter Co. Inc. Louisville, Ky.

(1) Auto-Airmat automatic lint filter. (2) Electromatic air filter (electromatic precipitator)

H. J. Noles, J. W. May, R. V. Matkin, Kirk Cousart, T. O. Curlee Jr.

American Balmes Corp. Newark, N. J. (See W. D. Dodenhoff Co.)

The American Crayon Co.

Sandusky, Ohio A variety of marking and coloring materials.

John E. Hester, W. T. Schleicher.

American Floor Products 102-A

Washington, D. C. Neo-Sponge comfort mats and heavyduty molded rubber Armor-Treds for

E. T. DeVore, John Scoltock.

American Lava Corp. Chattanooga, Tenn.

(1) Alsimag thread guides. (2) Spe-

cial Lamicoid textile products. (3) 3M tapes.

R. A. McGinnis, R. B. Williams, J. B. Shacklett, J. E. Spearman, J. S. Gosnell, J. W. Crisp, W. J. Geary.

American Moistening Co. 812-A Providence, R. I.

(1) The new Amco loom cleaner. (2) A small evaporative cooling system. (3) Two Amco controls—the Amco standard and latest Type K-1 humidity control. (4) An Amco Model 35 humidifier. (5) Other Amco products such as the No. 6 atomizer, a new-type diaphragm valve, sling psychrometers and a new self-cleaning mine spray.

Marvin McCall, M. H. Irons, W. A. Mullins, S. B. Blanton, Joseph Walmsley, J. E. Townsend, J. H. Waldrip, J. D. Johnson, L. D. Terry, H. F. Mc-Knight, W. W. Rhodes Jr., Mitchell

Fain, Dixon A. Lamb.

American MonoRail Co. 111 Cleveland, Ohio

(1) Boot or snout-type underframe cleaners operating from creel-mounted track or overhead MonoRail track. (2) A Landahl chainless conveyor for continuous power-operated transfer of light loads such as laps, sliver laps, bobbin boxes, etc. (3) A Crane-type loom cleaner. (4) A Tri-Rail cleaner. (5) A ceiling cleaner. (6) An overhead

MonoRail handling system. C. L. Fell, E. F. Kulp, H. A. Rehfeld, L. R. McEachern, Henry McKinney, C. H. Newell, E. H. Doerger, J. Welborn Cook, John Browne, J. R. Whitted, E. J. Whitted.

The American Pulley Co. 251 Philadelphia, Pa. A variety of bases and drives.

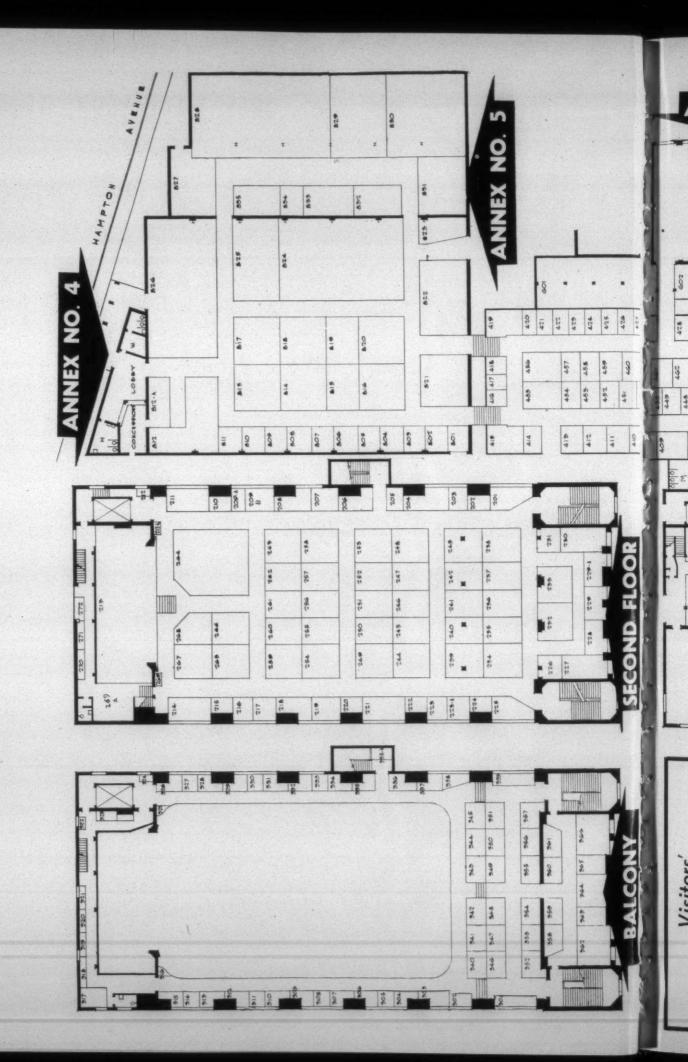
American Safety Table Co. 234 Reading, Pa. (See Hollister-Moreland Co.)

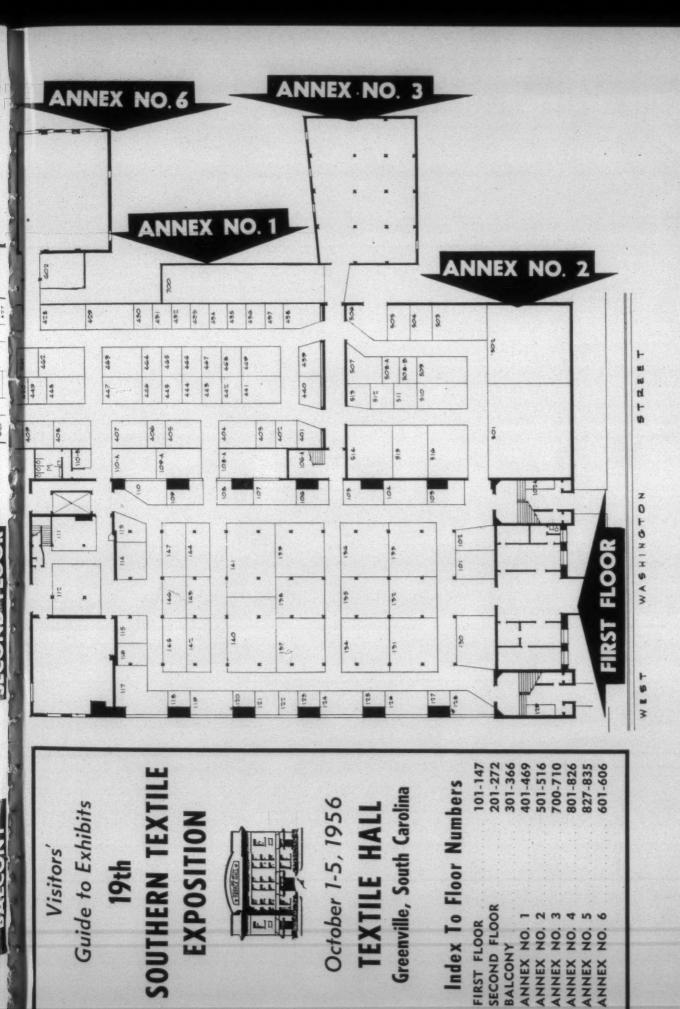
America's Textile Reporter 226 Greenville, S. C. Reception booth.

Frank P. Bennett III, Theodore S.

#### Official Registrars

As in past years, TEXTILE BUL-LETIN will provide exhibitors with periodic registration lists of visitors as they enter Textile Hall. The lists will be delivered to each booth several times daily throughout the entire week.





ANNEX

ANNEX ANNEX

#### GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK-

Roscoe, Richard C. Scott, L. J. Miron, J. Randolph Taylor, Roger W. Smith.

Anheuser-Busch Inc. Charlotte, N. C.

Reception booth.

R. F. Amacher, A. H. Luetkemeyer, K. M. Battenfield, C. J. Liebman, B. L. Scallet, Walter P. Hope, Theo M. Hampton Jr.

144 Armstrong Cork Co. Lancaster, Pa.

(1) New anti-static cots. (2) Highdraft aprons. (3) A variety of loom and mill supplies.

J. V. Ashley, T. L. Hill, W. T. Coker, H. H. Jordan, J. T. Vernon, R. Minet, T. P. Rosser, T. H. Weaver, C. A. Bates, W. A. Simmons, C. H. Cooper.

Armstrong Machine Works 457 Three Rivers, Mich. Humidifiers.

O. E. Ulrich, T. M. Reed.

Ashworth Bros. Inc. Fall River, Mass.

(1) A variety of card clothing. (2) Licker-in wire and garnet wire. (3) Platt's metallic wire.

R. C. Ashworth Jr., W. J. Flynn Jr., Henry Ashworth, J. M. Reed, A. E. Johnston Jr., J. E. Seacord, William Halstead, Ray Clary, Thurman Hart, A. E. Johnston Sr., C. C. Withington, F. L. Armitage.

Atlanta Brush Co. 451

Atlanta, Ga.

A complete line of textile brushes, featuring use of Tynex nylon for long

Wm. C. Perkins, Howard R. Cook, George B. Snow, A. W. Dillard, Ansel

Atlanta Paper Co. 219

Atlanta, Ga. Latest designs in textile packaging, folding cartons and corrugated shipping containers.

Nat T. Steadman, M. D. McMullen.

Atlantic Gelatin Division of General Foods

Wohurn, Mass. (Represented by Ira L. Griffin & Sons)

Bachmann Uxbridge Worsted Corp. Uxbridge, Mass. (See Ira L. Griffin & Sons) Bahan Textile Machinery Co. 140 Greenville, S. C.

Looms, loom assemblies and parts. P. J. Bahan, C. L. Greene, W. H. Maudling, J. A. Sammons, W. R. Roth-

rock, W. L. Wilson.

The Bahnson Co. 832 Winston-Salem, N. C.

Air conditioning, vacuum collection and cleaning equipment and accesso-

Frederick Boxall, E. B. Byrum Jr., A. E. Thomas, R. B. Crosland, I. L. Brown, Joe Browning.

Bancroft Belting Co. 229-A Boston, Mass.

(1) New-type rubber insert spindle bumper. (2) All types of leather loom

Wilson F. Hurley, R. C. Hurley.

Barber-Colman Co. Greenville, S. C.

(1) Type DW super-speed warper capable of warping beams with 40" heads. (2) A 56" warp tying machine. This machine will be tying both flat sheet and from a lease. (3) A Type 66fSH drawing-in machine.

F. D. Taylor.

Barker Instrument 110-B & Machine Co. Charlotte, N. C.

(1) A new electronic clock system by Stromberg Time Corp., Thomaston, Conn., and time clocks, job recorders and a synchronous clock system by Stromberg. (2) A new add and subtracting counter and counting devices (Productimeters) by Durant Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. (3) A complete line of timers by Industrial Timer Corp. (4) A repeat cycle counter by Counter & Control Corp., Milwaukee. (5) Pneumatic and hydraulic cylinders, including valves and accessories, by Hanna Engineering Works, Chicago. H. V. Barker, J. V. Barker, Norman

Rivkees, Frank Mullins, Henry Allen.

Barreled Sunlight Paint Co. 223-A Providence, R. I.

(1) Heavy-duty Super Hiding maintenance finishes. (2) Barreled Sunlight mildew-resistant undercoat. (3) Barreled Sunlight gloss white finish for use on walls and ceilings of weave rooms and similar mildew-sensitive areas.

Fred K. McCarthy, Henry A. Solie, Cecil L. Duffie, Thomas C. Roggen-kamp, Preston R. Singletary.

The Bassick Co. 410 Bridgeport, Conn. A variety of casters and wheels.

A. J. Israel, H. Bursley, R. Huber, E. Ripley.

Batson, Louis P. Co. 221 Greenville, S. C.

(1) ShuR-CusH vibration mountings. (2) ShuR-TufF wire center cotton and nylon dobby- cords. (3) Eljolo plush race board or lay covering. (4) Positive adjustment turnbuckle jack sticks and straps with Neva-Wear casehardened jack hooks. (5) Clear plastic loom aprons. (6) Warm air hand dryers for replacing paper towels. (7) A

variety of other accessory equipment. Louis P. Batson Jr., H. Elliott Batson, John P. Batson, Lee Shook, Harry Cannon, Joe Williams, William R. Fox, Joe Grant, David Murphy, Zane Blanchard, Frank Hanscom, Ted Ru-

witch, J. W. Lindau.

Batson Mfg. Co. 221 Greenville, S. C.

(Representing Louis P. Batson Co., Chapman Neutralizer Co. and T. J. Murphy Fur Co. See individual listings.)

Beetle Boat Co. 601 New Bedford, Mass. (Joint exhibit with W. D. Dodenhoff Co.)

Best, Edward H. & Co. Boston, Mass.

variety of textile felt and fabric samples. John W. Hill, W. C. Hames, B. C.

Yates Jr.

Binney & Smith Inc. 335 New York City Crayons and markers.

M. R. Vogel, W. King, O. J. Ander-

Birch Bros. Inc. 247

Somerville, Mass. (1) A pocket-size yarn assorting balance which allows instant determination of yarn count to be obtained anywhere in the mill. (2) A fulling mill yardage counter. (3) A curved bar, neoprene-covered expander roll with a 34" covering thickness. (4) A stainless steel adjustable spiral opening roll unit for removing creases and rolled selvages. (5) A low cost air set laboratory 2-roll padder. (6) A new and compact stainless steel scutcher. (7) A Supreme butt seam greige room production sewing machine. (8) A portable Excel chain stitch sewing machine. (9) A Coronation portable chain stitch sewing machine. (10) A Supreme portable butt sewing machine. (11) A heavy-duty 20' railway sewing machine with a Union Special head for carpets. (12) A new ball bearing counter-balanced oil bath lubricated high-speed tacking head. (13) A new Model 5 pneumatically operated automatic cut-off winder,

Harold W. Birch, Clifford W. Birch Jr., John C. Cosby, Richard Briggs.

Booth, Benjamin Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.
A variety of card clothing.
E. A. Snape Jr., Norman F. Bush,
Charles G. Stover.

Bouligny Co., Division 822 of R. H. Bouligny Inc. Charlotte, N. C. Landis tape bonding machine.

Fred E. Antley, O. D. Landis, V. Peter Loftis Jr., Miss Elaine Skipper, John Ferguson.

Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co. 213
East Corinth, Vt.
(Joint exhibit with Greenville Textile Supply Co.)

825

Brainerd Steel Division, Sharon Steel Corp. Warren, Ohio

(Joint exhibit with Wrenn Bros.) Brainerd steel strapping and tools.

George L. Wrenn, Paul E. Wrenn, J. Preston Wrenn, Tom Bromeling, Herman Pfeiffer, Dan Dougherty, E. F. Cail, Jim Reutt, Dick Ward, Frank Lilly.

Browning Mfg. Co. 30' Maysville, Ky.

Wide range variable-pitch spinning frame drives, V-belt drives, roller chain drives, poly-V drives, paper pullevs.

L. L. Browning, T. Frank Jones, A. W. Wyatt, Roy V. Burton, H. B. Ives.

Brush Electronics Co. 241 Cleveland, Ohio Imperfection counter, tension ana-

lyzer, testers.

The Bullard Clark Co. 448

Danielson, Conn.
Lug straps, strapping, dobby cords, picker and jack sticks, turnbuckles, sweepsticks, connectors, pickers, bumpers, lubricators, race plates, binders, swells, cloth roll blocks, box plates, brake lining, sand and take-up roll covering and other loom supplies.

Edward J. Bullard, William R. Muller, C. W. Cain, S. B. Henderson, Doyle Stansell, L. L. Froneberger Jr., Ralph M. Briggs Jr., Frank W. Beaver, Bill Heacock, Thomas Soucy Jr., John Normington, A. M. Romero.

Burlington Industries Inc. 465 Greensboro, N. C.

#### GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

(Represented by R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates) Burnylbond nylon spinning and twister tapes.

Byers, A. M. Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Wrought iron pipe, plate, bars and welding fittings.

H. R. Rowland, J. A. Cain, H. E.

Carniti, A. & Co. 835

McKenzie, F. D. Pryor Jr.

Oggiono, Italy (Represented by Stellite American Corn)

Carolina Belting Co. 212
Greenville, S. C.
Reception booth.

Charles F. Miller, C. T. Allen, Earle Davis, J. W. Slaughter, Dean N. Van Dyke.

Carolina Supply Co. 236 Greenville, S. C. Reception booth.

Claiborne Mardre, H. W. Harrison, B. E. Elletson, J. O. Crawford Jr., L. J. Farrow, F. R. Casey, B. F. Verdin, H. L. Stevenson.

Carter, A. B. Inc. Gastonia, N. C.

(1) Boyce weavers knotter. (2) Cartabond. (3) Spinning and twister travelers.

R. A. Haynes, W. L. Rankin, P. L. Piercy, D. E. Phillips, J. K. Davis, J. R. Richie, J. B. Carter, E. Haines Greege

Cen-Tennial Cotton Gin Co. 821 Columbus, Ga.

(1) A Cen-Tennial textile fiber opener.
(2) A Cen-Tennial Aerator.
(3) A Cen-Tennial textile separator.

S. K. Dimon, J. Edward Brown, W. A. Harmon.

Chainveyor Corp. 601
Los Angeles, Cal.
(Joint exhibit with W. D. Dodenhoff

Chapman Neutralizer Co. 221
Portland, Me.
(Joint exhibit with Batson Mfg. Co.)

Charlotte Mfg. Co. 143
Charlotte, N. C.
(1) A fillet machine in operation showing how card clothing is made.

(2) A variety of cotton, wool, asbestos

and special clothing made by the com-

pany.

A. D. Annis, A. J. Turner, R. P. Bullard, R. G. Spratt Jr., Harmon Geiger, Sam Bernardo, Marion Rodgers, C. A. Spratt.

Clark-Cutler- Annex No. 6 McDermott

Franklin, Mass. (Joint exhibit with Yeomans Textile Machinery Co.) New Giant Grip Air-Loc machinery mounting pads.

Roland McDermott, Robert Schmitt, Charles L. Yeomans, Charles H. Turner, Elmer Schrader, Harry Haynes.

Clark Door Co. Inc.
Newark, N. J.

A standard Bifold Model Prest-O-Matic door unit set up as though installed in a plant doorway.

Henry B. Clark, Henry B. Clark Jr., James H. Harris Jr.

Clark Equipment Co., 812 Industrial Truck Division

Battle Creek, Mich. The new premium line of gas-powered lift trucks, the Clarklifts.

B. E. Phillips, John Shand, J. W. Kelly, Peter Paul Lukas, G. E. Boyce, E. V. Wiley, H. R. Hansen.

Clinton Corn Processing Co.
Clinton, Ia.
Reception booth.

Coats & Clark Sales Corp., 220 Traveler Division

Newark, N. J.
Nylon travelers, sewing threads, crochet cottons, knitting yarns, embroidery threads, wool thread and zippers.
R. H. Wilcox, T. B. Farmer, M. H.

Cranford.

#### **Registration Fuss?**

You can speed your entry into Textile Hall considerably by filling out your advance registration card before you reach the registration desk. You will have to have an official exhibition badge to get into Textile Hall, and these badges are made up from information you list on your registration card. To avoid errors and delay, fill out your card CORRECTLY, LEGIBLY and IN ADVANCE.

STEP RIGHT UP . . . AND STEP RIGHT IN .

# BOOTH 130 19th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION

TEXTILE HALL

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

OCTOBER 1-5, 1956

#### AND KEEP IN STEP WITH THE TIMES . . .

#### **Exclusive Southern Representatives for:** "

DANA S. COURTNEY CO. WOOD NEW ENGLAND PAPER TUBE CO.	d Bobbins, Cones and Tubes  Dyetubes			
PROGRESSIVE ENGINEERING CO.	Antifriction Top Rolls			
R. M. TAYLOR CO.	for Spinning and Roving Shuttle Fur			
TEXTUBE CORP.	Paper Tubes and Bobbins			
UNITED BOBBIN CORP.	Roving Bobbins			
VERMONT SPOOL & BOBBIN CO.	Wood Spools and Bobbins			
VULCANIZED RUBBER & PLASTIC CO. WALTON LABORATORIES, INC.				
WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO.	Shuttles			

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EL	JGEN	MAIER				Flyers
J.	& H.	HIGHDRAFT	Sel	nofield	Drawing	
					Con	densers
G.	DIKE	CERS	 Dubo	Spindle	Lock V	Vashers

#### **Exclusive Representatives for:**

ZINSER SKF Roller Bearing Spindles REINERS & FUERST Spinning and Twister Rings

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Our Suppliers are outstanding, progressive manufacturers; our Products are of the latest construction.

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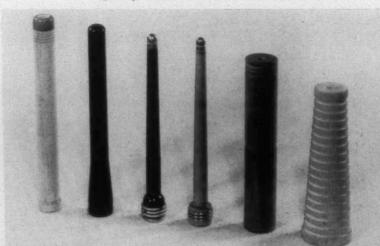
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Charlotte, N. C.

# WOOD BOBBINS, CONES AND TUBES by DANA S. COURTNEY CO.

All types of Wood Bobbins for Spinning and Weaving Quality Wood Cones and Wood Tubes



Manufacturers since 1887:

DANA S. COURTNEY CO.

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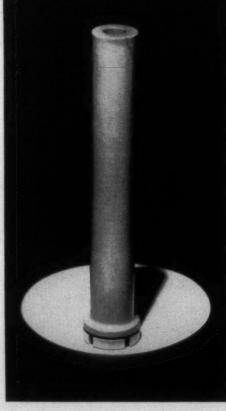
Southern Representatives:

**WATSON & DESMOND** 

P. O. Box 1954 Charlotte, N C.



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"NO BETTER

ROVING BOBBINS MADE

ANYWHERE"

#### UNITED BOBBIN CORP.

WEST MILLBURY, MASS.

exclusive southern representatives

#### WATSON & DESMOND

P. O. Box 1954 CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

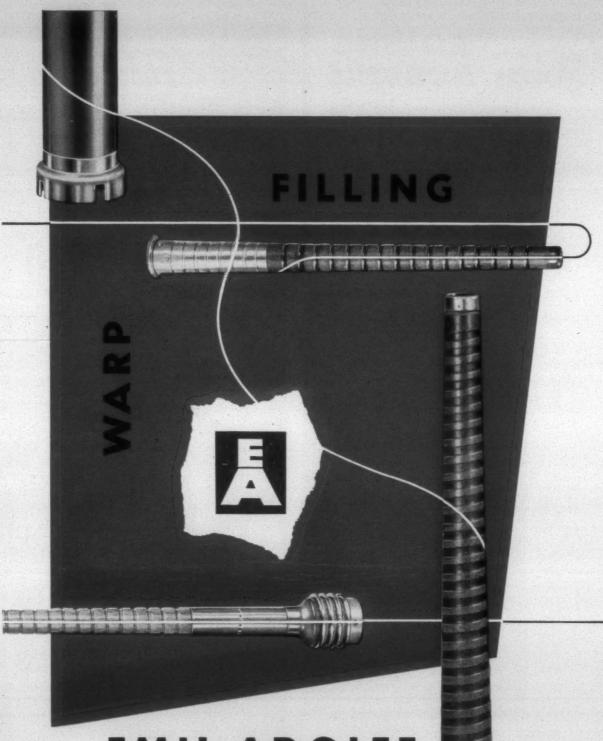
Finser ALUMINUM TIP WITH 6-POINT TUBE CLUTCH ALUMINUM SHROUD ADAPTER CHROME PLATED STEEL WHORL TOTALLY ENCLOSED THIS **WOOLLEN TYPE SPINDLE** EQUIPPED WITH SKF-ROLLER STEEL BASE WITH BEARING -RUNNING PERFECTLY IN SEVERAL US MILLS -WILL MEET YOUR REQUI-REMENTS TOO

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS

WATSON & DESMOND

P. O. BOX 1954

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



# **EMIL ADOLFF**

REUTLINGEN / WTTBG. GERMANY

Sales organization for the United States and Canada:

TEXTUBE CORPORATION, 695 SUMMER ST., STAMFORD, CONN., FIRESIDE 8-9253

#### Southern Representatives:

Watson & Desmond, P. O. B. 1954 Charlotte, N. C., Edison 3-6154

#### Canadian Representatives:

Crowther Limited, 212-214 Victoria Ave. Westmount, Montreal, P. Q., Walnut 0148

SEE OUR EXHIBIT IN THE WATSON & DESMOND BOOTH NO. 130

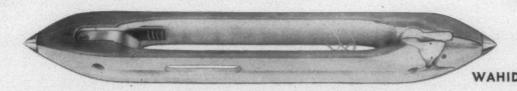
# To Find the Shuttle Improvements most important to YOUR weaving...



M.P., Walan and Wahide Shuttles in Booth 130



WALAN



M. P. — Specially designed Watson-Williams Shuttle to be used with Crompton & Knowles new Multi-Purpose Loom. Fibre side and bottom, custom-made to your particular specifications, with every one of Watson-Williams features.

WALAN — Tougher than an elephant's hide — an outer laminated and impregnated material that wears to an increasingly smoother surface. And it stays smooth without splintering, after repeated batterings. Over a dogwood center, Walan permits a shuttle of any shape, with any eye you desire, so that for the first time you get molded and custom features in the same shuttle.

WAHIDE — A first cousin in toughness to Walan, Wahide serves best as an alternate to fibre covering one, two, three or four sides of a dogwood shuttle.



#### NORTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:

Guy C. Burbank 32 Beaconsfield Road, Worcester, Mass.

Howard S. Pellatt
4 Branch Ave., Saylesville, R. I.

Sutton M. Ebert
P. O. Box 7144, Elkins Park, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:

John Wyatt P. O. Box 701, Greensboro, N. C.

Watson & Desmond
Box 1954, Charlotte, N. C.

Ray A. Norman
P. O. Drawer 779, Greenville, S. C.

watson-williams mfg. co.

MILLBURY, MASS.

& Foundry Co. Gastonia, N. C.

(1) A size cooking kettle, (2) A complete slasher. (3) A Model SD-54 Dyebeam warper. (4) A Model BW-40C warper. (5) Creels.

John Cocker III, John Bodansky, Frank Suggs, Hoyt Cunningham, Harry Kiser, Homer Groce, E. F. Friday, Don Shepherd, Jimmy Etheredge, Orville Davis.

Cole Engineering Corp.

Columbus, Ga. (1) Anti-friction top rolls. (2) Longdraft conversion units. (3) Saddles. (4) Spring weighting.

C. E. Hett Jr., W. Todd.

The Coleman Co. 822 Greenville, S. C.

(Joint exhibit with Bouligny Division, R. H. Bouligny Inc., and Yale & Towne Mfg. Co.)

Collins Bros. Machine Co. Pawtucket, R. I.

(Represented by Karl H. Inderfurth Co.)

The Collins C/B big ring twister for large package twisting of cotton, tire cord and glass yarns. The twister is equipped with two lines of under rolls, each line equipped with ball bearing front roller stands, pulley drive, antifriction idlers and roller bearing spindles.

Henry Collins, Karl H. Inderfurth, Hayden C. Cobb Jr., Walter R. Geier.

The Colson Corp. Elyria, Ohio

(Exhibiting with Wrenn Bros.) Colson casters, floor trucks and con-

J. M. Spooner, W. C. Shea, George L. Wrenn, Paul E. Wrenn, J. Preston Wrenn, Tom Bromeling, Herman Pfeifer, Dan Dougherty.

Container Corp. 129 of America

Greensboro, N. C. A variety of hand-formed and machine-formed folding cartons.

Mrs. Maisie Wylie, C. C. Self, R. H.

Continental-Diamond Fibre Division of The Budd Co. Inc.

Newark, Del.

(1) Diamond vulcanized fibre boxes, trucks, barrels, roving cans. (2) Celoron silent gears and loom parts. (3) Dilecto pot eyes.

106

456

356

F. M. Grauer, H. M. Dexter, A. H. Briggs, F. L. Cooper, Olan Thomas, C. L. Simmons, Arthur Gray, George von Seth, C. B. Haynes, Herman

Black.

Cook & Co., Manchester Ltd. Manchester, England

Exhibiting with Stellite American Corp.)

Fisherman's knotter for worsted-type

Victor Saxl, H. Thoma, F. Kraehschuetz, Mrs. H. P. Levy.

Corn Products Sales Co.

Greenville, S. C. Reception booth.

A. N. McFariane, A. A. Harden, D. E. Linn, J. T. Seawell, J. M. Coe, L. H. Kelley, Herman Baker, J. R. Hill, Harmon Harris, W. R. Joyner, H. L. Bailey, Earl G. King, Gordon E. Wood, J. M. Adcock, J. N. Hall, J. Alden Simpson.

Courtaulds (Alabama) Inc.

New York City A display to show the blending possi-

bilities and colorfastness properties of

W. H. Ward, T. G. Ethridge, J. E. Brown, R. Dunford.

The Courtney, Dana S. Co. Chicopee, Mass.

(Exhibiting with Watson & Desmond) A variety of wood bobbins, quills, cones and tubes.

S. P. V. Desmond, C. E. Watson, R. V. McPhail, H. K. Smith, E. E. Ball, J. N. Dodgen, R. A. Norman, J. A. Olwell.

Crompton & Knowles 141 Loom Works

Charlotte, N. C.
(1) An M-P automatic bobbin changing dobby cotton dress goods loom, between swords, 20 harness (15/32" gauge), 4x1 box. (2) An M-P automatic bobbin changing dobby convertible loom, 56" between swords, 20 harness (15/32" gauge), convertible from 1x1 to 2x1 and vice versa. (3) A new 36-bobbin capacity rotary magazine equipped with vacuum control.

Frederic W. Howe Jr., Harold R. Wing, Albert Palmer, Joseph F. Molloy, John C. Irvin, Raymond A. Sharpe, Lewis Burgess, Henry C.

Wingard.

Cross Sales & Engineering Co. 334 Greensboro, N. C. (1) A cone drive worm gear speed

### PROGRESSIVE ENGINEERING'S

817

revolutionary new design, anti-friction

# Top Rolls

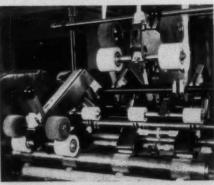
are standard equipment on



FOR WOOL, WORSTED AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS

THE FIRST REALLY NEW TOP ROLLS. PROGRESSIVES are neither an adaptation nor a "gadget" added to existing rolls. They are an entirely new concept of engineering design, setting entirely new standards of top roll performance, convenience, economy. ONLY WITH PROGRESSIVE ENGINEERING'S ANTI-FRICTION, NON-OILING TOP ROLLS (patents pending):





See PROGRESSIVE TOP ROLLS in operation on WHITIN Frames at Greenville, Whitin Booth No. 818 and at Progressive's Booth No. 130

Nothing turns but the bosses themselves, thereby eliminating all wear on cap bars, saddles and cradles ... Rolls can be completely disassembled in your own shop for servicing with the use of Progressive's Roller Shop equipment ... Progressive's precision machining makes interchangeability of all roll parts entirely practical ... Front Roll runs on 8 full ball bearings, is sealed against lint by Progressive-designed positive lint barrier ... Middle Roll has Progressive anti-lap feature that forestalis gear or bottom roll damage should lap-up occur.

Progressive Top Rolls are available for all makes spinning and roving frames — no frame changes necessary for installation.

PROGRESSIVE ENGINEERING, INC. 241 W. Water St., Reckland, Mass.

Southern Representatives
WATSON & DESMOND, Charlette, N. C.

reducer for through-shaft mounting. (2) Zero-Max, a new mechanical variable-speed drive for small textile applications. (3) Twin Disc, a new model fluid coupling for smooth machine acceleration. (4) Thomas flexible couplings. (5) Speed Selector variablespeed drives. (6) Dorris shaft-mounted reducers.

W. S. Cross, J. H. Chambers, D. O.

#### Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

Worchester, Mass.

(1) M-125 Shear and M-125 Brusher. (2) LCS railway sewing machine.

Walter E. Hildick, Walter F. Woodward, Leland F. Remington, Jack Federline, Thure Bylund.

#### Cutler-Hammer Inc.

Milwaukee, Wis.

A variety of electrical equipment and

supplies.

M. R. Brice, B. R. Stratton, A. Novara, W. L. Hampton, C. D. Capelle, R. H. Hanson, F. A. Miller, F. L. Sheram.

#### Daily News Record

210

245

429

New York City Reception booth.

Harry Riemer, Emery P. Laskey, Albert Mari, Joseph D. Wolf, Yancey Gilkerson, Richard Slack, Miss Bertha Kaufman.

#### Darnell Corp. Ltd.

213

Long Beach, Cal. (Exhibiting with Greenville Textile Supply Co.)

#### Davis & Furber Machine Co.

209-B

North Andover, Mass.

Card clothing, tapes, aprons and paper tube spindles.

E. N. Atwood, W. M. Truslow, H. A. Newby, J. W. Wagoner, Louis Bussiere, James Mansfield.

#### The Dayton Rubber Co.

Dayton, Ohio

A synthetic robot, made of cots, that will talk back to visitors and answer questions concerning Dayton products on display-including V-belts, finishing rolls, variable-speed belts and sheaves.

J. O. Cole and other members of Dayton's textile division sales staff.

## Diehl Mfg. Co.

Somerville, N. J.

(1) A complete line of textile motors including new NEMA frame sizes integral horsepower general purpose open (drip-proof), totally-enclosed non-ventilated, and totally-enclosed fan-cooled. (2) Special purpose loom and lint-free drives. (3) Type BA loom

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

power transmitter. (4) A self-cleaning, totally-enclosed, fan-cooled motor.

A. R. Booth, E. F. Graham, A. J. Murphy, R. D. Ingalls, James W. Wilson, Ronny J. Peterson.

## Dixie Bearings Inc.

Greenville, S. C.
(1) Anti-friction bearings and unit mounts for machines covering opening, carding, weaving and spinning. (2) Bunting bronze, Owatonna bearing removal tools, nylon bearings material and Victor oil seals.

E. F. Brown, H. L. Cox, Larry Lammers, Julian Phelps, Lee Graham, Jimmy Lindsey, G. C. Rhodes, Paul J. Tannery, Bill Joe Compton, Jim Yow, Alton Pope, Lewis Disney, Jim Harper, Bill Espeig, Widbur Effler.

## Dixie Leather Corp.

507

Albany, Ga. (Exhibiting with Graton & Knight

#### Dixon Corp.

Bristol, R. I.

(Exhibiting with R. E. L. Holt Jr. &

Associates)

(1) The new Dixon Super saddle guide. (2) The '54 Model saddle guide and component parts. (3) The Dixon bobbin holder for umbrella creels.

Robert Rulon Miller, William R. Potter, John A. Crowe, Warner Tabor, Floyd New, Brad Dunson, J. G. Skinner, Cecil McAbee.

## The Dobeckmun Co.

Cleveland, Ohio

Metallic varns.

A. Gould, J. Griggs, D. de Roode, Hershberger, G. Todd, L. Seidel, P. Nathanson.

#### Dodenhoff, W. D. Co.

Greenville, S. C.

(Representing: AGA Division of Elastic Stop Nut Corp., Allis-Chalmers Buda Division, American Balmes Corp., Beetle Boat Co., Chainveyor Corp., Ernest Jacobi and Mathews Conveyor Co.)

(1) A fiber meter blending system with new automatic mixing chamber. (2) An Augusta fiber suction system for spinning frames. (3) Twin Beam thread illuminator for spinning frames. (4) A hydraulic checkmaster for looms. (5) A Vacumax non-electric portable industrial vacuum cleaner. (6) A Mathews conveyor system. (7) A Chainveyor overhead conveyor. (8) Allis-Chalmers lift trucks. (9) Agastat pneumatic timing controls. (10) Constart card stripper. (11) Fiber-

glas trucks and boxes. (12) The Dodenhoff line of weaving supplies and accessories.

Wm. F. Leineweber Jr., A. V. Moody, Carl Baker, J. C. Whitehurst, H. P. Worth, W. W. Jordan.

## Dodge Mfg. Corp.

106-B

Mishawaka, Ind.

(1) The Flexidyne card drive, a new individual card drive assembly. (2) A variable-speed drive for spinning frames. (3) Taper-Lock sheaves, sprockets and shaft couplings. (4) sheaves, Dodge-Timken roller bearings and SC and SCM ball bearing pillow blocks.

George Woolley, Paul Keb, Reynolds

#### Draper Corp.

134

Hopedale, Mass.
(1) An X-2 Model loom equipped with these new loom constructions: (a) an automatic filling magazine; (b) a pneumatic thread clearing device; (c) newly-designed high roll ratchet takeup; (d) a separate wind-up, driven by chain and sprocket from the lower take-up roll; (e) a new linkage parallel assembly; (f) a lightweight aluminum pick arm and lug strap connection with a Uniball connector permitting smooth picking action; and (g) a six-bank K-A electrical warp stop (silk type) with new adjustable back motion. This loom will be shown weaving spun rayon blends.

(2) An X-2 Model loom, weaving filament yarns, similar in construction to the first X-2 except that this loom has the conventional battery with pneumatic thread clearer and is equipped with the new transmitter-type drive. Anti-friction bearings are incorporated in the treadle rolls, take-up intermediate gear, take-up roll and cam follower bearings, whip roll, whip roll arm, whip roll shaft, rocker shaft and protector rod center bearings and two-

piece bobbin disc.

(3) An XP-2 Model high-speed sheeting loom operating at 142 p.p.m. with transmitter-type drive, No. 78 high roll ratchet take-up, pin and sleeve parallels, lightweight aluminum pick arm and lug strap connector, self-

## At Your Service

Staff members of TEXTILE BUL-LETIN will be on hand at booth No. 204 throughout the entire show to serve you in any way possible. Drop by for a chat or a favor. You'll be welcomed.

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

aligning pick shaft boxes with newlydesigned pick motion, double fork filling motion, and K-A electrical warp stop.

(4) A variety of bobbins, rings, antifriction spindles, various new and improved mechanisms and repair parts, and a representative selection of Draper shuttles featuring the new Tru-

Mold plastic shuttle.

Thomas H. West, William K. Child, Frederick M. Fitzgerald, Joseph B. Jackson, Walter E. Soderberg, James H. Grant, Edward Cranshaw, Richard Childs, Albert A. Laferte, Joseph M. Budzyna, Walter M. Mitchell, A. Wilton Kilgore, J. Donald Marshall, J. Craig Huff Jr., Walter M. Brice Jr., Clare H. Draper Jr., Q. Stanford Halliday, B. Z. Ruff, Thomas W. Taylor, William W. Baldwin, Elbert T. Austin, James M. Tuten, William E. Turner, Floyd B. Elsmore, Fred A. Ridenour, Merrill E. Hurst, Nathan Bettis, Sherwood A. Merchant, John R. Smart, Glenn C. McGuire, Paul A. Wilson, Clarence H. Lapworth.

The Dresco Co. 340
East Weymouth, Mass.
(Exhibiting with Oliver D. Landis Inc.)

Duche, T. M. & Sons Inc. 501
New York City
(Exhibiting with Ira L. Griffin & Sons)

Du Pont, E. I. de 806 Nemours & Co. Inc., Finishes Division

(1) Du Pont industrial floor finishing system. (2) Du Pont heavy-duty floor sealer, a new product formulated for fast dry over freshly sanded floors under high room temperature and humidity. (3) Du Pont heavy-duty floor finish. (4) Du Pont mildew-resistant paints.

H. L. Norton, B. G. Warwick, W. K. Sandefur, G. M. Drake, V. D. Caldwell.

Durant Mfg. Co. 110-B Milwaukee, Wis. (Exhibiting with Barker Instrument & Machine Co.)

Edda International Corp. 503
New York City
(1) Titan selector. (2) Titan warp tying machine, (3) Excelsior reed cleaning and polishing machine.

B. Gudjonsson, H. A. Nagel, H. H. Thacker, A. Axelsson.

Elastic Stop Nut Corp., AGA Division 60 Elizabeth, N. J. (Exhibiting with W. D. Dodenhoff Co.)

Engineered Plastics Inc. 271 Gibsonville, N. C.

Plastic tire cord bobbins, loom parts, tricot knitter parts, coiler rolls, bobbins and spools.

D. M. Davidson Jr., C. H. Phillips, Elmo Jones.

Engineering Sales Co. 508-B Charlotte, N. C. (Exhibiting with Nutting Truck and Caster Co.)

Ernst Jacobi 601 Augsburg, Germany . (Exhibiting with W. D. Dodenhoff Co.)

Exact Weight Scale Co. 209-A Columbus, Ohio A variety of Exact Weight scales for checkweighing, quality control,

for checkweighing, quality control, mixing of dyestuffs, micronaire testing, weighing cans of roving, sliver testing by weight, yarn count scales, etc.

E. A. LeVay, Jose Orta, J. E. Perkins, B. L. Price, T. L. Brewer, J. E. Konkle.

Excel Textile Supply Co. 231 Lincolnton, N. C.

(1) #3600 wire mesh transport truck.
(2) #3700 plastic transport truck for yarn and bobbins. (3) #3000 floating bottom creel truck for roving. (4) #600 maple slotted conditioning truck.
(5) #900 aluminum perforated conditioning truck. (6) #100 fibre tote box.

N. W. Eurey, Paul Eurey, C. W. Eurey.

Fabbriche Elettrotecniche 835 Riunite

Milan, Italy
(Exhibiting with Stellite American
Corp.)
Autodinamografo, a fully automatic
single-strand strength and elongation
yarn tester with automatic computation of strength and elongation aver-

Victor Saxl, H. Thoma, F. Kraehs-chuetz, Mrs. H. P. Levy.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co. 102 Atlanta, Ga.

(1) Axial Air Gap motors adapted for card and loom drives. (2) Portable dial scales with Flo-Axial dial heads.

W. B. Wylly, K. A. Stephens, J. R. Frost, C. A. Nash, P. L. Prather, E. W. Morgan, W. T. Jahn, W. R. McGarrity.

Faultless Caster Corp.

Evansville, Ind.
(1) A new line of Faultless 900 grease-sealed casters. (2) The firm's full line of textile casters and wheels, including swivel and rigid casters, thread guards, and cushion and hard tread wheels.

R. A. Madson, J. Couch, J. W. Allen.

Fenwal Inc. 360

Ashland, Mass.
(1) Thermistor temperature controller.
(2) Automatic temperature controls.
(3) Thermostats.

J. M. Lancaster.

Fiber Sales & Service, 364 National Aniline Division

New York City Caprolan deep-dye nylon and Caprolan tensile-tough nylon.

G. H. Hotte, S. A. Cooper, R. E. Ellsworth, F. W. Noechel, W. H. Poisson.

Finnell System Inc. 110

Elkhart, Ind.
(1) The Finnell Model 418G-LP (liquified petroleum) combination scrubbervac, which completes Finnell's line of 30" and 36" combination scrubbervacs. (2) New phenolic resin seals with high anti-rubber burn characteristics. (3) The Model 118R, 821, 2R stainless steel mop truck, Model 10C vacuum. (4) A variety of waxes, soaps and powders.

James E. Bates, L. E. Arnold, John T. Core, H. H. Dickson, V. L. Gus-

tason, John A. Savard.

Fisher Mfg. Co. 314 Hartwell, Ga.

(1) Troughs to fit Barber-Colman Type A and C spoolers. (2) Doff boxes to replace troughs on Barber-Colman Type A and C spoolers when air ducts can be placed under the floors. (3) Doff trucks for filling, equipped with floating bottoms. (4) Fisher roving creeling systems.

Glenn Fisher, Robert M. Matthews, James N. Fisher.

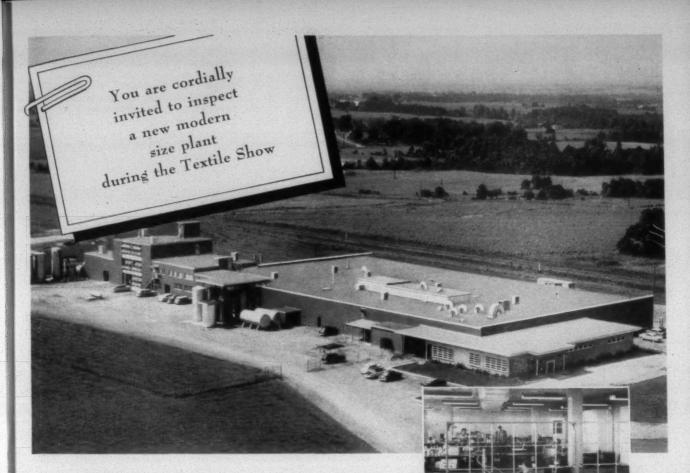
Foster Machine Co. 235

Westfield, Mass.
The new Foster-Muschamp Model 66 automatic filling winder. Both a pinboarding attachment and the newly developed filling box stacker will be operating on both spun and filament yarns on the same machine at the same time. The machine will also be equipped with a traveling lint cleaner system.

W. C. Chisholm, E. C. Connor, H. W. Ball, P. H. Farmer, S. A. Burke, E. P. Dodge, G. W. Mallory, E. H. Ely.

The Foxboro Co.
Foxboro, Mass.
(1) A standard Foxboro cabinet-

106



# Texize products and service are now better than ever... with this new size plant

Top production is a more vital factor today than ever before in the long history of textiles. You know why...stiffer competition, increased production costs and high quality demands, all put a premium on top production.

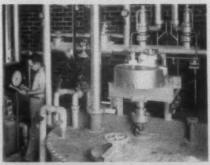
Texize accepts this challenge with a new modern plant, designed to produce the finest sizing compounds possible to meet your most exacting slasher requirements.

See for yourself, these modern new facilities while you are at the Textile Show. Be our guest on a guided tour of the newest and finest size plant in the world. We will be holding Open House every day during the Show.

See why you can always depend upon Texize for superior quality and service for your size needs.

Visit us at the Textile Show, too. Booth No. 411

Continuing research and quality control for sizing is maintained in this modern laboratory.



Automatically controlled size kettles guarantee uniform quality always. Nothing is "left to chance" in this operation.



SIZE WITH TEXIZE

# Texize CHEMICALS, INC.

OKELITYILLE, GOOTH GARGEINA

Manufacturers warp sizings, gums, resins, cleaners, floor dressings



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IN

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

mounted control system. In the cabinet, completely installed except for external connections, will be a Foxboro Cyclelog controller to carry out the dyeing temperature schedule, a pressure or flow controller with reversing control for dye liquor flow, and related accessories such as pump controls. (2) An operating demonstration of the Foxboro multi-record Dynalog recorder. (3) Other instruments including a 12A temperature transmitter, 13A d/p (differential pressure) cell transmitter, 14A Flyball integrator, and measuring instruments such as Dewcel (dew point) unit, O-R potential electrode (Redox), pH electrode and conductivity cell.

Forest Leathers, Louis Estes, Wade Rhyne, Thomas Jones, Samuel Alexander, W. W. (Pete) Barron, Walter

Ridley.

Fuller Brush Co., 438 Industrial Division

Hartford, Conn.
(1) Fuller industrial brushes for textile cleaning including fiber textile brooms, mops, floor brushes, cleaners, waxes and detergents. (2) Fuller-gript power-driven textile processing brushes, including carding replacement strips.

J. L. Harding, E. W. Mason, John C. Henry, Franc P. White Jr.

Garland Mfg. Co. 423

Saco, Me.

Garland picker rod lubricant, picker rod bunters, picker stick bunters, hairon-leather check straps, rawhide loom pickers, rawhide mallets and rawhide hammers.

Frederick L. O'Neil, Frederick L. O'Neil Jr., Harry P. Garland, Laurence S. Garland Jr., Peter A. Garland.

Gaston County
Dyeing Machine Co.
811

Stanley, N. C.

Laboratory and small lot dyeing, extracting and drying equipment and autoclaves.

G. H. Hacker, R. P. Craig, Gordon Hacker.

The Gates Rubber Co. 419
Denver, Col.

(1) A spinning frame drive with a variable pitch sheave to permit speed changes without difficulty. (2) A variety of other types of V-belts. (3) The Gates line of Tex-Hide loom accessories, including loop pickers, lug straps, harness strapping, multi-check straps and three different types of take-up roll covering.

Robert O. Denslow, George Heikes,

J. L. Wescott, Frank R. Carson, W. H. Hunter, Harry W. Haynes, D. J. Broadhurst, E. B. Strong, T. C. Jannett.

Gault, P. C. Co. 354 Greenville, S. C.

(1) Transvox pocket pagers. This system consists of an amplifier, antenna and the wireless pocket pagers. (2) Kellog Select-O-Phone, an automatic dial intercommunicating telephone system.

P. C. Gault, J. C. Digh, J. E. Marshall, J. A. Meyers.

General Electric Co.
Schenectady, N. Y.

(1) The most recent developments in industrial lighting. (2) A totally-enclosed fan-cooled textile motor for use in the 7½ to 20 h. p. range. (3) A totally-enclosed non-ventilated textile motor designed for use in the smaller sizes. (4) A motor controller which applies d.c. power to an a.c. motor for quick stopping. (5) A record spectrophotometer for accurately determining colors. (6) A hysteresis brake for controlling yarn tension. (7) A complete line of specialized motors and controllers designed for the textile industry. (8) A panel display of low voltage switchgear and fuses.

C. J. Ossenfort, R. C. Mix and oth-

ers.

Georgia-Carolina Oil Co. 329

Macon, Ga.

Loom lubricants, ring oils, non-melting oils, comb box oils, top roll oils, general purpose lubricants, twister ring lubricants, Ben Boy high-temperature lubricants and White Star spindle oils.

H. E. Coggin, G. W. Dobbin, B. N. Coggin.

Gilman Paint & Varnish Co. 426

Chattanooga, Tenn.

(Exhibiting with Olney Paint Co.) Gilpon coatings and Gil-Chem enamels, two relatively new catalyzed and non-catalyzed epoxy resin coatings.

R. B. Olney, W. P. Dobson, J. M. Ison, C. H. Dodson, L. C. Teeters, R.

C. Adams.

Gingher, Clair H. & Son 302

Greensboro, N. C.

(1) Pick glasses and thread counters varying in size from ¼" up to 4".
(2) Magnifying glasses with and without lights for portable use and for mounting on inspection tables. (3) A complete line of burling tools and cloth pickers including chrome-plated

finish for cleanliness. (4) Ball point mending needles and various styles of darning needles. (5) Jacob Walder shuttles for automatic bobbin changing looms. (6) A variety of scissors.

Dale Kiser, W. A. Wallace Jr., J. W. Davis, Frank C. Feustel, C. H. Ging-

her.

Godo Shuttle Co.
Osaka, Japan
(Represented by E. S. Rudnick)
A variety of shuttles.
Edward S. Rudnick, S. Tominaga.

Gossett Machine Works Inc.

ine 233

Gastonia, N. C. Card coilers, card plates, card fancys, card feed rolls, card mote knives, drawing coilers, drawing parts, complete spinning spindles, complete twister spindles.

B. W. Gossett, E. C. Mason, D. W. Smith, R. T. Oates, H. A. Cauthen.

Gower Mfg. Co., 506 Engineered Products Division

Greenville, S. C.

Automatic equipment unit for stacking bobbins in doff boxes, and conveyors for handling bobbins from spooler room to spinning room.

R. Hunter Park, T. Charles Gower.

Graton & Knight Co. 507

Worcester, Mass.

A complete line of flat leather belting for power transmission and textile leathers for looms and carding machinery.

John G. Henrikson, William S. Johnstone, Woodley F. McAnulty, Jackson L. Parker, Edward Pickett Jr.

Greenville Textile Supply Co. 213 Greenville, S. C.

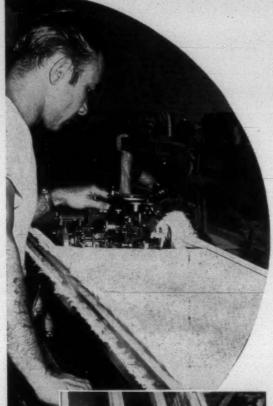
(Exhibiting with Odell Mill Supply Co., Bowen-Hunter Bobbin Co., Darnell Corp., Hope Webbing Co., W. T. Lane & Bros. Inc., Lestershire Spool Division of National Vulcanized Fibre Co., Pioneer Loom Reed Co., Sunray Co., Eclipse Machine Division of Bendix Aviation Corp. and Packard Mfg. Co.)

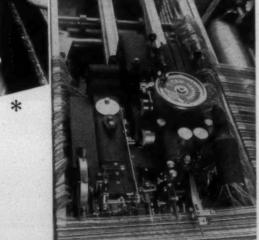
A variety of textile products.

Hugh Z. Graham, T. M. Bailey, William L. Brigham, Eugene W. Ware, Marion Woods, C. Q. Mason, John T. Mason, James Poston, Homer Jordan, R. B. Dorman Jr., John R. Foster, George H. Batchelor, C. Leon Jones Jr., Dallas C. Neese, C. Weldon Fields, Charles G. Price, Clyde Hathcock, George H. Reynolds, Bernie C. Caldwell, C. Frank Roberts, Thomas G. Tyson, E. A. Melville, A. H. Seymour, Robert C. Savage, John E. Ford, J. M. Baker, Sam Sinclair, Lou Phelps, G. M. Lang, Mark W. Mayes, H. O. Coddington, M. E. Peterson, E. M. Bost.

# Where Quality Counts ..

WARP





\*Photo Courtesy The John P. King M/g.
Co. Augusta, Ga.

Three available TITAN models:

Model GK-6A, universal, with Detector Model GK-6B, universal Model GK-6C, for tying unleased warps only SELECT A

TYING MACHINE

The TITAN Warp Tyer is known throughout the industry for its top quality performance—its ease of operation—economy—and versatility.

The TITAN "leased-to-flat" method of tying, too, has won wide acclaim in cotton and spun rayon mills. By being able to tie (actually select) from an end-G-end lease in the pattern to the flat sheet in the new beam, the TITAN contributes to produce quality warps—straight warps with no crossed ends in the dropwires.

The TITAN ties warps of any width or fiber in ONE BITE and provides big production with multi-frame set-up. It is versatile because it ties "leased-to-flat", "leased-to-leased" or "flat-to-flat" warps. And it is easy to operate with very low upkeep cost.

For Maximum VERSATILITY, ECONOMY and PRODUCTION — You Can't Beat The TITAN!

You are invited to see the TITAN machines and the TITAN "leased-to-flat" method of tying demonstrated—a method which gives increased loom efficiency and reduced cloth seconds—at our Booth No. 503 during the Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville, S. C., from October 1-5, 1956.



EDDA INTERNATIONAL CORP.

468 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

CALHOUN TOWERS, GREENVILLE, S. C.

501

Griffin, Ira L. & Sons

Charlotte, N. C. (Exhibiting with The Hubinger Co., Bachman Uxbridge Worsted Corp., the Atlantic Gelatin Division of General Foods, and T. M. Duche & Sons Inc.)

Two Griffin size applicators operating in tandem, along with a Model A Uxbridge slasher dryer, front end and other components of a complete slash-

Ira L. Griffin Sr., Ira L. Griffin Jr., William A. Griffin, Garvis E. Orr.

Gulf Oil Co.

Pittsburgh, Pa. A variety of mill lubricants, including Gulfspin for spindles and Gulftex for

J. H. Hooten, A. M. Wright, J. E. Cloeman, H. B. Minick Jr., C. L. Thomas Jr., R. G. Burkhalter Sr., R. G. Burkhalter Jr., J. J. Bacon, G. W. Burkhalter, J. E. Lanier, D. C. Austin, C. T. Timmons, S. E. Owen Jr., C. J. Cason, L. A. Bethea, L. T. Daughtridge Jr., S. W. Dance, W. T. Mus-

Hartford Machine Screw Co. Hartford, Conn.

(1) The new Hartford drafting system will be in operation on a 36-spindle machine. (2) The new Auto-Latch bobbin hanger, a positive latch hanger that automatically latches to support the roving bobbin when it is raised into position. A slight upward motion releases the bobbin. (3) An improved spindle brake. (4) Hartford ball bearing spindles for spinning, filling and

A. Raymond Andrews, A. E. Wins low, W. B. Martin, A. M. Newell, N. D. Kennedy, L. K. Dodd, William Snow-

Hayes Industries Inc. Annex No. 6 Jackson, Mich.

(1) A dynamically balanced aluminum textile beam. (Upon request, a demonstration will be given to show what happens to a beam when it is unbalanced.) (2) A Hayes giant size aluminum section beam will be used to demonstrate dynamic balancing for vibrationless operation and better production quality and capacity. (3) A new design of a 32" diameter tricot beam. (4) A high-strength 21" diameter forged head tricot beam.

William H. Maxson, Warren D. Sharp.

Heany Industrial Ceramic Corp.

New Haven, Conn. (1) Heanium wear-resistant and long-

life ceramic thread guides. (2) Carroll redraw tension. (3) Gate finger ten-

R. L. Carroll, Ralph Gossett Jr., A. O. Pieper.

Herr Mfg. Co. Inc. 268

Buffalo, N. Y. (1) Special Herr conical rings for carpet, woolen and tufted yarns. (2) Herr conical rings for spinning and twisting. (3) Herr flyers of all types.

Hyatt B. Atwood, William W. Woodard. Robert M. Leach.

Hile, W. K.

Charlotte, N. C. (Representing Fenwal Inc., Hotwatt Inc. and Sta-Warm Corp. See individual listings.)

Hillyard Chemical Co. 304

St. Joseph, Mo. A complete line of floor seals, finishes, cleaners and conditioning materials. Surfcoat, a new heavy-duty seal and finish formulated for use on wooden will be featured, along with Kurl-Off, a non-inflammable paint and varnish remover, and Colortone, a pigmented floor finish for painted floor areas.

William A. Schmaltz.

Hollister-Moreland Co. Inc. 234

Spartanburg, S. C. (Representing Merrow Machine Co. and American Safety Table Co.) Merrow sewing machines, American Safety tables, Dinsmore railways and stands, and allied accessories.
R. B. Moreland, O. S. Bachelor, J.

Bion Moreland, Lane C. Burris, Warren G. Martin Jr., W. M. Baker, Jack Washburn, Bob Pettit, Harry Duke.

Holt, R. E. L. Jr., & Associates Inc.

Greensboro, N. C. (Representing Akron Spool Mfg. Co., Burlington Industries, Dixon Corp., Mitchell-Bissell Co., Norris Bros., Mitchell-Bissell Co., Norris Bros., Rice Dobby Chain Co., B. Snowiss Fur Co., Stedco Southern Inc. and Tontex Corp. See individual listings.)

R. E. L. Holt Jr., Floyd A. New, David R. Sellars, James G. Skinner, Brad Dunson, Cecil McAbee.

Hope Webbing Co. Providence, R. I. (See Greenville Textile Supply)

313 Hotwatt Inc. Danvers, Mass. Electric cartridge heating elements.

H. S. Lee.

Worcester, Mass. (1) Card clothing for woolen, worsted, cotton, asbestos and silk cards. (2) Napper clothing, brush clothing. (3) Hand stripping cards. (4) Hand sampling cards.

Harry C. Coley, Neal A. Mitchell, Arnold W. Englund, Charles A. Haynes, Eugene V. Caille, E. Jack Lawrence, T. J. Jackson, Harold

Suggs.

The Hubinger Co.

501

Keokuk, Ia. (Exhibiting with Ira L. Griffin & Sons) A variety of special textile starches.

G. R. Underwood, J. E. Boyle, J. R. Myers, Carl Merritt, Max Seitz, Lee Elizer.

Hurley, Wilson F. 229-A

Greenville, S. C. Representing Bancroft Belting Co., M. B. Products, M. H. Parks Co. and Warren Belting Co. See individual listings.)

Hyatt Bearings Division, 104 General Motors Corp.

Harrison, N. J. Hyatt roller bearings of all types and sizes, with particular emphasis on bearings which are available to improve the performance of existing

J. R. Gilmartin, E. P. O'Neill, C. C. Wardell, G. B. Baxley, P. H. Hutchinson, J. Lee, E. Maurushat.

Hyster Co. Portland, Ore.

(Exhibiting with Wrenn Bros.) (1) Hyster QC-20 lift truck, 2,000-lb. capacity (8' Monomast upright, side shift, load-grab, LP-gas, pneumatic tires). (2) Hyster UE-30 lift truck, 3,000-lb. capacity (10' monomast upright, overhead guard, LP-gas, torque converter, pneumatic tires). (3) Hyster UC-30 lift truck, 3,000-lb. capacity (10' Monomast upright, long reach boom for use with electronic scale, overhead guard, LP-gas, torque converter). (4) Hyster YE-40 lift truck, 4,000-lb. capacity (10' Monomast upright, revolving load-grab, overhead guard, LP-gas, torque converter, pneumatic tires). (5) A new electronic cotton weighing device for lift trucks, operated on a long reach boom.

Walter A. St. Clair, James N. Rec-

239

Ideal Industries Inc.

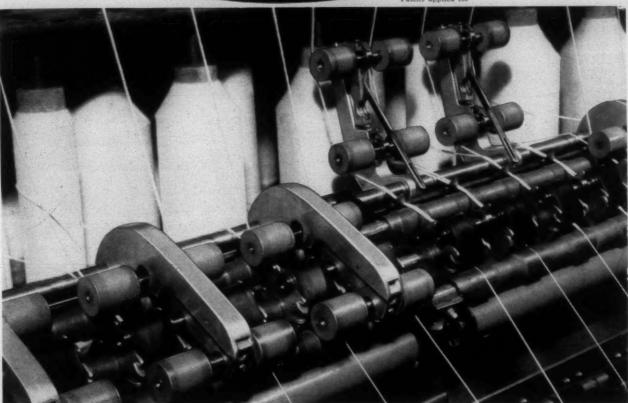
Bessemer City, N. C. (1) Ideal cleaning system built by The Bahnson Co. (2) A new 18" gauge drawing frame (operating at 350 feet per minute). (3) Ball bearing coiler system for drawing (large can conversions). (4) Heavy-duty ball bearings for calender rolls. (5) Heavy-duty ball

## The newest name in Anti-Friction spinning is



. . . A product of 50 years Service and Quality in Textiles

Patent applied for



# NEW, PROVEN TOTAL OUT-PRODUCES ANY ANTI-FRICTION SPINNING YET DEVELOPED!

Swing Saddle Center Suspension, Full Anti-Friction Top Spinning Roll Assembly . . . Drafts of 10 to 60!

Here is anti-friction spinning operating at its very peak of efficiency—without parallel in bringing new economy, new dependability, and new ruggedness to your spinning. AND N Y A F® CAN BE ADAPTED TO ANY MANUFACTURER'S FRAME.

Let Norlander-Young engineers give you the complete, authentic story about how N Y A F ® can bring new profit opportunities to your operations. To get this amazing anti-friction spinning story, write, wire, or phone Norlander-Young for full details.

Nearly Fifty Years of Service and Quality

## norlander-young

Telephone University 5-8556

## DOES YOUR ANTI-FRICTION SPINNING HAVE THESE THESE

Center-suspension, with rugged center support • Induction hardened rolls, with ball bearings lubricated and double scaled for life • Only two moving parts • Positive dead weight • Front and middle rolls, with back rolls spring weighted • Front and back rolls easily dismounted for cleaning and buffing • No end play in center support • Fine adjustment of cradle to 5/1000" • Cannot get out of line • One adjustment, versus 12 as on old type frame • Rugged construction takes care of effective weighting up to 120 lbs. and over if necessary, at any roll speed desired • Assembly and erecting time one-half that of conventional methods • No oil, therefore less lint • Cleanest operating assembly available anywhere • Precision-engineered for perfect roll alignment at all times with fluted drafting rolls •



Twenty-five Years in the South

machine company

GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

FLUTED ROLLS FOR SPINNING . FLYER FRAMES . COMBERS . DRAWING & LAP MACHINES . NYAF

bearings for Ideal coilers. (6) Ball bearing head end for drawing frames.

E. B. Robinson, Joe Whitehurst, Elvin F. Robinson, Frank McDonald, Sherwood Livingston, Arthur Rayfield, Albert S. Roebuck, John W. Long Jr., Jim Rayfield, Morgan Ruppe.

Ideal Machine Shops Inc. 239

Bessemer City, N. C.

(1) Flyers lengthened and spread to larger size. (2) New case-hardened worsted pressers. (3) New flyer hubs. (4) New induction-hardened card room spindles. (5) New induction-hardened lifting rods. (6) New bushing for lifting rods. (7) Rebuilt spinning top rolls. (8) Rebuilt twister spindles. (9) Rebuilt spinning spindles.

Rebuilt spinning spindles.

E. B. Robinson, Joe Whitehurst, Elvin F. Robinson, Frank McDonald, Sherwood Livingston, Arthur Rayfield, Albert S. Roebuck, John W. Long Jr., Jim Rayfield, Morgan Ruppe.

Inderfurth, Karl H. Co. 817

Charlotte, N. C. (Representing Collins Bros. Machine Co. and Lindly Instrument and Machine Co. See individual listings.)

Industrialaire Co. 311 Charlotte, N. C. (Exhibiting with Wilkerson Corp.)

Industrial Coatings Inc. 319

Greenville, S. C. New Vinyl plastic coating for tanks and fans.

H. E. (Pete) Russell.

The Industrial Dryer Corp. 110-A Stamford, Conn.

H-W conditioner for cotton knitting yarns.

P. H. Friend, F. W. Caesar.

International Business 802 Machines Corp.

New York City

(1) Data processing machines. (2) Time equipment. (3) Electric type-writers.

J. H. Temple.

International Correspondence 336 Schools

Scranton, Pa.
Special training courses for the textile industry will be outlined by brochures and I.C.S. training specialists. Visitors will be invited to submit a job training requirement for some special training needed in their plant. From data submitted, the I.C.S. training specialists will prepare a recommended program

of related training, using I.C.S. texts. A variety of I.C.S. texts and material in management and leadership training will also be on display.

U. E. Akins, Raymond Gagnon, Harry Kraft, Bill Brown, W. F. Eckard, W. R. Craig, Roy Stone, D. D. Phelps, George McClenaghan, John Stearns, Cyril Rearden, Ed Green, Ben Sligh, Walter Godfrey, Charlie Carpenter, Ed Lail, Glenn Williams, James Ely, L. K. Horn

International Textile 215
Machine Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

Izumi Bobbin Co. 362 Osaka, Japan

(Represented by Edward S. Rudnick) Spinning and roving bobbins. Edward S. Rudnick, S. Tominaga.

Jenkins Bros. 432

New York City

A variety of bronze, iron, cast steel and stainless steel valves.

E. C. Barrett, E. L. Dean, L. M. Leaptrott, L. B. McClary, W. A. Snell-grove.

The Johnson Corp. 459

Three Rivers, Mich.

(1) Type SBP, Type SB2P and Type SDP self-supporting Johnson rotary pressure joints with assembly plates and Johnson syphon elbows. (2) Type L-JSP (rod-supported) Johnson rotary pressure joint with assembly plate and Johnson syphon elbow. (3) The Johnson syphon elbow. (4) The Johnson Instant Steam water heater. (5) Johnson compressed air separators and aftercoolers. (6) Johnson solenoid-operated valves.

R. W. Gotschall, T. O. Monroe, Howard M. Duvall Jr., John Q. Marshall, William T. Harding Jr., Lawrence A. Watts Jr., Wayne E. Hagaman, A. B. Shepherd, W. Parke Terry, Allan T. Shepherd, DeWitt H. Skinner, T. H. Abbey, Benton Mallery.

Kanai Traveler Mfg. Co. 362 Osaka, Japan (Represented by Edward S. Rudnick)

(Represented by Edward S. Rudnick) Ring travelers.

Edward S. Rudnick, S. Tominaga.

Kardbeslag, A. B. 340 Norrkoping, Sweden (Exhibiting with Oliver D. Landis

Swedish card clothing.

O. D. Landis, Fred E. Antley, V. Peter Loftis Jr., Miss Elaine Skipper, John Ferguson.

The Keever Starch Co.

Greenville, S. C.

Reception booth.

James F. Kurtz, A. S. Fulford, Charles C. Switzer, F. M. Wallace, R. F. Guill, John C. Long, C. B. Phillips, Sam S. Rice.

Keystone Lubricating Co. 402

Philadelphia, Pa.
(1) Specialized lubricants for all textile machinery. (2) A colorless lubricant for centralized greasing system on twister rings. (3) Hydrotherm demonstrating No. 29 cartridge open gear grease.

B. N. Melsom, R. J. McGee, R. M. Goss, N. W. Benjamin, Wm. F. Boger.

Kidde Mfg. Co. 515

Bloomfield, N. J.

(1) Kidde-Sipp 54" direct beamer for all yarn from fine denier to tire cord with precise control of pressure roll and semi-automatic beam doffing. (2) New model double disc compensator for use with spuns and natural fiber yarns. (3) Kidde-Sipp slasher Tensometer. (4) Tension devices including the Kidde standard, warp and double disc compensators. (5) Kidde-Sipp tension measuring devices in all ranges.

W. J. Behr Jr., H. W. Ruddick, E. L. Herbert, O. C. Biegel, D. L. Friday,

J. H. Fleming, F. H. Muller.

Dixon.

Kirkman & Dixon 242 Machinery Co.

Greenwood, S. C.
(1) Laboratory waste machine (halfscale model of larger machine for processing waste in textile laboratories). (2) Draft roller cleaner. (3) Single cylinder waste machine and hopper feeder. (4) S.R.R.L. opener. I. W. Dixon, W. J. Langley, C. M.

Lambeth Rope Corp. 223
Kings Mountain, N. C.
Narrow fabrics and specialty prod-

J. P. O'Leary, A. L. O'Leary Jr., Frank Burke.

Landis, Oliver D., Inc. 340 Charlotte, N. C.

(Representing The Dresco Co., A. B. Kardbeslag and Southern Weaving Co.)

Lane Basket Co. 213
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
(Exhibiting with Greenville Textile Supply Co.)

Lestershire Spool Division,
National Vulcanized Fibre Co.
Johnson City, N. Y.

(Exhibiting with Greenville Textile Supply Co.)

A complete line of Lestershire spools and bobbins, including the all aluminum take-up bobbin with and without the magazine feature and the ring twister bobbin.

Samuel Sinclair, L. W. Phelps, G. M. Lang.

Lincoln Engineering Co.

St. Louis, Mo.

(1) The new Lincoln Power Drive pump for centralized lubrication systems, applicable to all types and kinds of textile machinery. (2) A complete line of hand lever type lubriguns used

for general maintenance.

Joseph B. Benskin, Joseph J. Jenkins, E. V. Byington, R. C. Doss, A. T. Laspe.

Linde Air Products Co., Division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corp.

New York City
(1) Synthetic sapphire guides. (2)
Linde Type A and Type B Alumina
polishing powder for polishing spinnerettes.

A. K. Seemann, I. Brown Jr.

Lindly Instrument 817 & Machine Co. Mineola, N. Y.

(Represented by Karl H. Inderfurth

(1) The Lindley automatic fabric inspector for inspecting, marking and recording defects found in both greige and finished fabrics. (2) The Lindly automatic yarn inspector for detecting yarn defects such as slubs, broken filaments, puff-balls, etc., on a production basis. (3) The Lindly roving break detector. (4) The Lindly statistical recorder, a unit which will record machine down-time on 40 machines simultaneously. (5) The Lindly photo scanner which is used to detect stoppage on all types of warp knitting equipment.

Howard Linderman, Vincent Lynch, Daniel Mindheim, Tom Fox, Karl H. Inderfurth, Hayden C. Cobb Jr., Walter R. Geier.

Livermore, H. F. Corp. 109-A Allston, Mass.

Improved loom parts.

Chester Hammond, Ernest W. Fanning, H. W. Black, W. T. Jordan, F. T. Harvell, J. B. Kilpatrick, J. G. Phillips, L. G. Urquhart, T. H. MacLeod.

Livingstone Coating Corp. 303

Charlotte, N. C. Phenolic coatings, metallizing, molded Teflon parts, cementable Teflon film and tapes, Teflon-coated sliver lifts, zinc-rich coatings, Teflon coating, corrosion-resistant coatings, Teflon-coated glass fabric.

Stan Livingstone, Betty Livingstone, Albert Small.

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

The Louden Machinery Co., 126 MonoRail Division

Fairfield, Iowa

509

335-A

(1) A new loom cleaner. (2) A twinfan ceiling cleaner. (3) MonoRail and Crane equipment.

Wilbur Mayer, A. M. Rinehart, T. J. Pollard, Brice Gamble.

Macbeth Daylighting Corp. 113

Newburgh, N. Y.
(1) BBX-826 industrial daylight lamp for dyehouse color matching. (2) Inter-Society Color Council color aptitude test. (3) New AO H-R-R color perception test.

Warren B. Reese, Robert E. Meeker, E. F. Slaughter, Phil Slaughter.

Maier, C. Eugen 130

Stuttgart, Germany
(Represented by Watson & Desmond)

(Represented by Watson & Desmond)

Anti-rust roving frame flyer.
S. P. V. Desmond, C. E. Watson,
John Wyatt, R. V. McPhail, H. K.
Smith, E. E. Ball, J. N. Dodgen, R. A.
Norman, J. A. Olwell.

Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co. Inc. 504 Everett, Mass.

(1) A Gaulin 2" colloid mill, newly designed, suitable for batch handling of small quantities of pigment dispersions. It features a removable rotor and stator shaft seal. (2) A textile homogenizer for preparation of warp size. (3) An automatic controller for operation of the textile homogenizer.

D. G. Colony, W. A. Hewitt, G. W. Eldridge, J. J. Dwyer, L. H. Rees.

Marchant Calculators Inc. 347

Greenville, S. C.
Three new models of Marchant calculators: (1) The Deci-Magic, with completely automatic decimals at the touch of a single key. (2) The Twin-Set Figurematic featuring double entry in the keyboard dial through only a single entry in the keyboard. (3) The RX Rapid Multiplier. (4) Other model Marchant calculators will also be shown, along with special Marchant methods and figurework tables in printed form.

A. T. Davis, R. B. Pollock, James F. Rivers, George Singleton, Fred Grotophorst, A. C. Sims.

Marquette Metal Products
Co., a Division of CurtissWright Corp.

Cleveland, Ohio A variety of Marquette anti-friction spindles with roller bearings and full floating footstep bearing.

Fred E. Harrell, C. E. Miller, C. S.

Sikes, W. P. Russell, C. H. White, R. M. Turner.

Marsh Stencil Machine Co.

349

Belleville, Ill.

(1) Marsh stencil cutting machines, both hand-operated and electric models. (2) Marsh fountain brushes, stencil inks, stencil supplies. (3) Marsh electric tape machines, Dial-Taper and Twin-Taper.

E. J. Marsh, Earl Lorenz.

Marshall and Williams Corp. 262 Providence, R. I.

A tenterette, a constant tension center winder, a selvage uncurler, a swivel let-off stand, tenter clips and pin plates.

Richmond Viall, John C. Nash, Fred H. Land, James A. Love, E. E. Ford, Albert J. Marshall, William Brown.

Mathews Conveyor Co. 601
Ellwood City, Pa.
(Represented by W. D. Dodenhoff Co.)

M. B. Products 229-A

Detroit, Mich.
(1) A new automatic air trap. (2)
M-B Amoskeag pneumatic roll picker.
(3) M-B Air Line filters, pressure regulators and lubricators.

I. Manheimer, W. F. Hurley, R. C. Hurley, J. W. Davis.

McDonough Power
Equipment Inc.

McDonough, Ga.

Card coiler.
J. L. Sinback, F. C. Steele, H. P. Jackson, T. M. Van Landingham, W. N. Watkins, W. A. Wallace.

Merrow Machine Co. 234
Hartford, Conn.
(Represented by Hollister-Moreland

## The World Series

Baseball fans attending the Southern Textile Exposition are invited to drop by the TEXTILE BULLETIN booth (No. 204) to keep abreast of World Series play. The radio broadcast of the games will be received at the booth, and a scoreboard will be kept posted at all times.

321

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

Metlon Corp. 212-A
New York City
Metlon with Mylar and standard Metlon.

Anthony C. Brooks, Karl Inderfurth

Arthur C. Brucks, Karl Inderfurth, Hayden Cobb, Walter Geier, Will Plowden, Kenneth Hunt, Davis Williams.

Minnesota Mining & Mfg. Co. 453 St. Paul, Minn. (See American Lava Corp.)

Mitchell-Bissell Co. 465 Trenton, N. J.

(Represented by R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates)

A variety of porcelain and ceramic thread guides, including Ceralox guides, hardened and chromlum-plated guide wires.

Jack Mitchell, W. F. Fuetterer.

Modern Textiles Magazine 120
New York City
Reception booth.

Moffatt Bearings Co. 266

Philadelphia, Pa.
(1) A complete line of anti-friction bearings and special mounted units.
(2) A Cooper split roller bearing unit adaptable for loom crankshaft and other applications.

Olin S. Livingston, D. G. Hornbaker, E. Harold Neely, Henry McCard, Benjamin M. Ivey, Robert M. Womble, Jos. L. Blackwell, Walter B. Osborne, Jerry R. Dean, James R. Milford, S. D. Zeanah, A. Q. Davis, Robert L. Keefe.

Moisture Register Co. 338 Alhambra, Calif.

(1) Model G5 moisture register for use on starch for sizing. (2) Model K2 register designed for use on tightly wound cones, spools, tubes or beams of yarn, and on rolls of fabric. (3) Model PD1 pressure controlled instrument designed for use on loose compressible materials such as bulk cotton, loose yarns, etc.

John R. Barnes, M. L. McBrayer, Tom Aydelette.

Momar Inc. 361

Atlanta, Ga.

(1) Momar M-4 Magic Cleanser concentrate.

(2) Momar M-2X Liquid Steam cleaning concentrate.

(3) Momar Bakelite floor finish.

(4) Momar Concrete Bakelite seal.

(5) Momar Flushaway paint and varnish remover.

(6) Other cleaning specialties and a complete line of sanitary maintenance supplies.

Samuel Mohr, Julian Mohr, Sam Marcus, Charlie Shatzen, Jerry Kaufman, Henry Brown, Charles Trum, Emile Michael, Dick Counts, Stan Schulman, Karlin Sintow, Jerry Burnstein, Tom Morgan, Bill Graham, Fletcher Stribling, John E. Nelson.

Mona Industries Inc. 40
Paterson, N. J.

(1) Improved model Monalit yarn conditioning machine. (2) Monarc yarn conditioning attachment for Abbott automatic quiller. (3) New model Mona textile moisture meter.

W. O. Schlimbach, R. H. Sommer, K. H. Heyman, R. W. Bailey, D. C. O'Hair.

Monroe Calculating 343 Machine Co. Orange, N. J.

A variety of calculating machines. P. J. Scully, B. T. Burry, S. P. Greer, C. Biediger, R. Sasser Jr., L.

A. Dumas, R. D. Biediger.

Morton Salt Co. 353 Chicago, Ill.

Salt products for finishing plants. H. W. Conn, C. J. Nadherny, John M. Culp, Jack Mullinax, John Smith, Berge Neill, John C. Drake.

Mount Hope Machinery Co. 114 Taunton, Mass.

An operating demonstration of Mount Hope cloth handling components built into a single system.

J. D. Robertson, William M. Gallahue, E. F. Slaughter, P. H. Slaughter, S. A. Moffitt, J. Basic.

Muller, Franz Co. 827 Gladbach, Germany. A 36-roll Tri-Napper.

Seigfried Schmidt, August Hoverath, Joe M. Ballentine, Sam Huffstetler, Perry M. Parrot.

Murphy, T. J. Fur Co. 221 Lewiston, Me.

(Exhibiting with Batson Mfg. Co.) Oppossum, muskrat and lamb shuttle fur.,

David S. Murphy, John P. Batson, Louis P. Batson Jr., H. Elliott Batson, Harry L. Cannow, Joe Williams.

National Carbon Co., 36
Division of Union
Carbide & Carbon Corp.
Atlanta, Ga.

(1) Eveready dry cells, flashlights and electronic batteries. (2) National spectroscopic electrodes, seal rings,

brushes and special machined products made from Graphite.

C. F. Bishop, H. M. Rutledge, V. C. Kaskey, C. T. Tullis Jr., W. W. Palmquist.

National Plastics Inc. Annex No. 6 Knoxville, Tenn.

(1) Plastic loom sheaves with new lubrication in the friction bearings, streamlined to minimize lint collection. (2) Binder bushings and bushing shims. (3) Idlers and twisters with gyroscopic action. These idlers and twisters have specific suspension features to assemble in brackets available on present operating equipment. (4) Plastic laminated separators. (5) Vinyl plastic roving can and cart covers.

Chris Van Deventer III, Charles L. Yeomans Jr., Elmer Schrader.

National Ring Traveler Co. 214

Pawtucket, R. I. Ring travelers for spinning and twisting on all natural and synthetic fibers.

Frederic L. Chase Jr., L. Everett Taylor, T. Hill Ballard, Frank S. Beacham, Donald C. Creech, H. Dorsey Lanier.

National Starch Products Inc. 436

New York City A variety of starch and resin specialties

J. F. Fitzgerald, Ira L. Dowdee, David R. Lassiter, Howard M. Smith, Edward J. Maslanka, Herbert C. Ol-

National Vulcanized 441 Fibre Co.

Wilmington, Del.

Kennett materials handling equipment consisting of trucks, tote boxes, trays and roving cans. (See also Lestershire Spool Division.)

C. C. Hannum, R. G. Henderson, E. B. Burnley, G. M. Lang.

Nemo Industries Inc. 320 Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta, Ga.
(1) Nemo camera system for reading pick clocks, hank clocks, data from bale tags, roll tags, etc., in the taking of inventory. The system consists of a special camera, camera holder, strobelight and projector. Also, novel developing equipment will be available. (2) Nemo jet cooker for the instantaneous cooking of slasher size, which can be used either with or without a homogenizer.

Norman E. Elsas.

New Departure Division, 128 General Motors Corp.

Bristol, Conn.

(1) Sentri-Seal bearings developed to reduce maintenance time of all bearings in every application, especially inaccessible bearings. (2) Spindle bearings, adapter bearings, pick ball cam roller bearings, sheave bearings, treadle roll bearings, horizontal and vertical tension pulley bearings.

Rodger D. Brouwer, Ray E. Honeycutt, Leonard F. Swoyer, William S. Matthews, Louis C. Freeman Jr., James P. Gillilan, R. Scott Walker, Langdon Johnson, Bruce Dempsey.

New England Paper Tube Co. Pawtucket, R. I.

(Represented by Watson & Desmond) A variety of dye tubes.

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.

New York City A display to commemorate the Diamond Anniversary of Non-Fluid Cil, featuring the latest, most improved grades of Non-Fluid Oil designed especially for lubrication of each type of textile machine.

Joseph H. Bennis, I. L. Hall, L. W. Thomason, R. F. Bagwell, A. M. Cowan, F. W. Phillips, F. W. Winecoff, J. A. Sorrells.

Nippon Card Clothing Co.

Tokyo, Japan (Represented by Edward S. Rudnick) Card clothing samples.

Edward S. Rudnick, S. Tominaga.

Nippon Spindle Co.

Omagasaki, Japan (Represented by Edward S. Rudnick) (1) Pneumatic clearer system. (2) A variety of spindles. (3) Information on automatic card stripper.

Edward S. Rudnick, S. Tominaga.

317

Norlander-Young Machine Co.

Gastonia, N. C.

(1) A sample 40-spindle spinning frame in operation. Completely antifriction from the floor up, the frame will spin knit yarns from combed cotton with a draft as high as 58. The frame will be equipped with N/Y umbrella-type creels, Bendix bobbin holders, Hartford anti-friction spindles, and anti-friction cylinders and idlers. The frame will be driven by a Fairbanks pancake motor. (2) The new Lint-Tuff revolving clearer, said to have an operating life of three times any present clearer cover. (3) PermaGlaze anti-rust flyer finish. (4) Various phases of N/Y repair work of flyers, pressers, spindles and all types of steel fluted rolls.

Charles J. Webster, James Lindsay, E. E. (Tony) Hayes, Tom White, Bob

Wright.

Norris Bros. 465 Greenville, S. C. (Exhibiting with R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates)

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

Superstroke picker sticks, superstroke sweepsticks, hickory picker sticks, shuttles and other hardwood weaving and spinning supplies. The display will point out and emphasize wood selection and wood quality control.

D. L. Norris Jr., Miss Virginia Norris, R. E. L. Holt Jr., Floyd New, Brad Dunson, J. G. Skinner, David

Sellars.

508-B Nutting Truck & Caster Co. Faribault, Minn.

(Exhibiting with Engineering Sales Co.)

(1) New box truck of fibre glass material. (2) Floor trucks, casters and wheels.

J. W. Abelson, A. Little, R. Williams, T. L. Smith, J. Leclair, L. C. Winters.

Oakite Products Inc.

New York City (1) The Oakite Hurriclean Gun, a unique tube-within-a-tube steam gun which features cool operation and easy handling. (2) Oakite Sprayer, Model 374, designed to apply solvent detergent solutions to looms and other machinery. (3) Oakite Composition No. 116. (4) Oakite Rustripper, alkaline rust-removing detergent. (5) Oakite Compound No. 32 for scale removing. (6) Oakite Airefiner No. 52 for treatment of water in humidifying systems.

Robert F. Kipp, B. F. Swint, D. O. Mundale, H. W. Kole, L. T. Prince.

Odell Mill Supply Co.

Greensboro, N. C. (Exhibiting with Greenville Textile Supply Co.)

A variety of supplies and accessories. John R. Foster, George H. Batchelor, C. Leon Jones Jr., Dallas C. Neese, Weldon Fields, Charles G. Price, Clyde Hathcock, George H. Reynolds, Bernie C. Caldwell, C. Frank Roberts,

Thomas G. Tyson.

O-M Spinning Machine Mfg. Co.

(Represented by Edward S. Rudnick) (1) OM-S super high draft spinning frame (sliver-to-yarn, large package). (2) Automatic can-changing drawing frame.

Edward S. Rudnick, S. Tominaga, Wazaki, Miyazawa.

Olney Paint Co.

Spartanburg, S. C. (Exhibiting with Gilman Paint & Varnish Co.) Gilpon coatings and Gil-Chem enam-

R. B. Olney, W. P. Dobson, J. M.

Isom, C. H. Dodson, L. C. Teeters, R. C. Adams.

The Orr Felt & Blanket Co.

116

318

502

(1) All-wool slasher cloth, chemically treated and untreated. (2) All-wool clearer cloth. (3) Cotton warp clearer cloth.

M. B. Orr, Robert Purdy, Oliver D. Landis, Fred Antley, V. Peter Loftis Jr., Miss Elaine Skipper.

Owings, Richard A. Co.

Greenville, S. C. (Exhibiting with Paul Stewart Machine Co.)

Paddock, J. C. Co. 439

Spartanburg, S. C.

Materials handling equipment, including fibre and metal trucks and boxes. M. K. Firesheets, L. E. Corn.

Parks-Cramer Co.

Fitchburg, Mass. (Exhibiting with SpinSaVac Corp. and

White & Co.)

(1) Systems of air conditioning, humidification and traveling cleaners for all textile mill departments. (2) Spinning frame creels. (3) Vacuum end collection equipment.

Parks, M. H. Co.

229-A

222

Winchendon, Mass. (Represented by Wilson F. Hurley) (1) Aluminum barrel jack spool, a new arrangement of attaching heads to barrels. (2) Single and double-head twister bobbins, card room bobbins, warp and filling bobbins.

W. F. Hurley, R. C. Hurley, J. W.

Davis.

Parks & Woolson Machine Co.

Springfield, Vt.

Reception booth. S. W. Hall, R. F. Hadley, A. A. Atkinson.

## Official Registrars

As in past years, TEXTILE BUL-LETIN will provide exhibitors with periodic registration lists of visitors as they enter Textile Hall. The lists will be delivered to each booth several times daily throughout the entire week.

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK-

Penick & Ford Ltd. Inc. 430 Cedar Rapids, Iowa

(1) Penford finishing gums for permanent finishes. (2) Penford gums for all types of warp sizing. (3) Douglas starches and dextrines. (4) Penford sugars and syrups.

D. P. O'Connor, H. A. Horan, W. S. Russell, P. G. Wear, G. M. Anderson, J. H. Almand, G. C. Henry, W. J. Kirby, T. H. Nelson, R. H. Pharr, Guy L. Morrison.

Pennell, Geo. H. 323

Greenville, S. C.
(1) Ramset Shure-Set fastening, hammer-driven tool and fasteners. (2) A complete line of Ramset power-actuated tools and fasteners. (3) Rust Cutter penetrating oil.

Geo. H. Pennell, Charles L. Garrett.

Perfecting Service Co. 409 Charlotte, N. C.

(1) Newly-designed Rotary Union, a revolving steam joint. (2) Unitrap Model 70, a ½" universal steam trap.

Permacel Tape Corp.
New Brunswick, N. J.

A variety of pressure sensitive tapes. R. Klemm, J. W. Hagaman, H. Dant, J. Schuler.

Pioneer Heddle & Reed Co.

Atlanta, Ga. (Exhibiting with Greenville Textile Supply Co. and Odell Mill Supply Co.) Loom reeds, heddle frames, heddles, combs

Mark W. Mayes, J. C. Alexander, Charles B. Elliott, Merle C. Borden, Raymond J. Payne, Emile LeClair, Glee B. Thompson, A. V. McAlister.

Pittsburgh Corning Corp. 20 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Glass blocks and foam-glass insulation.

H. G. Jones, R. T. Thomas, C. A. Golladay, W. H. Polk.

Pneumafil Corp. 70 Charlotte, N. C.

(1) Pneumafil Economizer Unit. (2) Pneumastop. (3) Pneumafil Central Air Handling System. (4) Pneumafil Central Material Recovery System. (5) Lint Free creel. (6) Tension-rite bobbin holder. (7) PneumaClear waste removal device.

C. R. Harris, J. W. Stuart, Perry Clanton, Wes Henderson, George Archer, Ed Williams, Arch Cutting, Dave Thorp, Jesse McCall.

Poe Hardware & Supply Co. 2: Greenville, S. C.

A variety of mill supplies.

C. Poe, W. T. Henderson Jr., T. A. Stone, J. W. Brissey, J. H. Hood, J. J. Swan, J. W. Blakely, R. L. Finley, J. T. Hardy, R. Ellerbe, H. Graham, P. Hannah, H. Moore, F. Massey, C. A. Weber.

The Portland Co. 22 Portland, Me.

(Exhibiting with Louis P. Batson Co.)
(1) Chapman static eliminator showing actual operation of equipment. (2)
New equipment for cards and garnetts.

The Powers Regulator Co., 322 Textile Division

Greensboro, N. C.

Size level controls, cylinder temperature controls, size cooking kettle controls, storage kettle controls.
 Temperature controls for jigs, sanforizers, washers, dye ranges.
 R. E. Stephens, Ed Foss, K. M.

R. E. Stephens, Ed Foss, K. M. Stevens, Benny Vehorn, R. W. Clark, Jack Slattery, Churchill Carter, Bill Arbuckle, E. R. Bowman.

Precision Gear 508-A & Machine Co.

Charlotte, N. C.

A newly-developed self-contained electric magnetic clutch card drive.
 A variety of special bearing applications, gears, chain drives and cams for all phases of textile processing.

A. J. DeMeyer, C. B. Bookout, R. K. Ballard, A. G. Laughridge, G. F. Oberfell.

Proctor & Schwartz Inc. 256 Philadelphia, Pa.

(1) A model cross-section of the Proctor hot air slasher dryer. (2) At the Poinsett Hotel, Proctor will have available in Room 234 a sound color motion picture of Proctor carding and blending equipment in action. (3) At the Spartanburg, S. C., branch shop, Proctor will have set up for operation a working unit of blending equipment for synthetic fibers, comprising three feeds, long apron, blending opener and ceiling condenser.

W. H. Poole, C. W. Schwartz IV, R. L. Hendricks, T. A. Mahan, H. G. Black, J. P. Christ.

Product Sales Inc. 270 Whitman, Mass.

(1) A spinning changeover for cotton spinning with new type creel. (2) Cleanalign saddle assemblies. (3) Climax ball bearing top rolls. (4) Clean-

draft non-lubricating top rolls. (5) Sureweight top roll weight tester.

Frank H. Cotton, Raymond L. Mc-Cauley, George W. Parkinson, Louis C. Burgin.

Progressive Engineering Inc. 130
Rockland, Mass.

(Exhibiting with Watson & Desmond) Anti-friction top rolls for spinning and roving.

The Pure Oil Co. 513 Chicago, Ill.

A variety of industrial lubricants.
B. W. Parsons, P. M. Wilson, B. C.
Parrish, H. H. Halstead, L. C. Hollingsworth, Bill Elam, Joe Cooper,
Bob Morrison.

Puritan Chemical Co. 421 Atlanta, Ga.

A variety of cleaning chemicals. T. V. Fisher, C. E. Braun, E. P. Collins, H. Collinson, C. Shugart.

Ragan Ring Co. 105

East Point, Ga.

(1) New type vertical oil ring running on steel, bronze or nylon traveler. (2) All types of spinning and twister rings with improved Ragan jet finish. (3) Cast iron and aluminum ring holders.

Ralph Ragan, H. B. Askew, C. H.

Ralph Ragan, H. B. Askew, C. H. White, Ralph L. Ragan, W. R. Fox, L. O. Talley.

Reeves Pulley Co. 257 Columbus, Ind.

Variable-speed drives.

F. Higgins, D. Woody, I. V. Falk, P. C. Talbot, J. T. White, M. R. Snyder, J. Reeder.

Robert Reiner Inc. 121

Weehawken, N. J.

(1) New Reiner warper for up to 44" beams. (2) Reiner-Menschner cloth inspection and defect marking machine. (3) Reiner-Famatex tenter frame model.

Walter Horn, William Whary, Alexei Woelz.

Reliance Electric 147 & Engineering Co.

Cleveland, Ohio
(1) Reliance lint-proof textile motors,
1-20 h.p. (2) VS-100 variable-speed
drive, 100:1 speed range with continuous electrical speed adjustment. Onehalf to 4 h.p. (3) Reliance Gearmotor.
New line available from 1-60 h.p. (4)
Super T d.c. motor. (5) Reeves drives
—Vari-Spin drive, Vari-Speed motor
drive, Vari-Speed motor pulley, FlexiSpeed drive, variable-speed transmission.

L. E. Blackwell, K. F. Ertell, F. W. Leitner, W. C. McConnell, E. G. Orahood, M. R. Snyder, J. E. Walker, J. T. White, R. T. Willard, C. D. Wright. Rice Dobby Chain Co.

465

461

142

Millbury, Mass.

(Exhibiting with R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates)

Wire core dobby cords, canvas lugs, chain bars and dobby pegs.

R. E. L. Holt Jr., Floyd A. New, David R. Sellars, James G. Skinner, Brad Dunson, Cecil McAbee.

The Ridge Tool Co.

Elyria, Ohio (1) New Ridgid 200 tripod power drive. (2) The 500A pipe and bolt threading machine. (3) The 400A and 200 power drives. (4) The new Ridgoilr (ridge oiler). (5) A complete line of Ridgid wrenches, vises, threaders,

cutters, reamers and accessories.
R. D. Fye, M. B. Williams, Ralph Hamlin, W. L. Parcell.

Roberts Co.

Sanford, N. C.

(1) 25" and 39" Roberts spinning frames. (2) Roberts ball bearing spindles. (3) Roberts suction cleaning. (4) AeroCreels. (5) Ball bearing top suspension systems.

Robert E. Pomeranz, Jonathan N. Pomeranz, Ralph D. Padgett, Carlton E. Oliver, Frank R. Walker, George C. Cater, Meigs C. Golden, William Bowlin, Willis C. Robinson, Fred T.

Rotherm Engineering Co. Inc.

Chicago, Ill.

Rotherm expansion joints and piping compensators.

H. S. Kuhn, Harley D. Hohm.

Roy, B. S. & Son Co.

Worcester, Mass. (1) Oil spray differential gear box for bare cylinder, woolen card and cotton card grinders. (2) Hardhead cradle. (3) High-speed roller top flat grinder.

(4) Ball bearing card clothing grinder. Donald Bousquet, Bill Crowder, Leon Frye, John Buckley.

Rudnick, Edward S.

New Bedford, Mass. (Representing Godo Shuttle Co., Osaka, Japan; Izumi Bobbin Co., Osaka; Kanai Traveler Mfg. Co., Osaka; Nippon Card Clothing Co., Tokyo; Nippon Spindle Co., Omagasaki, Japan; and O-M Spinning Machine Co., Osaka. See individual listings.)

Saco-Lowell Shops 828 Boston, Mass.

(1) The new Versa-Matic high production drawing frame, designed to operate at delivery speeds in the range of 300 feet. This frame embodies many outstanding features including electronic stop motion, self-cleaning clearers, improved anti-friction tube gears, large coilers, and a revolutionary type

GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

of gearing. This frame will be processing cotton stock.

(2) A Model 56 comber operating at 125 n.p.m. This comber will have the new draw box with self-cleaning clearers, the new Edfors Geneva motion, and other improved sub-assemblies.

(3) A Gwaltney frame with the Model SG3-J drafting element designed to efficiently process synthetic staples up to 3" long.

(4) A conventional frame spinning 30s warp yarn for print cloth. One side of this frame will be fitted with Saco-Lowell's regular Stay-Clean drafting assembly, the other side with the new Truset top arm carrying a standard Duo-Roth drafting element. The Truset top arm is a completely self-contained spring pressure unit which eliminates cap bars and such convensaddles, tional appurtenances as weight hooks, levers and stirrups.

W. F. Lowell, E. J. McVey and oth-

Annex No. 6 Scharer Textile Machine Works

Erlenbach-Zurich, Switzerland (Represented by Yeomans Textile Machinery Co.)

(1) Scharer fully automatic bobbin winder. (2) New high-speed type winders running at 11,000 r.p.m. on cottons and spun rayons.

Jacques Scharer, Kaspar Laager, Otto Zollinger, Charles L. Yeomans, Charles H. Turner, Elmer Schrader.

Schlafhorst, W. & Co. Annex No. 3 M. Gladbach, Germany (See The Terrell Machine Co. Inc.)

401 Scott Testers Inc.

Providence, R. I. A completely new and radically different double screw drive super precision tester, Model CET, designed to test any type of textile fiber, yarn or construction within the range 0 to 2,000 lbs. tensile.

D. C. Scott Jr., John Klinck, John E. Hargreaves.

The Selig Co. Atlanta, Ga.

Material and equipment for mill floor maintenance, including Holt sanding and steel wooling machines; Floroseal, Florglaze, Selcoseal and Lumx floor seals.

William F. Bode, Alvin Hamburger, Charles Pearl, Lee Strasburger, Alvin Schwab, Charles Vickery, Milton Doc-

Seydel-Woolley & Co. Atlanta, Ga.

(1) The Seyco warp lubricator featuring a new variable-speed drive and improved design. (2) The Niagara twist setter featuring an easy opening filter unit.

Vasser Woolley, Paul Seydel, John Seydel, A. W. LaGrone, David Meri-wether, R. P. Anthony, Howard Mc-Camy, Walter Whisnant, Edward Harrison, Francis de Loach, V. R. Mills, William Cutts.

Shell Oil Co. 805 New York City

A variety of textile mill lubricants. E. J. Colerick, R. F. Repenning, W. C. Landis, K. H. Nonweiler.

Signode Steel Strapping Co. 404 Chicago, Ill.

Latest power strapping tools and machines for applying steel strapping to cartons, bales and bundles. New methods of packaging will be displayed and explained.

C. Howard Carlson, S. W. Brown, J. H. Burch, C. E. Talbutt, M. Helsey, T. D. Freeman, A. S. Stephens, J. F. Redford.

Sinclair Refining Co. 103 New York City variety of textile mill lubricants.

F. W. Schwettmann, G. R. Dyer, J. O. Holt, J. M. Mathers, H. G. Lane.

Sirrine, J. E. Co. 205 Greenville, S. C.

Reception booth. A. D. Asbury, R. R. Adams, A. S. Bedell, F. B. Bozeman, J. H. Bring-hurst Jr., L. W. Burdette, J. W. Can-trell, W. A. Cox, George W. Cumbus, L. S. David, H. S. Forrester, H. W. Frederick, O. F. Going, C. E. Hatch Jr., M. C. Kendrick, Milton Lite, H. L. McDonald, J. T. Mallard, F. M. Martin, G. R. Morgan, W. H. Nardin, G. P. Patterson, J. L. Roberson, W. A. Robinson, L. A. Seaborn, J. F. Spellman, M. M. Stokely, H. C. Swannell, C. T. Wise, George Wrigley Jr.

## The World Series

Baseball fans attending the Southern Textile Exposition are invited to drop by the TEXTILE BULLETIN booth (No. 204) to keep abreast of World Series play. The radio broadcast of the games will be received at the booth, and a scoreboard will be kept posted at all times.

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK-

510

309

Slip-Not Belting Corp.
Kingsport, Tenn.
A variety of leather products.
H. J. Shivell, P. J. Shivell, Otto Cox, Melvin Bell, O. L. Carter, Gray Spencer, Ed Meservey, Toy Doane.

Snowiss, B. Fur Co.
Lock Haven, Pa.
(Exhibiting with R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates)
Opossum shuttle fur and sheepskin items.
Ben Snowiss, H. D. Fritchman.

Socony Mobile Oil Co. Inc.

New York City

with prizes.

SKF Industries Inc.

frames.

George Boullion.

Philadelphia, Pa.

(1) The complete line of SKF anti-

friction bearings for use on all types

of textile machines. (2) SKF textile

bearing specialties, such as spindles

and tension pulleys, designed for ap-

plication on spinning and twisting

dise, B. K. Lathbury, K. Warburg,

F. J. Matte, D. B. Eden, J. T. Para-

C. S. Simmons, F. M. Beall, R. J. Harty.

Sonoco Products Co. 244

Hartsville, S. C.

Paper cones, tubes, cores, spools, bobbins and textile specialties; molded sleeves, cores, tubes and bobbins; cork and synthetic rubber cots and rolls; plastic spools; plastic and fibre pirns

A quiz show for visitors, complete

and spools.
C. W. White, J. K. Taylor, L. H. Stokes, R. V. Blackwell, Allen Carter, C. Hugh Campbell, W. K. Lewis Jr., L. C. Wall, W. B. Broadbent, W. R. Peacock, P. F. Williams, W. M. Carpenter, B. H. Biggs, Charles Harper, J. A. Reagan Jr.

Southeastern Loom 431 & Machine Works

Greenville, S. C.
(1) Looms and loom parts. (2) Card and drawing coilers. (3) Spinning frame pulley spindle drive. (4) New electro-magnetic loom drives with electronic control. (5) Centrifugal and gear size pumps.

Conway L. Still, Horace C. Whitmire, James C. Galloway.

Southeastern Safety 346
Appliance Co.
Atlanta, Ga.
(1) Ansul dry chemical automatic

piped system for protection against opener and picker room fires. (2) Ansul dry chemical fire extinguishers. (3) Davis industrial first-aid supplies. (4) Scott Air-Paks and inhalators. (5) Miller linemen's tools, safety belts and equipment. (6) Charleston linemen's and industrial rubber gloves. George D. Johnson, W. E. Bedding-

George D. Johnson, W. E. Beddingfield, P. H. Ellington, James L. Duffy, A. R. Schneider.

Southern States 267
Equipment Co.
Hampton, Ga.

(1) A new individual card drive. (2) A new complete coiler. (3) A new coiler conversion. (4) Ball bearing comb box.

C. W. Walter, C. H. Kennington, R. L. Williams, Frank Birchfield, John Walters, Bill Knapp.

Southern Weaving Co. 340 Greenville, S. C. (Represented by Oliver D. Landis Inc.)

Lan-Nyl-Bond nylon spinning tape.
O. D. Landis, Fred E. Antley, V.
Peter Loftis Jr., Miss Elaine Skipper,
John Ferguson.

Spaulding Fibre Co.
Dover, N. H.

(1) 16" seamless roving cans. (2) Vulcaneer fibre truck, built of a laminated wood and fibre material resistance to warpage. (3) Other roving cans, fibre boxes and trucks. (4) Laminated phenolic accessories including bobbins, lap spools, take-up tubes, pirn caps, etc.

D. F. Dawson, J. J. Pazdan, R. L. Cobb, J. N. Carrol, R. D. Marsh, B. R. King.

SpinSaVac Corp. 50: Charlotte, N. C. (See Parks-Cramer)

Staley, A. E. Mfg Co.
Decatur, Ill.
412

(1) Stacolloid 4560 gum, a specially processed starch product for sizing fine combed cotton and synthetic yarns. (2) Stadex dextrins, made with new improved dextrination process.

W. N. Dulaney, D. A. Barnes, H. A. Mitchell, C. H. Garren, N. N. Harte Jr., L. J. McCall, H. H. Ector, E. H. Grosse, N. K. Hammer.

The Stanley Works

New Britain, Conn.

Steel Strapping Division: (1) The Jet, a 4-lb. strapping tool, featuring preset tensioning, unlimited strap take-up, built-in muffler, two throttle controls

and magnesium housing. Takes strapping from %" up to and including %".

(2) ESM electric skid magazine tool.

(3) PSM power strapping machine.

(4) ACE strapping tool with automatic seal feed.

John C. McGunnigal, Joe A. Dickson, T. P. West, Watson L. Tolson Jr., Robert F. Brown, Charles J. Turpie.

Magic Door Division: (1) Demonstrations of automatic swinging and sliding doors by use of compressed air and the Stanley Hydro-Magic door operator. (2) Floor level photoelectric eye device with vertical beam.

Charles K. Nichols, Joseph R. Tlanda, Frank M. Hatcher, J. T. Cobb, Thomas L. Bobbitt, A. H. Hill, Newt A. Stall.

Sta-Warm Electric Co. 360
Ravenna, Ohio
(1) Electrically heated wax dispenser.
(2) Solder pot. (3) Wax pot.

W. K. Hile.

Stedco Southern Inc. 465
Greensboro, N. C.
(Exhibiting with R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates)
Loom bobbins and warp bobbins.

R. E. L. Holt Jr., Floyd A. New, David R. Sellars, James G. Skinner, Brad Dunson, Cecil McAbee.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. 137 Greenville, S. C.

(1) Loom harness equipment, including Drawtex line. (2) Standard flat steel heddles. (3) Tempered Dogwood shuttles, molded plastic shuttles, Durawood compressed wood shuttles. (4) Warp preparation equipment including warping and slashing expansion combs, patented open top lease reeds, chrome-plated lease rods, precision ground and hardened tension discs, pigtail guides and hard chrome-plated items. (5) Precision stampings, castings and metal fabrications.

Harry W. Fehr, Frank Kaufmann, A. J. Kieny, J. J. Kaufmann, J. B. Bowen, G. D. McGill, J. I. Long, H. P. Goodwin, Sam Zimmerman Jr., Davis Batson, Hugh Cash, John Neuffer, Everette Lail, Richard Stevens, Wesley Hixon, Dave Macintyre, Brumlet Pritchett, Jimmy Jacobs.

Steele Canvas 355
Basket Co. Inc.
Cambridge, Mass.

Cambridge, Mass.
Canvas trucks, hampers, baskets and bags.

Gordan L. Whynaught.

Stein, Hall & Co. Inc. 442
New York City
Starches, dextrines, gums, resins and

Starches, dextrines, gums, resins and other materials for sizing, printing and finishing.

Edwin Stein, Lawrence Gussman, Daniel H. Lipman, Leonard F. Costello, Norman H. Nuttall, Edward D. Estes, Dave E. Truax, Jack B. Wathey, Robert Staples, Harold Harrelson, Lewis Blackshear, E. Philip Lavoie, John W. Benefield.

835 Stellite American Corp.

New York City (Representing A. Carniti & Co., Oggiono, Italy; Manchester Cook & Co. Ltd., Manchester, England; Fabbriche Elettrotecniche Riunite, Milan, Italy; Thoma Co., Zuerich, Switzerland; N. Zivy & Cie., Basel, Switzerland. See individual listings.)

Sterling Engineering 217 & Mfg. Co.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (1) Cadmium-plated and stainless steel self-stacking boards for handling of bobbins, cones, tubes, quills, etc. (2) Aluminum quill boards and selfstacking tube boards with flexible holder for yarn shrinkage. (3) Yarn handling trucks.

George McGee.

Stewart, Paul Machine Co. 318

Gastonia, N. C. (Represented by Richard A. Owings)

Strandberg Engineering 324 Laboratories Inc.

Greensboro, N. C. (1) The Moisture Monitor for pickers. (2) Model M-100 Moisture Monitor for slashers, tenters and other drying machinery. (3) Automatic controls for

use with Moisture Monitor. Charles F. Strandberg, Clyde L. Miller Jr., Richard G. Holyfield.

Stromberg Time Corp. 110-B Thomaston, Conn. (Exhibiting with Barker Instrument & Machine Co.)

Sunray Co. 213 Spartanburg, S. C. (Exhibiting with Greenville Textile Supply Co.) H. O. Coddington, Charles Brown.

Superior Bolster Co. 326 Gastonia, N. C. Bolsters, ring holders, lifting rods and bushings J. G. Patterson, R. J. Freize Jr.

Sykes Foundry & Machine Co. Inc. Burlington, N. C. Slubbing attachments. K. C. Sykes, A. R. Miles.

Sylvania Electric Products Inc. Greenville, S. C.

## GREENVILLE SHOW

Fluorescent, mercury-vapor and incandescent lamps and fixtures. J. A. Keller.

Talcott, W. O. & W. M. Inc. Providence, R. I. Malleable-iron belt fasteners. J. W. Chase, R. T. Chase.

428 Taylor Instrument Cos. Rochester, N. Y.

(1) The new Transet potentiometer transmitter used in conjunction with pH control. The panel is an actual demonstration of pH measurement of a typical acid and alkali solution. (2) A dye padder section will highlight Taylor volumetric load elements for measurement of tension and compression. (3) A proven control system for high-speed slashing. (4) The new Bi-Therm bi-metallic dial thermometers for textile process applications.

H. G. Olson, L. H. Van Huben, H. M. Messenger, G. E. Heller, W. C. Gray, R. S. Peterson, J. Barker, H. M.

Barker, J. Burnett.

Tennant, G. H. Co. Minneapolis, Minn.

(1) New vacuum-equipped power sweeper of compact design for sweeping narrow aisles and other congested areas. This 28" sweeper has dual front-wheel drive and foot-operated clutch, brake and accelerator, and 2-speed transmission. (2) Model E selfpropelling floor cleaning machine designed for weave room aisles. (3) Tennant system of floor maintenance (floor seals, techniques, etc.).

Robert Guthrie, William Bostwick, Elmer K. Hardy, William M. Thompson, John J. Jones, Dallas Peel, Wil-

liam J. Teague.

The Terrell Machine Annex No. 3 Co. Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

(1) The Schlafhorst automatic filling winder-Autocopser with pinboard attachment. (2) The Termaco bobbin feeders wheih permit one operator to run two Type L or two Type K filling bobbin cleaning machines. (3) The Schlafhorst automatic filling winder-Autocopser with boxing attachment. (4) Type L loom bobbin cleaning machines with Termaco bobbin selector and bobbin box hoist. (5) Type M roving bobbin cleaning machine. (6) Denman loom pickers and other rubber and fabric loom supplies.

W. S. Terrell, Helmut Deussen, Dr. Walter Reiners, M. H. Ridenhour, J. F. Notman, J. R. Hartmann, Joseph Bowler, J. E. Scott, David Black.

The Texas Co. 425 Atlanta, Ga.

Special textile lubricating oils and greases, including Spintex oil, Spindura spindle oil, Stazon lubricants, high-temperature greases, adhesive loom lubricants and Texaco lubricants developed especially for textile processing and finishing equipment.

F. G. Mitchell, D. C. Rand, W. L. Armstrong, K. T. Gardiner, J. A. Bucklin, A. C. Keiser Jr., L. C. Mitchum, J. W. Kay, F. A. Boykin, Robert Brown, C. L. Adams, W. M. James, R. E. Werder, J. M. Hackney, F. M. Edwards, W. B. Warner, C. T. Hardy, I. H. Mustee, C. W. Meeders, W. S. J. H. Murfee, C. W. Meadors, W. S.

Texize Chemicals Inc. 411 Greenville, S. C. Reception booth.

W. J. Greer, W. N. Kline Jr., Carl M. Chalmers, Joe A. McNeill, Walter M. Greer, Ralph L. Parker.

Textile Age 123 Cos Cob, Conn. Reception booth. A. P. Gumaer, W. A. B. Davidson,

F. P. Lenz, James Cruickshank, Ralph Maultsby.

Textile Bulletin 204 Charlotte, N. C. (1) Publications and trade directories. (2) Registration service for exhibitors. Junius Smith, F. Roy Carey, James McAden Jr., Jack Kissiah, Roy Anglin, R. S. Kendrick, Donald Robinson, Ben C. Thom-

as, Miss Sylvia Dabbs, Miss

Textile Industries Atlanta, Ga. Reception booth.

Frances Haywood.

The Textile Shops 138

Spartanburg, S. C. (1) Bond dyeing machine for continuous dyeing of cloth, yarn, etc. (2) Dry cans, slasher, size box, kettles, etc.

J. E. Spivey, E. J. Eaddy, J. W. Williams, Karl Selden Jr., Max Schrader, E. B. Morrison, Lester Gregg, Jack Grey.

Textile World 224 New York City Reception booth. E. D. Fowle, P. M. Thomas, R. B. Pressley, J. H. Blore, W. G. Ashmore,

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## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK-

R. W. Pinault, W. C. Westbrook, T. Macaluso, H. J. Bernard, R. L. Chisholm, R. N. McKelvy, J. G. Sabella, H. C. Harvey, R. H. Burke, W. C. McMickle.

Textube Corp. 130 Stamford, Conn.

(Represented by Watson & Desmond) All types of paper tubes for warp spinning, large wool paper tubes and pa-

per quills.

S. P. V. Desmond, C. E. Watson, R. V. McPhail, H. K. Smith, E. E. Ball, J. N. Dodgen, R. A. Norman, J. A. Olwell.

Theiler, H. J. Corp. 815

Whitinsville, Mass.

(1) A single-cylinder double-lift cam dobby, a modification of the standard Staubli head motion with a standard American heddle lifting motion; 20 shafts, 20 mm. pitch with paper indication. (2) Type N card cutting and copying machine for cutting patterns for the Staubli head motion.

H. J. Theiler, Othmar Staubli, Hans Baderrscher, H. S. Singer, Fritz Bol-

liger.

Thoma Co. 835

Spartanburg, S. C. Zuerich, Switzerland

(Represented by Stellite American

Corp.)

(1) Thomatex suction cleaner for cotton and wool spinning frames. (2) New filterbox with built-in motor and fan. (3) Type ROH-2/1 and ROH-1/1 suction tubes especially constructed so that the cleaner can be used in connection with clearer rolls. (4) Double suction installation for woolen frames. (5) Rotafils for roving frames.

Victor Saxl, H. Thoma, F. Kraehs-

chuetz, Mrs. H. P. Levy.

Thomason Textile 269 Service Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

(1) The new Thomason electronic lap tester for measuring both short and long-term variation in picker laps. The tester is a laboratory application

## At Your Service

Staff members of TEXTILE BUL-LETIN will be on hand at booth No. 204 throughout the entire show to serve you in any way possible. Drop by for a chat or a favor. You'll be welcomed. of the Uster Varimeter, and uses the Varimeter as its measuring head. (2) A complete physical testing laboratory, equipped with the most modern testing instruments, will demonstrate testing techniques, evaluation methods, operation of control charts, and the methods of locating sources of irregularity and other defects in yarn and stock in process. The laboratory will be completely air conditioned to maintain standard atmospheric conditions.

W. A. Thomason Jr., Delana R. Helms, Leroy Dalton, William R. Beaver.

Toledo Scale Co.

Toledo, Ohio
(1) The new Toledo portable cotton
lap scale with automatic printweigh.
(2) Representative models of the
complete Toledo line of weighing
equipment.

M. W. Mengel, G. H. Webb, H. B. Sanford, W. F. MacKinnon, R. L. Herron, E. B. Heape, W. S. Heape.

Ton-Tex Corp. 465

Englewood, N. J.

(Exhibiting with R. E. L. Holt Jr. & Associates)

Loom harness strapping, card drive belts, coner and twister belts, Ve-E-zy segmatic Ve belting, field vulcanizing equipment and supplies, bolster washers, belting specialties, conveyor belting for automation.

T. A. Lombardi, R. E. L. Holt Jr., D. R. Sellars, J. G. Skinner, W. Brad Dunson, Cecil McAbee, F. A. New.

Trumeter Co. 228

New York City

A variety of improved Trumeter counting and measuring machines, including the Standard Model measuring machine for cottons, nylons, etc.; the Woolco Model for woolen goods; and the Carpet Model for pile fabrics; single or double-shift pick counters; yardage counters for looms, twist counters.

Eric Seligmann, Rene Jacobus.

The Truscon Laboratories 325 Detroit, Mich.

A variety of maintenance finishes and paints.

Earl F. Strub, Dan C. Schmidt, Frank A. Ricketts, Robert J. Emerson Jr.

Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. 350 New York City

A variety of corrugated boxes.
J. W. Butler, R. C. Day, T. J. Fahey,

F. P. Grimes, J. T. Hough, H. A. Murrill Jr., A. Smith Jr.

Universal Winding Co.
Providence, R. I.

826

801

(1) Two Uifil winders in operation, one on a Draper Model XD loom, the other on a Model X2 Draper loom. Unifil automatically winds a bobbin, transfers it to the shuttle and returns the empty quill to the winder. (2) Model 10 ring twisters and No. 50 winder. (3) The latest model of the Unirail uptwister.

R. Leeson, R. S. Pennock, T. L. Cotter, E. C. Parish, F. P. Barrie, F. J. Barrows, J. A. Stribling, J. R. Breen, H. D. Kernan, L. E. Ffrench,

H. H. Richardson.

455

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. Greenville, S. C.

A variety of bobbins, spools and shuttles.

Jack Locke, R. L. Carroll, J. C. Fulling, C. W. Hite, M. L. Johnston, Hugh Stephens.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

Bronze and steel ring travelers in various sizes and styles.

Lester W. Doel, Herbert J. Smith, O. B. Land, Harold R. Fisher, W. H. Rose, Ray V. Borden.

U. S. Textile Machine Co. 24 Scranton, Pa.

A variety of improved throwing and auxiliary equipment,

Pacific J. Thomas, A. W. Thomas Jr., Fred C. Nave.

Uster Corp. 700

Charlotte, N. C.

(1) E-Z Check, hydraulic check stop for looms. (2) Mark-Fix 3, a hand tagging unit for marking cloth defects at the inspection table. (3) Uster utility cart for housing Uster test instruments. (4) Uster Universal evenness tester. (5) Model C evenness tester. (6) Automatic yarn strength tester and multiple bobbin attachment. (7) Uster Spectograph. (8) Hy-Lo Indicator. (9) Uster Lap Varimeter. (10) Uster warp tying machine.

Hans Locher, W. B. Floyd, Hans Winiger, Rudolph Nichols, Eric Trinkler, Jack Taylor, V. H. Brockman,

Burton E. Sweet.

Veeder-Root Inc. 107

Hartford, Conn.

A complete line of textile counters including pick counters, hank counters, loom cut meters, predetermining counters, yardage counters, revolution counters, hosiery dozen counters, stretch indicator counters, inspection table counters, etc.

A. E. Kallinich, G. L. Logan, T. Nel-

son, F. J. Swords, R. C. Conant, H. E. Mansfield, H. B. Huff.

Yermont Spool 130 & Bobbin Co.

Burlington, Vt. (Exhibiting with Watson & Desmond) (1) The new Aluminox bobbin made of Vermont rock maple, enameled with multiple coats and covered with a coat of transparent Feco-Plast. (2) Large size wood bobbins of all types, including twister bobbins. (3) A variety of wood spools.

S. P. V. Desmond, C. E. Watson, R. V. McPhail, H. K. Smith, E. E. Ball, J. N. Dodgen, R. A. Norman,

J. A. Olwell.

Victor Ring Traveler Co. 218
Providence, R. I.
Reception booth.

Walter L. Hudson, F. P. Bodenheimer, William T. Horton, Bryan T. Horton, Cecil H. Green, C. W. Wilbanks, E. R. Jerome,

Walworth Co. 809 New York City

(1) The new Walworth line of polyvinyl chloride (PVC) valves and pipe fittings. (2) Representative items from Walworth's complete lines of valves and pipe fittings of bronze, iron, steel and special alloys. (3) Walseal bronze valves and fittings. (4) Genuine Stillson, heavy-duty Walco and Parmelee pipe wrenches.

M. H. Luttrell, J. J. Burke, E. L. Charlton, E. W. Edgerton, L. P. Wil-

liams.

Warren Belting Co. 229-A Worcester, Mass. (Represented by Wilson F. Hurley) (1) Warrenteed Jet transmission belting. (2) Warren leather belting.

W. F. Hurley, R. C. Hurley.

Watson & Desmond 130 Charlotte, N. C.

(Representing The Dana S. Courtney Co., New England Paper Tube Co., Progressive Engineering Inc., Textube Corp., Vermont Spool & Bobbin Co., Zinser. See individual listings.)

Shuttles, paper bobbins, SKF spindles, ball bearing top rolls, rings, wood bobbins, spools and twister bobbins, roving bobbins, plastic bobbins, dye tubes, flyers, shuttles, shuttle fur, humidifiers.

S. P. V. Desmond, C. E. Watson, John Wyatt, R. V. McPhail, H. K. Smith, E. E. Ball, J. N. Dodgen, R. A. Norman, J. A. Olwell, Hans Rayhrer.

Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. 130

Millbury, Mass.
(Exhibiting with Watson & Desmond)
Three new shuttles, the M. P. for use
with Crompton & Knowles multi-pur-

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

pose loom; the Walan non-splintering shuttle featuring a dogwood center with an impregnable and laminated material on the outside; and the Wahide shuttle, similar to the Walan. Regular dogwood shuttles will also be on display.

W. L. Watson, H. J. Watson, J. Wyatt, R. A. Norman.

West Disinfecting Co.

Richmond, Va.
Floor cleaners, treatments, finishes and waxes; disinfectants, insecticides, liquid soaps, paper towels, hand cleansing creams and garments, antiseptic floor treatment.

Chester Powell, Harvey W. Anderson, William H. Pierson, J. O. Ross, Paul F. Noll, J. W. Kurfees, G. O. Wagoner, J. E. Bennett, J. F. Man-

ning.

Westinghouse Electric Corp. 445 Pittsburgh, Pa.

(1) New clutch-type loom motor. (2) New standard loom motor. (3) New totally-enclosed fan-cooled lint-free motor, (4) New Tri-Pac unit, a circuit breaker with three protective elements. (5) New loom switch panel where a group of 12 manual loom switches can be mounted in gasketed enclosure and protected by fuses or a breaker. (6) Open lint-free motor. (7) Three Point mounted loom motor. (8) Cotton card gearmotor and control. (9) Motor and control for Saco-Lowell Gwaltney spinning frame. (10) Dynac controller used for breaking of a.c. motors. (11) Multi-motor slasher

H. D. Carter, W. W. Ballew, C. C. Smith, A. R. Hoke, F. T. Benner.

Westinghouse Lamp Division 44-Bloomfield, N. J.

(1) A variety of high output fluorescent lamps. (2) A line of Long-Life incandescent lamps. (3) Literature on the Westinghouse group replacement lamp program.

R. A. Corvey, Walter R. McKinney, J. D. Mitchell, James W. Johnston,

Gene A. Bismarck.

West Point Foundry 813 & Machine Co. West Point, Ga.

(1) A West Point multi-cylinder slasher. (2) A West Point Model 55 Air-Dri slasher. (3) A Griffin size applicator. (4) A standard West Point double squeeze size box with pneumatic loading and rubber-covered squeeze rolls. (5) A new slasher head end. (6) A separate automatic 3-stage friction beam drive applicable to older

slasher head ends. The 3-stage friction is designed to permit existing slashers to pack firm loom beams of larger diameters without the necessity of changing the slasher main drive.

R. L. Mundhenk, G. L. Ball, R. V. Lee, C. G. Holt, J. H. McGee.

Weston Electrical Instrument Corp.

Corp.

511

Newark, N. J. Electrical measuring, recording and controlling instruments for the textile industry, including Tachometer generators, Tachometer indicators, loom motor ammeter, panel instruments, portable instruments and speed change sensing system.

J. D. MacNamara, C. White, Russell

Ranson, Grier Wallace Jr.

White & Co. 502 Charlotte, N. C. (Exhibiting with Parks-Cramer Co.)

Whitin Machine Works 818
Whitinsville, Mass.

(1) The new Whitin Even-Draft drawing frame, running at speeds up to 300 f.p.m. This frame is capable of handling all fibers up to 3", producing extremely uniform carded or combed sliver with 6 or 8 ends up and having an entirely new air-operated clearer mechanism as an integral part of machine. The clearer mechanism is manufactured by the Pneumafil Corp.

(2) The new Monarch sliver-to-yarn spinning frame, with 7" gauge, 5½" ring, 11" traverse, capable of drafts of from 4 to 50 and producing packages holding approximately 3.5-plus lbs. of yarn on the bobbin, processing fibers 3" to 9" in length.

(3) Two models of the recently announced Whitin-Schweiter Fill-Master automatic filling bobbin winder, featuring a new exhaust device for re-

## **Registration Fuss?**

You can' speed your entry into Textile Hall considerably by filling out your advance registration card before you reach the registration desk. You will have to have an official exhibition badge to get into Textile Hall, and these badges are made up from information you list on your registration card. To avoid errors and delay, fill out your card CORRECTLY, LEGIBLY and IN ADVANCE.

## GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

moving dust and fly, and a new variable layer-locking traverse which varies spindle speeds for each position. The machines will be equipped with an automatic loader, a new bobbin stacking mechanism, a pin boarding device and other accessory equipment.

(4) A Whitin novelty yarn twister equipped with a rocker motion, duplex splash attachment and C-1 novelty yarn attachment.

(5) A spinning frame equipped with the latest Whitin changeover assemblies, Unitrol top arm weighting arrangement and new Whitin top rolls.
(6) A variety of repacement parts.

J. Hugh Bolton, R. J. McConnell, Harry Moss, J. H. Bolton Jr., E. K. Swift Jr., B. C. Grieb, R. G. McKaig, R. W. Rawlinson, C. M. Banks, R. F. Waters and others.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.

Whitinsville, Mass. A complete line of spinning and twister rings and accessories.

er rings and accessories.
W. P. Dutemple, G. T. Brown, W. K. Shirley, H. M. Jackson.

Wilkerson Corp. 311 Englewood, Col. (Exhibiting with Industrialaire Co.)

Winsor & Jerauld Mfg. Co. 337 Charlotte, N. C.

(1) New tenter clips: No. 5 style standard tenter chain; No. 7 style

standard tenter chain; No. 11 style high-speed tenter chain; No. 12M style high-speed tenter chain. (2) High-speed conveyor-type openers installed on rail, used for conversion of Sanforizer clip expander to heavy-duty, high-speed work. This opening system is also available for Winsor & Jerauld Model T-4 high-speed tenters and tenters of other manufacturers.

Matthew Zuck, Edward Wharmby, Albert J. Cole, Roy E. Laycock.

Wood's, T. B. Sons Co.

Chambersburg, Pa.

A complete line of power transmission equipment including "no-stretch" V-belts, Sure-Grip sheaves and pulleys, Life-Lube pillow blocks and flexible couplings.

C. O. Wood, R. C. Reese, E. L. Nuernberger, E. R. Kleinlein, Joe Seawell, G. H. Henderson.

Wrenn Bros. 825

Charlotte, N. C. (Representing Colson Corp., Brainerd Steel Division and the Hyster Corp. See individual listings.)

Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. 822

Philadelphia, Pa. (Exhibiting with the Coleman Co.) (1) A 2,000-lb. capacity lightweight hydraulic hand truck. (2) Lightweight hand hoists in capacities up to 12 tons. (3) A 2,000-lb. gas-powered lift truck built to textile industry specifications.

(4) The Warehouser 3,000-lb. capacity narrow aisle straddle lift truck with Extend-A-Forks. (5) The Midget King lightweight electric hoist.

N. C. Baker, P. R. Minich, J. H. Brown, C. Rooney, F. Rau, James P. Coleman, E. A. Brigham, E. C. Campbell, Ford Harris, M. R. Hawley.

Yeomans Textile Annex No. 6 Machinery Co.

Spartanburg, S. C. (Representing Clark - Cutler - McDermott, National Plastics Inc. and Scharer Textile Machine Works. See individual listings.)

Zinser 130

Charlotte, N. C. (Represented by Watson & Desmond) (1) A new spindle for woolen and worsted ring spinning frames carrying a 13" paper tube. (2) All types of precision-made filling, warp and twister spindles with SKF roller bearing bolsters.

S. P. V. Desmond, C. E. Watson, John Wyatt, R. V. McPhail, H. K. Smith, E. E. Ball, J. N. Dodgen, R. A. Norman, J. A. Olwell, Hans Rayhrer.

Zivy, N. & Cie 835 Basel, Switzerland

(Exhibiting with Stellite American Corp.)

(1) A pick counter with a printing device. The results of each shift's operation are registered on a card by pressing a lever. (2) A single shift counter with pay-day totalizer. (3) A variety of other preset counters, pick counters, revolution counters and yard counters.

Victor Saxl, H. Thoma, F. Kraehs-chuetz, Mrs. H. P. Levy.

# The Southern Textile Exposition— How and When Did It Get Started?

How many who will be at the Southern Textile Exposition next month know about the show's origin? Here are some historical notes for those with short memories and for newcomers to the industry.

THE first Southern Textile Exposition opened in Greenville, S. C., at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday morning. Nov. 2, 1915, with the ringing of bells, the shricking of plant whistles, and the

stirring strains of a brass band. It was a big event for Greenville, and for the Southern textile industry, marking as it did the first time such an event had ever been held in the South.

The idea for the exposition was suggested in 1914 to a meeting of the board of governors of the Southern Textile Association by David Clark, the late owner and publisher of this journal. Mr. Clark, who wanted to have a Southern show similar to the Textile Machinery Exhibition which was then held annually in Mechanics

Hall, Boston, Mass., made a motion at the S.T.A. meeting that a committee be appointed to make plans for such a show. His motion was seconded by W. M. Sherard and Alonzo Iler, now deceased. Both Charlotte and Atlanta were given an opportunity to secure the exposition, but they declined in view of the cost involved to build a structure to house the exposition. Greenville, however, agreed to erect a permanent exposition building, and construction on Textile Hall was begun in 1916.

Since Textile Hall was still on the

drawing boards at the time of the first exposition in 1915, that show was held in a vacant warehouse of the Piedmont & Northern Railway on West Washington Street in Greenville, across the street from the present hall. Its success. far exceeded the expectations of its planners. Exhibitors quickly contracted for every foot of available floor space. Mill men from all the Southern states, and some even from the Northern states, made extensive plans to attend. A few mills in the vicinity of Greenville closed down for as much as a day to let all their personnel go to Greenville, and others, while remaining open, let as many of their hands off as wanted to attend.

Some of the 175 or so exhibitors at that first show included Acme Loom Harness & Reed Works, American Moistening Co., American Pulley Co.. Ashworth Bros., Barber-Colman Co., H. W. Butterworth & Sons, Charlotte Mfg. Co., Dana S. Courtney & Co., Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Dary Ring Traveler Co., Draper Corp., Foster Machine Co., General Electric Co., B. F. Goodrich Co., Graton & Knight Mfg. Co., Greenville Loom Reed & Harness Co., Howard Bros., E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., Jenkins Bros., Keever Starch Co., Keystone Lubricating Co., H. F. Livermore Corp., National Aniline & Chemical Co., National Ring Traveler Co., New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., Norris Bros., Poe Hardware & Supply Co., Reeves Pulley Co., Saco-Lowell Shops, Seydel Mfg. Co., J. E. Sirrine, SKF Ball Bearing Co., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Sykes Bros., The Texas Co., Universal Winding Co., U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Victor Shaw Ring Traveler Co., Westinghouse Electric Co., Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. and many others.

As "father" of the exposition, the Southern Textile Association also met that week in Greenville, designating each of the last three days of the exposition as "Southern Textile Association Day." S.T.A. business sessions were held from 12 noon to 1 p.m. on each of those days.

And the man who set the machinery in motion for establishing the Greenville show, David Clark, speaking editorially, had this to say in the Nov. 11, 1915, issue of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN:

The first Southern Textile Exposition has passed into history and can be pronounced a success from every standpoint.

The weather throughout the entire week

## -GREENVILLE SHOW WEEK

was ideal and added much to the enjoyment of the visitors and exhibitors.

The attendance went far beyond anticipations as a total of about 23,000 bought admission tickets at the box office in addition to those who were furnished tickets by the exhibitors and the members of the Southern Textile Association, who were admitted free. A conservative estimate would place the total attendance at 40,000 and those who pushed their way through the crowded aisles during the five days of the exposition will readily admit the above figure.

The Southern Textile Exposition was opened at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, with the ringing of all bells and factory whistles in Greenville and it continued until 10 o'clock every night, including Saturday night, November 6th.

Tuesday was known as "President's and Treasurers' Day," and was featured by the presence of the Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and many other mill officials. There were no special entertainment features on that

Wednesday was known as "College Day," and was featured by the presence of many students from Clemson College and also the young ladies from the Greenville Female College who were given complimentary tickets by the Saco-Lowell Shops.

In the afternoon there was a football game and at night the Exposition Ball, a full dress affair, was held in Cleveland Hall and was very largely attended. Music was furnished by the band of the Williamston (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

The presence of many of Greenville's attractive girls added much to the ball, and the only complaint was that the number of men present far outnumbered the girls.

Thursday was featured as the first day of the Southern Textile Association meetings, and at 12 o'clock addresses of welcome were delivered by Lieut. Governor Bethea, Mayor C. S. Webb of Greenville and Capt. Ellison A. Smyth.

The response to the addresses of welcome was made by A. M. Dixon, superintendent of the Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C., who proved himself to be an orator of no mean ability.

On Thursday night a reception was given to exhibitors and visitors at the Ottaray Hotel and was followed by a dance in the hotel dining room.

At noon Friday the second meeting of the Southern Textile Association was held and was opened by an able address by President W. M. Sherard. He was followed by C. N. Poore, superintendent of the Louisville (Ky.) Cotton Mills, with a very strong paper on "The Manufacture of Fine Yarns."

Geo. Harrison of the Parker Cotton Mills. Greenville, S. C., made a very practical talk on "Causes of Weave Room Inefficiency," and followed it by request for discussion of the subject. The discussion lasted for about twenty minutes and among those taking part were Jno. Fox, Frank E. Heymer, Robt. F. Bowe, W. P. Hamrick, C. N. Wallace, T. B. Wallace and J. H. Spencer.

After the discussion was closed, Frederick H. Bishop, president of the Textile Exhibitors' Association of Boston, Mass., was called for and made a short talk complimenting the manner in which the Southern Textile Exposition had been staged.

Friday night an informal dance was given at Cleveland Hall and was again well attended and greatly enjoyed. The music was furnished by the band of the Newberry (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

At noon on Saturday, Congressman J. F. Byrnes of Aiken, S. C., delivered an able address before the Southern Textile Association. Every seat in the hall was filled and many stood along the sides. Mr. Byrnes lead the fight in the last Congress against the Palmer-Owen Bill and he made a strong impression on his audience at Greenville. A rising vote of thanks was given him for his address and his efforts in Congress.

At 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon many of the visitors attended a football game between Clemson College and the University of North Carolina, which resulted in a 9 to 7 victory for the latter.

With the building packed to overflowing the Southern Textile Exposition continued throughout Saturday night and finally came to a close at 10 o'clock that night.

It was a great exposition and a great week. The exhibits were well arranged and many of the latest machines and improvements of an educational nature were shown.

The mill people from president to operatives attended in large number and took much interest in the details of each exhibit.

One exhibitor said, "At the Boston Show the New England superintendents impressed me as caring little about the machines and as having the opinion that there was nothing for them to learn, but at the Southern Textile Exposition I have found no superintendent or overseer who was not eager to see anything new and to obtain all the information possible."

It is certainly true that great attention was paid to the exhibits and almost without exception the exhibitors made sales to a substantial extent.

The first Southern Textile Exposition was a success and reflected credit upon everyone connected with it.

\* \* \* \*

The first exposition in Textile Hall itself was held Dec. 10-15, 1917, and subsequent shows were held there in May 1919, October 1920, October 1922, October 1924, November 1926, October 1928, October 1930, October 1932, April 1935, April 1937, March 1939, March 1941, October 1948, October 1950, October 1952 and October 1954. Six annexes have been added to the hall since 1917, and this year's exposition, the 19th, will be the first to use a new 7,500-square-foot addition built this Summer. A forced draft ventilation system has been in-

stalled also since the 1954 exposition.

The show is sponsored by Textile Hall Corp., president of which is James H. Woodside, Greenville insurance man. Mr. Woodside became president a few years ago when W. G. Sirrine, who had been president since 1920, was elected chairman of the board. Sydney Bruce of Greenville, president and treasurer of Camperdown Co. Inc., which suspended operations this Summer, is vice-president, and Miss Bertha M. Green, closely identified with the exposition for 30 years, is secretary.

Some of the South's top men in the textile industry are on the board of directors of Textile Hall Corp. They include Thurmond Chatham, Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C.; Donald Comer, Avondale Mills, Birmingham. Ala.; Robert I. Dalton, Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte; L. O. Hammett, Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C.; Ellison S. McKissick, Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C.; W. S. Montgomery. Spartan Mills, Spartanburg: George M. Wright, retired mill executive and president of Sirrine Textile Foundation, Abbeville, S. C.; Charles E. Danton Mills, Spartanberg.

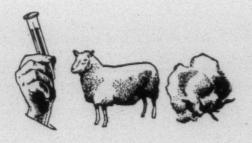
iel, head of Daniel Construction Co., Greenville; G. A. Gibson, Ely & Walker Co., Greenville; Ben F. Hagood, president of Pickens (S. C.) Mill; George W. Arrington Jr., C. E. Hatch, W. W. Pate, Ernest Patton, F. W. Symmes, Harold R. Turner and Messrs. Sirrine, Woodside and Bruce, all of Greenville.

There won't be any brass bands, football games, dances, etc. included in this year's exposition, but there will be plenty of new machinery, equipment, supplies, accessories, etc. to see and to learn about.

# The Current Fiber Picture Shows That Cotton's Dominance Is Waning

A few years ago it could be said that Americans, who consume on a per capita basis about six times more cotton than the world average, use twice as much cotton as they do all other fibers, natural and synthetic, combined. Cotton is still very much the king of the fibers, but the ratio is somewhat lower now. All that can now be said for cotton is that it is still the fiber of great preference and versatility, and that it is consumed in the United States to an exent almost twice as much as all other fibers combined, with emphasis on the "almost."

The question is to what extent and degree such a trend can be expected to continue or to project itself into the future. No one but the most partisan protagonist of cotton, or the blindest sentimentalist, of course, attempts to visualize cotton as ever recapturing the greater part of its lost ground, for once ground is lost, it is that much harder ever to get back.



Likewise, the old days of glory for the American cotton empire, which exported more than half the fiber that it produced, are obviously gone forever. As a consequence of the vagaries of nature and economics, there has in recent decades always been a cotton problem, of one nature or another; or one crisis falling close upon the heels of another. Today there is hardly a single cotton problem. The problems of the broad cotton domain have multiplied to the extent that it is somewhat in the predicament of the old

woman of nursery rhyme who lived in a shoe and had so many offspring she didn't know where to turn.

And that all of cotton's problems stem from a single cause is, of course, a premise which no one can seriously pursue; yet no one can, or seriously attempts, to dispute that during an extended period of high price supports and acreage restriction, cotton's problems have both increased and worsened and the cotton economy has waned even while the nation's population, productivity and spendable income have surged constantly upward.

### The Battle For Markets

U. S. mills consume about 9,000,000 bales of cotton annually, a substantial increase over past decades, and provide the major or almost entire offtake for U. S. cotton production, as exports have dwindled in recent years virtually to the vanishing point. Yet even despite this high volume of consumption, cotton continues to lose more ground to the man-made fibers in the competitive battle for markets.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture, for instance, reports that in 1955 cotton made up only 64 per cent of the total fiber consumption of Americans. This was the lowest annual percentage on record, four per cent under the 1954 level, and represents a loss of 18 per cent during the past 15 years. Yet, according to the same statistical information, Americans on the average consumed four per cent more cotton in 1955 than in the preceding year. The key to the paradox is, of course, that such an appreciable gain was offset, in the competitive fiber battle, by an increase of 23 per cent in the consumption of the man-made fibers.

The trend, therefore, is a continuing one: cotton gains, but the man-made fibers, proportionately, gain more, from the standpoint of percentage of total market. The trend is not confined to the United States alone, of course; it is worldwide.

Just prior to the start of the new 1956-57 cotton year, the International Cotton Advisory Committee estimated free

world cotton consumption in the season just passed would set a new high record of nearly 28 million bales compared with 27.6 million in the preceding season. But while cotton consumption grows, so does consumption of synthetics and at a faster clip.

World production of the man-made fibers climbs ever upward. In the calendar year 1955 it reached a record high of 5,579,000,000 pounds, according to the Textile Economic Bureau. This represented an increase of 14 per cent over

1954 production.

World rayon output increased 13 per cent, acetate production was up seven per cent and production of the noncellulosic or new man-made fibers, while not so relatively large a part of the total fiber market as yet, rose an astounding 35 per cent. And currently the launching of the noncellulosic fibers on commercial scale, involving the construction of large-capacity plants or units, continues.

The continuing trend embraces not only an ever-increasing production of nylon output and the output of the newer nylon-type fibers, but also production in the acrylic fiber field. One of the largest chemical companies, American Cyanamid, revealed in mid-1956 that it plans to enter upon full-scale production of its Creslan, an acrylic fiber in the research or pilot plant stage for nearly a decade, as soon as a large plant in northern Florida can be built.

The 1955 output of rayon, the principal competitor of cotton, amounted throughout the free world to 4,533.000,-000 pounds. Acetate output was 484,000,000 pounds and production of the non-cellulosic man-made fibers amounted to 562,000,000 pounds. The U. S. remains the world's largest producer of rayon and acetate with a 1955 output of 1,261,000,000 pounds or 25 per cent of the world total. Japan was the second largest producer last year—14 per cent of the total.

#### Wool Consumption Down

Wool, the other most important natural fiber, next to cotton, has been losing ground fast during recent years in the battle for the U. S. domestic market. The Department of Agriculture reports that wool's share of the U. S. fiber market last year was 6.3 per cent, far under its record high of 11.9 per cent in 1953. The woolen industry, however, lately has been showing some signs of perking up and is in a period of transition which has recently involved large-scale liquidations in New England and a shift to the Southeast, a shift which means lower costs, higher productivity, new machinery and the most modern manufacturing plants in the world.

The extent of this "perking up," even during the year 1955, is afforded by latest Commerce Department statistics which reveal the total fiber consumption on woolen and worsted systems for the year amounted to 703,000,000 pounds. That represents an increase of 15 per cent above the 1954 level.

Consumption of raw wool was 419,000,000 pounds in 1955, an increase of ten per cent compared with 1954. The 1955 consumption of apparel class raw wool amounted to 286,000,000 pounds as against 266,000,000 pounds the year before—an increase of eight per cent. Biggest increase—16 per cent—was in consumption of carpet class wool which in 1955 reached a total of 133,000,000 pounds.

Such an upward trend in the wool industry, which is expected to be further spurred over the course of the next



Not only wool scouring, spinning and weaving facilities have been built in the South during recent years, but growing of pedigreed Polworth sheep from Australia has been started on an experimental basis.

year by the most intensively waged consumer advertising and promotion campaign the wool people have ever undertaken, is developing against a statistical backdrop—only in a relatively minor degree, paradoxical—which discloses that purely from the standpoint of spindleage, the woolen and worsted industry has shrunk to half its former size in less than 15 years.

Actually, the sharper, intense competition of the fibers has been generally ascribed as one of the primary causative factors behind the pattern of mergers and liquidations that has been sweeping the textile industry. Of course, the same sort of merger trend has been affecting some other segments of the U. S. business and industrial economy in the last few years, yet it has continued in substantial degree in the textile industry even during the first three-quarters of 1956.

Back of the mergers in the textile industry has been the recognized need for more and more integration to meet the hard competition in today's textile markets. The thinking that has led to such large-scale integrations is that the mill organization with the most diversified lines is the most flexible under changing market conditions.

The rash of competing man-made fibers, of course, wasn't the only trend influencing the situation which set the stage for such a merger wave. The other shifts in the textile field since World War II have also influenced it. There is, for instance, a trend from privately-held to publicly-owned companies. Another is the continuing relocation of mills to the South, especially the woolen and worsted mills, the carpet mills, and the rapid and continued growth of the chemical fiber industry, which has tended since almost the beginning to locate mainly in the Southeast.

And there is, of course, the fact that unlike most major U. S. industries, textiles have had not merely one post-war adjustment problem, but all of them.

Unusual post-war demand sent the companies pell-mell into production. Many kept up the pace even after consumer demand drifted away from restocking soft-goods necessities to buying appliances and services with their discretionary dollars—that money left after spending the minimum for good clothing and shelter.

Clothing standards changed too, to informal and casual styles. Accent on outdoor living puts people into jeans and

slacks. Even television, as usual, gets some of the blame. People took to staying at home in their old clothes instead of going out for the evening in more formal and stylish attire.

And the economic handicap which this American industry is encountering in its export markets all over the world is still intensifying. Still another force for textile change—and progress in many directions—is being sustained by the scientific advances fostered by research, especially in textile chemistry, and by new, more efficient machinery.

These economic and scientific advances are coming in this post-war period of readjustment at a time when the American public wants, and possesses the money to buy, higher qualities of textile products. Thus broad opportunities for improving qualities and diversifying products are presented to textile management.

## Foreign Competition

Virtually every segment of the U. S. textile and textile-related industries, has of course been suffering in varying degree from an increased volume of cheap-labor foreign goods. The competition has been almost annihilatory in certain cotton cloth categories such as gingham and velveteen. The Japanese competition in blouses has been intense. Meanwhile U. S. exports of cotton goods and products have dropped sharply until this country is now in fourth place behind Japan, which is far and away out in front, Great Britain and Iudia.

Over 98 per cent of the cotton consumed by U. S. mills, under the agricultural law, is domestic cotton. Thus a few years ago when U. S. cotton goods exports reached 1.5 billion yards, it meant the United States was also exporting the equivalent of 1.5 million bales of cotton in the form of goods. Since then U. S. cotton goods exports have dropped to the equivalent of a half million bales.

In all, some 50 countries in the world now grow cotton, a virtually imperishable farm commodity. India, now becoming an important cotton goods exporting country as well as a larger raw cotton producer, has grown cotton for thousands of years. Others are newcomers to cotton culture. Both U. S. capital and technicians have stimulated overseas production.

The continuing sharp drop in raw cotton exports, however, is the principal cause behind the fact that the Department of Agriculture has estimated a decline in the total consumption of the U. S. cotton from the marketing year which ended July 31. The outlook has been that foreign sales of cotton during the past marketing year will run well under 2,000,000 bales compared with 3,400,000 in the preceding season, and with a long-time average of nearly 5,000,000 bales.

It was this outlook, in fact, which led to the decision of the government to try to unload about 5,000,000 bales of its unwieldly surplus holdings into the world markets at cut-rate prices during the new cotton year.

The U.S.D.A. subsequently agreed to pay cost offsets to exporters of cotton products based on the amount of cotton in goods shipped out of the country. This is to make up the difference between the domestic cotton price and the price of cotton being sold to foreign mills at world prices. The essence of this plan is a cash "point of export" equalization fee, as recommended by the textile industry, rather than the issuing of cotton purchase certificates to the exporters which would have to be exchanged or bartered with the mills.

The equalization plan helps remedy an export inequity but does not in any way, of course, alleviate the import crisis caused by an ever-rising avalanche of Japanese cotton and apparel upon the U. S. domestic market.

The recognition is general that cotton can hardly increase its competitive position or even hold it unless it is able to compete price-wise with the synthetics and with foreign-grown cotton as well. Much of the cotton belt thinking tends to be built around such a concept, and at the same time it holds politics and the government to be responsible largely for the plight of cotton. Such, of course, involves a policy at home of high rigid supports and acreage cutbacks, and also the policy of the U. S. State Department which has tended to make raw cotton, as well as U. S. cotton goods, pawns in the international game of seeking to create good will

Whittling down the huge surplus of government loan cotton—and the government now has about a two billion dollar investment in such cotton—is, obviously, a necessary part or prelude to any realistic tackling of the over-all cotton dilemma by the Department of Agriculture. The program will help, there is no doubt, in the short range, at least, but the question has been naturally posed as to how much dent such a program will actually make in the unwieldly government surplus stock. This is because there seems little to prevent a considerable portion of the current crop finding its way into the government loan, with the possibility of the surplus being right back or not too far from where it was originally.

The estimated cotton acreage this year, well under 17,000,000 acres, is the lowest, according to the Department of Agriculture estimates, since the 1880s. Yet that isn't as meaningful as it might seem, since the per acre cotton yield seems to move ever upward, barring some major weather factor.

Despite the greatly increasing per acre yields, however, the problems attendent to lowering the cost of producing cotton to the point where it can be competitive with foreign growth, synthetics and such products as paper and plastics have sociological as well as political overtones in the cotton belt.

## Too Many Small Farms

While the number of cotton farms appears to be diminishing faster than farms in other parts of the nation, economists readily admit there are still too many small farms, especially in the Southeast, on which it is largely an uneconomical process to produce cotton, price supports or no price supports. Even the Department of Agriculture economists are willing to concede there is very little if anything in the way of a cotton program which can help the small operator whose acreage allotment is reduced to two and a half or five acres.

The trend, of course, is toward the larger type of cotton growing operation, and the big factor is that the center of production is constantly gravitating Westward, where large-scale acreages, irrigation and a high degree of mechanization permit yields which are fantastically high beside those of the small, marginal type of cotton producer.

Farm economists usually make no bones about the matter when they say that the methods of producing a large part of the cotton in the Southeast are more closely related to the nineteenth century than to the mid-twentieth. And the number of farms in the seven Southeastern states is far greater than the total number in any other region of the United States.

Costs of producing cotton have skyrocketed. So have the yields as a consequence of better land utilization, better pest controls and other contributions of the chemical industry, supplemental irrigation—just emerging on the horizon—and mechanization. Mechanization—and supplemental irrigation, too—require a degree of capital investment beyond the small operator.

Meanwhile "King Cotton" remains the important crop of the South, but his influence wanes in the economy of a region which is becoming more industrialized and at the same time is diversifying its agriculture. The "cabin in the cotton" is disappearing as the one-mule farmer and farm workers move to town and get jobs in industry.

For the past decade, the average amount of cotton grown per acre in the whole cotton belt has been approximately twice as great as it was prior to 1930. In considerable measure this has been due to the fact that the big farm-factory and the machine are beginning to take over. This is particularly true in the West and the Mississippi Delta. Onefourth of the 1955 cotton crop was harvested with machines, compared with only six per cent in 1949.

Mississippi, for instance, now produces over a bale to the acre and with intensive farming practices the growers produce two bales to the acre. Last year in Mississippi a number of farmers produced three bales to the acre, and a few got as many as four.

Anything coming near to complete beltwide mechanization, the farm economists seem agreed, would require getting the little grower with his five to eight acre patch out of the cotton business. The suggestion has even been made from time to time that the government might even pay him to plant pine trees on pastureland—anything other than cotton.

It is interesting to note the observations of an "outside" newspaper man who recently studied the cotton picture in Mississippi and other parts of the Southeast, and who, after pointing out that under mechanization one man can do the work of ten and that there is no way for the small cotton operator to survive, made the following observation:



COTTON FILMED FROM FLOWER TO FABRIC—"Bedtime for Janie," a new 16-millimeter color film on the yarn manufacturing operations of P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., was premiered in New York City last month before an audience of underwear trade, film and press representatives. Produced for P. H. Hanes through N. W. Ayer & Son Advertising agency by Peter Elgar Productions, the film will be distributed to consumer groups throughout the country.

Opening with the cotton plants flowering in the fields, the film traces the many operations through which the raw fibers pass before they are spun into fine yarn, and knitted into quality cotton cloth. Seen through the eyes of a child, "Bedtime for Janie" entertains as it teaches. Seenes show the white cotton puffs leave the field, pass through the plant where they are cleaned and mixed in blending hoppers. They are combed in machines that separate billions of fibers a minute. The cotton is spun into yarn and knitted into cloth. Hanes craftsmen, many of whom have worked for Hanes three and four generations, are pictured in the film making garments for the men's and children's underwear markets.

"But isn't it cruel . . . to put so many people (by mechanization) out of work, especially the small farmer? Perhaps it is more cruel to keep these people in a submarginal way of life. There's little hope for the fellow these days who is trying to make a living on a tiny patch of land, unless members of his family have jobs in industry. And if the family has outside income then the income from cotton isn't absolutely necessary anyway."

Rapidly, of course, spreading industrialization in the South, coupled with an outward migration of Negro labor to the East and Midwest for several decades, has tended to decrease the number of both sharecroppers and submarginal farmers, but hardly to the extent of appreciably removing the small grower as a retarding factor in a raw cotton economy which to be profitable and self-sustaining under the natural law of supply and demand must involve larger farms, a full degree of mechanization and much higher yields than the present average.

Actually the records show that there are hundreds of thousands of dollars being paid in price support loans to a long list of large plantations with the individual payments as high as a million dollars. This whole development has provided an umbrella for foreign cotton producers to increase their production and to hold up foreign cotton prices to levels much higher than ever would have been possible otherwise.

## Cotton Export Program

High supports and acreage cutbacks, it goes without saying, constitute a primary cause in the disappearance of the historic U. S. export market for raw cotton. The U.S.D.A. plan of selling some 5,000,000 bales abroad in the current crop year is one approach toward gradually lowering of government surplus stocks, but the program of surplus disposal is not without some problems of its own.

One consideration is that the offering of all this cotton at a concession price replaces some normal sales which otherwise might have occurred. And certain other cotton producing countries of the world which also have a surplus problem, or which depend on cotton for export, are faced with the alternative of looking to markets behind the Iron Curtain countries or, as Mexico moved to do before the start of the new U. S. crop year, reduce the export tax on cotton so that their cotton can be sold anywhere just under the U. S. surplus disposal price.

Sales of cotton from U. S. surplus stocks prior to Aug. 1 reached some 2,500,000 bales at a loss to the government of about \$40 a bale. This cotton bought by firms prior to Aug. 1 could not, of course, be shipped until after the start of a new crop year. There has been some view expressed in the trade that the volume of these sales may shrink appreciably from here on out due to the lack of good spinnable cotton in the government stocks.

The surplus disposal program created an unusual situation, beginning with the start of a new crop year, of the movement of two new cotton crops into the Southern markets, with the distinct possibility of some part of the surplus stocks bought by traders at cut-rate prices actually reaching domestic mills concentrated mainly in the Southeast.

The Commodity Credit Corp. obtained for the government cotton sold prior to Aug. 1 a price range of  $25\frac{1}{2}$  to  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents a pound. To prevent what might have become

a disaster in the pricing of 1956 crop of domestic cotton, the C.C.C. program for disposing of the surplus specifies that cotton thus obtained must be moved into export trade within 12 months.

As the new domestic crop of cotton started its movement into the markets—to reach its greater volume in the later months of the year—with prospects of the basic price being at least 33.5 cents a pound in the Carolina mill area under an indicated cotton support price of at least 32.5 cents a pound, it was expected to come into head-on competition with the "fire sale" surplus cotton sold by C.C.C.

The reason for this is that under the surplus cotton sales program, the successfully bidding shippers may "substitute" this surplus cotton for export temporarily for cotton needed for immediate deliveries to the American mills, and cotton dealers expected some volume of this "export" cotton to move to mills in the Southeast through September.

Cotton dealers, legally committed to sell their holdings of surplus cotton to overseas mills, will have a period of 12 months to move an equal number of bales out of the United States. Otherwise, they will incur a penalty of \$30 a bale for "surplus" cotton they fail to "export."

Selling of surplus cotton at low prices will be continued indefinitely, so far as the cotton trade has been informed. At the same time, the harvesting of the 1956 domestic cotton crop will be increasing until the peak of ginning is reached in October. This prospect for marketing new crop cotton caused the trade to expect an appreciable percentage of the new ginnings to be delivered by the growers to the C.C.C. as collateral for support price loans.

Much of the cotton sold by the government in its surplus disposal plan was stored in warehouses near the Eastern and Southern mills. Thus the situation offered traders an opportunity to use their profits and freight cost savings on the old cotton sold to domestic mills and to buy the new cotton for shipment from Texas ports after August 1 at comparatively little freight cost, thereby fulfilling their commitment to the government to send abroad the same number of bales that they bought from the Commodity Credit Corp. at the low price.

#### Improving Cotton's Position

Basically, there are generally considered two things which would, beyond research, expand the use of cotton and improve cotton's position in the competitive fiber picture: (1) a lower production cost which simultaneously would be equitable to the grower and would permit cotton to compete with synthetics and foreign cotton; and (2) protection of U. S. mills from a rising tide of cheap-labor Japanese cotton goods and finished apparel entering the domestic market, which has the effect actually of reducing the total market of the U. S. farmer to the extent that it displaces U. S. mill production. Cotton goods and apparel entering the U. S. domestic market, of course, contain, for the larger part, foreign-grown fiber.

The extent to which the synthetics have become a larger part of the total fiber market is readily apparent when it is considered that these man-made fibers are now equivalent to the annual displacement of 4,000,000 bales of cotton in the United States. Abroad about 9,500,000 bales of cotton a year are now displaced by synthetics.

Cotton products have simply failed to keep pace with the expansion of the nation's economy. Thirty-five years ago cotton accounted for 88 per cent of all textile fibers consumed in the United States. Since then the per capita consumption of cotton has remained almost stationary, rising from 22.1 to 23.3 pounds a year, while per capita consumption of all textiles increased from 25.1 to 36.5 pounds between 1920 and 1955. Thus, in the period, per capita consumption of man-made fibers rose from almost nothing to 10.3 pounds.

The biggest dent in cotton's markets has been caused, of course, by the synthetics, which in 1955 accounted for 29 per cent of all fiber consumed. The synthetics have squeezed cotton out of sizeable portions of the market for automobile tire cord and for certain types of apparel and home furnishings. Another chunk of cotton's market has been lost to paper, which has in an appreciable measure replaced it in bagging of industrial products.

The old single-fiber mill has been supplanted to a considerable extent by the multi-fiber mill as many textile producers have branched into synthetics themselves or have become part of vertical companies with built-in hedges against shifts in public preference for one fiber over another.

#### The Growing Use Of Nylon

Once nylon, the first of the non-cellulosic synthetics, was regarded, by many consumers at least, as something for the covering of dainty limbs. The fact is, however, that it has been coming in more and more for heavy uses in industry. During 1955 about 5,000,000 yards of coated nylon fabrics were used for such purpose and the trend seems to be continuing.

The success of coated nylon is predicated on its light weight, high tear strength, waterproof quality, flexibility, resistance to rot, mildew and chemicals such as oil and gasoline, and its relative ease of repair. The simple fact is that while nylon costs more initially, the fabric lasts longer when put to certain industrial uses.

Consequently, nylon has carved out a growing market in the marine industry, as hatch and boat coverings, sails and awnings. Along the agricultural front it is being used for grain storage tents, trench silos, haystack covers and implement shelters.

Considerable work is now going into the adoption of the fabric for irrigation ditch linings and tubings.

## Research On Ramie

Synthetics and paper are the competing products that have cut mainly into cotton's markets. Meanwhile, even if it is hardly more than an ominous speck on the horizon, there's the potential emergence of ramie, the natural fiber that has intrigued its protagonists for many decades. A recent estimate placed current ramie production in Florida at close to five million pounds—equivalent to 10,000 bales of cotton. Much of it is sold abroad.

Ramie, doubtless the strongest cellulosic fiber in existence, has long been produced and processed in the Orient, particularly in China, where hand labor is cheap and plentiful to degum or decorticate the fiber. Some of the yarn or fabric has long been exported to the United States and other parts of the world.

Ramie fabrics and blends are now being used, somewhat experimentally, in a few U. S. mills. One mill recently designed and loomed more than a dozen patterns of a fabric containing 50 per cent cotton, 25 per cent rayon and 25 per cent Florida ramie. This particular lot was processed,

stapled and degummed in Florida by Newport Industries, with a resin treatment (Permel Plus) provided by American Cyanamid Company, which is said to supplement the unusual strength of the fabric with crease and soil resistance and assists with color fastness against light as well as normal laundry handling.

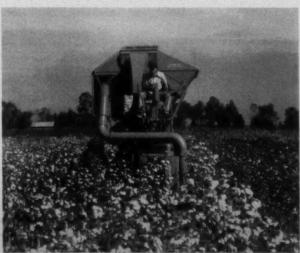
Ramie, however, is hardly viewed as becoming any appreciable part of the total fiber market until a completely feasible and economic device is perfected for decortication by mechanical means. While much developmental work along this line has been done in recent years, the job is hardly regarded as altogether complete as yet, and the work continues.

#### Glass And Metallic Fibers

While they do not constitute as yet what might be called a large part of the over-all fiber picture, the glass and metallic fibers, which have come along largely in the post-war period, are finding increasing application in many fields. Typical of the growth in the fiber glass industry, to cite one example, is the fact that one of the largest fiber glass plants was established at Anderson, S. C., by Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp. a few years ago and it has been in almost a continuous state of expansion ever since.

Glass fiber, staple and filament, goes into an ever increasing variety of consumer and industrial applications, not only where insulation and fireproof materials are needed, but in numerous other uses. And as for the flecks of light that gleam from the fabric of a woman's slippers, the material of her handbag, or the fabric of the draperies in her home, that which glitters as if it were gold is often, or usually, aluminum. For some years now, aluminum yarns produced by a number of manufacturers have been combined with rayon, cotton and other fibers for weaving into a number of fabrics.

Recently, after years of development work, there has been introduced a comprehensive line of aluminum yarns and staple fiber for the textile industry. The yarn is a combination of pure aluminum foil laminated to a plastic material and is slit into continuous yarn or staple form, and it's all offered in a variety of colors. It is being used in an ever-widening range of fabrics. So aluminum, which is being put to a seemingly never-ending number of uses in



A mechanical picker harvests cotton crop on a plantation near Stoneville, Miss. (U. S. Dept. of Agriculture photo).



This picture is indicative of the high standards of quality control which are maintained in the plants of various synthetic yarn producers.

construction, agriculture and industry, is now becoming very much a part of the textile fiber industry.

A process using aluminum in its bluish white color makes it possible to achieve different metal colors and non-metallic shades in yarns. Over a very thin aluminum core goes a flat plastic coating. Joining these two together is an adhesive, and it is this adhesive that is colored.

Metallic yarns have been used for centuries, but ancient cloths woven of precious metals have tarnished when left unprotected. Modern science continues to improve non-tarnishing metallic yarns. And now that the magic of non-tarnishable metallics has caught on they often appear more subtle than did early types. Frequently, just a glimmer shows in a featherweight white knit or is almost hidden in a beige rough silk with broken stripe in gold. More elaborate designs show in leaf outlines and in Oriental types with gleaming colors on gold or silver background.

## The Woman's Voice

An increasing awareness of the power of the woman's voice in the buying of cars has made manufacturers pay more attention to the looks of their products on the inside. Combinations of monofilament yarns like Saran and the metallic yarns have been creating a great deal of interest on the part of customers in the new models. And knit backed vinyl-coated fabrics, simulating leather, have found a wide use and have been given a terrific boost recently by the manufacturers.

The new look in upholstery is in large part done with the newer man-made fabrics and metallic yarns but cotton fabrics are by no means out of the picture, being used extensively in both jacquards and plain weaves and in a more colorful assortment than ever before.

For wool, which like cotton has in recent decades become a smaller percentage of the total U. S. mill consumption of fibers, events of recent months have seemed somewhat to have brightened the long-range outlook. Total consumption of the fiber in 1955 represented a seven per cent increase over 1954 and, according to a recent statement by Max F. Schmitt, president of the Wool Bureau, there is every indication from industry reports that total U. S. apparel wool use in 1956 is recording a measurable gain over 1955 consumption.

The Wool Bureau is in the midst of the largest and most integrated program of promotion, advertising and research ever undertaken in the industry, and it has now gained support of such groups as the American Sheep Producers Council, the American Wool Council, Wool Inc. (representing the Boston and Philadelphia wool trade), and leading mills and manufacturers.

Generally it seems to be assumed that the synthetic fibers have supplanted cotton or wool in attaining their present competitive position, or that, in the absence of the synthetic fibers, cotton and wool would have shown the same degree of expansion as has the consumption of all fibers. It doesn't necessarily follow, however, that had cotton and wool been the only fibers, total fiber consumption today would be as great.

Many products formerly made of cotton are now made with synthetics and certainly the synthetics have displaced cotton cords in automobile tires. And, as a matter of fact, the statistics show that the gains of synthetics as a percentage of total fibers have come mainly at the expense of cotton.

Yet on the other hand, it is also conceded generally that there is little doubt that some of the synthetic fibers have stimulated total usage, and it is regarded as certain that they did stimulate the chemical treatment of cotton fibers to make these fibers an entirely different product from what they were before.

The era following World War I and the popularity of silk apparel was the big stimulus to the expansion of the "artificial silk" industry as the rayon industry was known in its infancy. And basically rayon served the apparel and drapery fabric uses until World War II emerged and it began to compete in a substantial way for industrial applications. Such uses, in fact, have mainly been responsible for the growth in the rayon and acetate industries since then. The other man-made fibers, nylon, the acrylics and the monofilaments coming along later, have all served purposes, of course, for which silk was not suited.

#### **Total Fiber Consumption**

The total mill consumption of all fibers has been showing moderate growth. In 1955 they were 11 per cent above the 1954 recession level, 3.9 per cent higher than 1952 but 2.3 per cent under the war-stimulated year 1950; 4.4 per cent higher than 1948; 36 per cent above 1940; 116 per cent above 1930; and 109 per cent above 1920.

In absolute terms, mill consumption of cotton has shown no gain since World War I, remaining rather static around a flat trend. It represented 88.3 per cent of the total U. S. mill consumption in 1920, 84.5 per cent in 1930, 80.6 per cent in 1940, 68.5 per cent in 1950 and 65.7 per cent in 1955. In the same decade, the rayon and acetate share of total mill consumption of fibers advanced steadily from 0.3 per cent in 1920 to 21.3 per cent in 1955, and the share of the other synthetics rose from 0.1 per cent in 1940 to 6.5 per cent in 1955.

At any rate, the fiber base constantly grows wider, and there are potentials for its becoming even more so in the years ahead. Cotton may at the moment face an uphill struggle in the changing picture, but the extent to which it can retain its present shrunken domain depends upon its ability to meet the competition of the makers of synthetic fibers and paper products and the foreigners who grow cotton.

## Shifting Textile Trends Broaden South's Economy

The Southern states have diversified in all directions, agriculturally and industrially, resulting in a dynamic contribution to an expanding regional economy.

WITH three-quarters of the current year elapsed, the South continues at the high noon of its dramatic transition from a predominantly agricultural economy to one of a desirable balance with industry that permits the farm and the factory to complement each other. Essentially it's a story of spreading industrialization providing the offtake for farm workers who are being supplanted by mechanization, and of an expanding economy which is making a region not only a greater market for its own products, but a substantially larger part of the national market.

The common denominator to the many sides of the picture is diversification—a diversified farm economy in which the most notable trend now is toward an animal agriculture and a diversified industrial economy which embraces every-

ever, is a basic textile and textile-related economy which is diversifying until it embraces every part, and more often a substantial part, not only of the whole broad spinning-weaving-finishing spectrum but also those of the auxiliary industries relating to raw materials, apparel, machinery and so on.

The one debit spot in the over-all picture is the ever-worsening situation in respect to cheap-labor cotton goods and other textile products and apparel from Japan, the danger and implication of which neither the administration nor

thing from a mechanical pencil to nikes and jet bombers.

As significant as any of these trends, or even more so, how-

The one debit spot in the over-all picture is the ever-worsening situation in respect to cheap-labor cotton goods and other textile products and apparel from Japan, the danger and implication of which neither the administration nor Congress seems as yet to view fully in the light of economic reality. These imports have cut so sharply into the domestic market of some cloth categories that a few mills have been liquidated, some have been forced to production and employment cutbacks, and a few large expansion plans have been cancelled or held in abeyance until such time as governmental action may clarify the outlook.

This one regressive aspect sticks out like a sore thumb in an otherwise spreading trend of new plant construction and plant relocation in an area to which new textile enterprises and related and supporting industries have tended to gravitate throughout the post-war period. Otherwise, however, there are several distinct patterns or growth factors which become of increasing significance to the total Southern textile economy and the broadening of its base.

Among the more pronounced and continuing trends are these: The woolen and worsted industry tends to grow, expand or relocate in the Southeast, and the addition of important new wool combing and scouring facilities is accelerating continued development in this direction. The new chemical fiber plants continue to locate in the same region to be close both to raw materials and the mills. The major chemical fiber installations already in the South tend to expand. The shift of the carpet industry is definitely

Woolen And Worsted Industry



The old and the new in cotton mill buildings. At top is the singlestory windowless White Horse Mill plant at Greenville, S. C., and below is a section of Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co., built before World War II but with windows bricked up since.

Another trend seems to be that while the textile machinery industry is still predominantly situated in New England, as it historically has been, there is nevertheless a significant expansion in the large New England companies' Southern branches or operations, both in respect to new production facilities and servicing units. The number of Southern concerns in the machinery, equipment and supplier fields continues to increase and some of the largest of the Southern operations, already long established, are constantly expanding.

The continuing picture, of which textiles and textile-related industries are a major part, is one of farm mechanization, industrial employment and spreading urbanization producing a steady rise in per capita income and creating new and larger market potentials. All this in turn is causing more and more manufacturers to set up branch plants and warehouses in an area that comprises roughly a third of the land and population of the United States. And at the



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Clark, McCullough

THREE-DIMENSIONAL FABRICS—Collins & Aikman Corphas been licensed by the textile division of United States Rubber Co. to produce three-dimensional fabrics coming within U. S. Rubber's patent and patent applications. The licensing agreement was announced by William E. Clark, vice-president and general manager of U. S. Rubber's textile division, and Donald F. McCullough, executive vice-president in charge of sales for Collins & Aikman. Under the agreement, each party will keep the other informed of their respective developments and improvements in the field of three-dimensional fabrics.

Three-dimensional fabrics are produced by using shrinkage purposely under controlled conditions to achieve new patterns and textures not otherwise obtainable in fabrics and to add a third dimension, depth. Last December U. S. Rubber introduced Trilok, a new fabric made under the patent, for use in automotive and furniture upholstery. Collins & Aikman has been experimenting with its own 3-D automotive fabrics for the past two years, and will now manufacture its own version under its own trade-name.

same time that basic industries are expanding, a trend is also developing toward a greater production of finished or consumer goods.

Since World War II billions of dollars invested in new industrial plants, utilizing the region's vast raw materials and its labor pool, have put well over 2,000,000 Southerners on plant payrolls. Economists figure that almost as many more workers are recruitable from rural areas in some parts of the South and that their lack of industrial employment depresses regional per capita income, still below the national level. That, roughly, is the Dixie story.

#### **New Plant Construction**

While the rising tide of Japanese textile goods entering the U. S. market has had a retarding effect on some expansion plans in the cotton textile industry, the present year has not been without the completion of a significant number of new plants or expansion projects, even a few major ones. In the over-all sense, however, new mill construction not only in 1956 but in the last few years has largely represented replacement and modernization rather than any increase of the industry's total production facilities in terms of spindleage and loomage.

The major new cotton textile plant construction in progress or completed during 1956 has involved two large finishing operations. Kendall Mills' \$8 million finishing plant at Bethune, S. C., began production early in the Summer, diaper greige cloth being one of the first materials to be processed through its continuous bleach range. The other big project, also in South Carolina, at Carlisle, is the new

finishing plant of Cone Mills Corp., expected to be completed in time for production to start late this year.

The Kendall plant, built on a 500-acre site on the Lynches River, provides about 300,000 square feet of floor space. The buildings in the Cone project consist of a main building housing the finishing operation, a filtration plant, power plant and pumping station. The company expects to employ around 700 persons. The Cone plant is situated on a 1,000-acre site.

By way of contrast, the number of new Southern plants of the woolen and worsted industry in the last two years affords a more dramatic picture of growth and expansion, as this industry tends to relocate in the South—a trek which cotton manufacturing started decades ago.

The woolen and worsted industry has been growing rather rapidly in the Southeastern states ever since the end of World War II, and it has been decreasing in size rather rapidly in New England and the Middle Atlantic region, embracing such states as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Such trends, however, must be weighed against the fact that the woolen and worsted industry as a whole, from the standpoint of spindleage, has shrunk to less than half its size during or within a little less than 15 years.

According to the U. S. Department of Commerce, the eight Southeastern states at the end of 1955 had 403,182 woolen and worsted spindles in place, which represents a gain of 107 per cent since before World War II and a gain of 54 per cent since 1954. This puts the South ahead of the New York-New Jersey-Pennsylvania area, but the center of the industry is still in the New England states and at the end of 1955, the U. S. Department of Commerce statistics show, the Southeast's percentage of the nation's total spindleage was only around 25 per cent.

What these official statistics, ending with 1955, naturally do not reveal, however, is that the woolen and worsted industry has taken some rather Bunyanesque strides in the Southeast during the current year. Another particularly significant aspect which is not revealed by the mere statistical picture is that in the last two years the Southeastern region has come to have its first combing and scouring plants. There are two of them, unquestionably the most modern of the type in the world, and both situated in eastern South Carolina, in relative close proximity to Charleston, rapidly growing as a port of entry for wool.

Another significant part of the picture is that the South-eastern states, particularly South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, are reviving sheep-raising on a somewhat spectacular scale as farmers learn to become part-time shepherds. The coming of the wool processing plants and the revival of sheep-raising gives the Southeastern segment of the industry an aspect of integration which extends from fleece to fashion.

Most important development in the industry in 1956 came early in the year when Amerotron Corp., textile division of Textron American, opened its huge new \$10 million woolen plant at Barnwell, S. C. This is considered to be the first fully integrated woolen operation to be started in this country in about 30 years, and it is expected to turn out an annual \$25 million volume, doubling Amerotron's woolen business. A little later, J. P. Stevens & Co. substantially increased its woolen and worsted operations in the Southeast with the opening at Dublin, Ga., of a huge new woolen plant covering five acres and which is adjacent to Stevens'

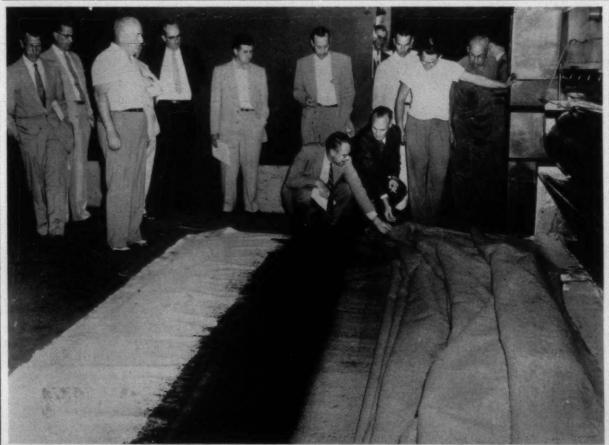
original woolen plant in Dublin that went into operation

The Dublin plant, some 200,000 square feet, will manufacture fancy stock-dyed apparel woolens. The new Stevens operation is also an integrated one, involving mixing and blending to dyeing, finishing and shipping. The Dublin plant, incidentally, was built, equipped and reached full capacity production, all within a year's time. Stevens operates a large plant at Milledgeville, Ga., which is primarily a worsted operation and the plant's finishing is now done in Dublin. However, Stevens has a large finishing plant now under construction at Milledgeville. The present Dublin and Milledgeville plants combined are estimated to represent an investment of \$15 million.

The Amerotron and Stevens plants are the two big devel-

opments to come in the wake of the establishment of multimillion dollar scouring and combing plants at Johnsonville, S. C., by a subsidiary of Nichols & Co. of Boston, and at Jamestown, S. C., by a subsidiary of the far-flung industrial empire of Amedee Prouvost & Co. of Roubaix, France, which sometimes has been referred to as a sort of French version of the Du Pont Co. In addition to the plants at Barnwell and Dublin, however, there are a number of others, and at Sumter, S. C., a wool top-dyeing plant has been set up by Model Dye Southern Inc.

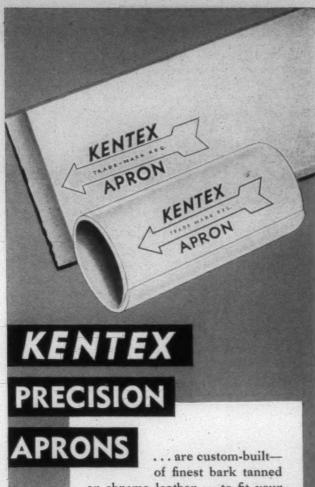
Albany Felt Co.'s new \$2,500,000 plant at St. Stephen, S. C.—also in close proximity to the South Carolina wool processing plants and the port of Charleston-went into full production in mid-Summer, chiefly producing high capacity wool 'felts used in the kraft paper and board



A SPECIALLY-BUILT NIPTROL CARPET MANGLE with a 171/2-foot roll face-the largest yet constructed-successfully dye padded a 15-foot wide tufted floor covering for the first time in a recent demonstration for the carpet industry at the Orange, Mass., plant of the Rodney Hunt Machine Co. Present to witness the test were representatives of American Viscose, Cabin Craft, Callaway Mills, Du Pont, James Lees, C. H. Masland, Mohawk Carpet and Sandoz Chemical Co. The sample used in the demonstration stration was a 15-foot by 20-yard latex-backed fabric, composed of 90 per cent viscose rayon and ten per cent nylon loop pile. Eighty gallons of Pontamine Fast Blue BLL was used as the dyestuff at one ounce per gallon of water at 180° F. The Niptrol unit was operated at 250 pounds per lineal inch pressure and four yards per minute. After treated in a beck for 20 minutes in a bath of three ounces of salt per gallon of water at 180° F., followed by ten minutes rinsing in cold water, the fabric did not change shade. Neither was there any migration of dyes. Swatches taken from left and right selvages and center showed excellent penetration and levelness of the dyestuff with no evidence of center-to-side shading.

This advance was made possible, Hunt points out, by the revolutionary design of the Niptrol mangle which, with its unique This advance was made possible, Hunt points out, by the revolutionary design of the Niptrol mangle which, with its unique method of applying pneumatic pressure, eliminates the effects of roll deflection. Conventional equipment produces uneven pressure due to the sag of the roll, which results in shading of the fabric from center to side, Hunt officials point out. The Niptrol mangle, they say, provides a uniform squeeze-roll nip through a segmented pressure-roll under over-all uniform pressure. Pressure is applied by a pneumatic tube which runs the full width of the machine and bears on staggered brackets attached to the segmented pressure roll. Total pressure is distributed throughout the entire length of the upper squeeze roll to compensate at every point for the varying deflections of the support roll. High extraction (approximately 50 per cent in dye padding) is realized by the use of a small stainless steel roll 4%-inch diameter, supported against a larger diameter rubber support roll. At 250 pounds per lineal square inch pressure, a nip of approximately three-quarters of an inch results.

The new wide Niptrol mangle weighs eight tons and is over 24 feet long including drive, four feet wide and eight feet in overall height. To the Niptrol unit itself was added a dye pan of 100-gallon capacity, constructed of Type 316 (18-12 MO) stainless steel with dye distribution pipe running from center to sides and fed from an outside mixing tank. The unit also incorporates air jet doctors for eliminating the possibility of dye being carried through the nip and being re-absorbed into the selvages.



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WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE LEATHER APRONS

Hugh Williams & Company, Toronto, Canada-Canadian Representative

industry. Blending, carding, spinning, weaving, joining and finishing are integrated in the St. Stephen plant, which incidentally boosts capacity of Albany Felt, world's largest manufacturer of felts for paper machines, by about 20 per cent.

The St. Stephen plant was the South's first complete industrial operation devoted to the manufacture of paper felt machines, but close upon its heels came the dedication of a similar plant at Aliceville, Ala., of F. C. Huyck & Co., which will employ about 300 persons at full production capacity.

### The Acrylic Fiber Field

The new non-cellulosic fiber industry, as well as the rayon and acetate manufacturers, continues to expand facilities in the South. A high spot in the acrylic fiber field comes with the recent announcement of American Cyanamid Co. that it intends to go into large scale commercial production of its fiber, Creslan—a development which follows almost a decade of research and pilot plant development.

Plans are to build a huge production facility at a tentatively selected site in northern Florida near Pensacola which, according to Cyanamid's President K. C. Towe, will have an annual capacity of 27 million pounds, staple and tow. Embodied in the original plant design is envisioned an expansion potential of 100 per cent.

Construction of the plant will begin in December 1956, and according to present schedule, will be in production by the second half of 1958. Limited quantities of the fiber will be made available toward the end of this year from production at Cyanamid's pilot plant in Stamford, Conn. Full-scale marketing of Creslan will start about the middle of 1958.

Despite the highly competitive field which the acrylic fibers in a few years have come to constitute, Mr. Towe says Cyanamid is convinced that it has in Creslan a fiber of markedly superior dyeability that can be successfully produced, processed and marketed, some of the suggested applications including jersey fabrics, sweaters, sportswear, blankets, fleeces and simulated fur fabrics, dresses, men's and women's suitings and overcoatings, children's wear and certain industrial and non-woven fabrics.

Cyanamid, it is interesting to note, pioneered in the United States the commercial manufacture of acrylonitrile, the basic chemical from which acrylic fibers are formed, and is now the world's largest acrylonitrile producer. Additionally, it recently announced a decision to expand production of acrylonitrile at the company's Fortier plant near New Orleans, La., built only a few years ago, and which will be a source of supply for the fiber operation.

Cyanamid, too, while one of the earliest dyestuffs manufacturers in this country, is also one of the largest and in addition produces a diversified line of durable textile finishes in the chemical industry as well as numerous textile auxiliary products.

The fact that acrylonitrile comes mainly from the great petro-chemical empire that has been developing so rapidly along the Texas-Louisiana coast is, of course, one of the main reasons the new man-made fiber industry has tended to become situated in the Southeast, where it is in relatively close proximity both to raw material supply and also its customers, the textile mills.

The world production of the non-cellulosic fibers increased 35 per cent in 1955, according to the Textile Economics Bureau, while rayon output was up 13 per cent and acetate seven per cent. The volume of the synthetic fibers last year reached a record high of 5,579 million pounds. The United States remained the largest producer in the world of rayon and acetate, with 25 per cent of the total, while Japan's 732 million pounds, or 14 per cent of the total, rated second. Other leading free world producers, in order, were Western Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, France and Spain.

The Textile Economics Bureau estimates that world capacity for the man-made fibers by the end of 1957 will amount to 7,874,000,000 pounds if all planned expansions are realized. The total capacity will include 6,881,000,000 pounds of rayon and acetate and 993,000,000 pounds of the non-cellulosic fibers.

The bureau also reports that of the anticipated capacity in rayon and acetate, the seven world leaders will essentially maintain their relative positions and by the end of 1957 account for 70 per cent of total world output.

The largest producing nations of rayon and acetate yarn and staple depend mainly on the domestic markets for their sales. The United States, for instance, with a domestic production of 1,261,000,000 pounds in 1955 exported only 28,000,000 pounds. This country, however, imported 174,000,000 pounds and had available 1,407,000,000 pounds for consumption.

Japan, the world's second largest producer, exported only 22,000,000 pounds in the form of yarn or staple out of a total of 732,000,000 pounds produced, and had negligible imports.

The United States produced 67½ per cent of all non-cellulosic fibers in 1955, compared with 69 per cent in the

previous year. Meanwhile, it is worth noting, the man-made fibers in 1955 represented  $20\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the total world textile fiber output compared with  $19\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1954 and only  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in the first post-war year 1946.

Current expansion and research developments in the manmade fiber industry in the South cover a wide range. As merely one example of large scale expansion, the Chemstrand Corp., which also makes the acrylic fiber, Acrilan, is doubling capacity of its nylon facilities at Pensacola, Fla., through a plant addition that makes it the largest nylon manufacturing unit in the world.

Du Pont, which originated and developed nylon, a few years ago licensed both Chemstrand and American Enka to manufacture nylon, and Du Pont itself has increased its nylon production many times since the first commercial yarn was spun at Seaford, Del., in 1939. American Enka, one of the major producers of high tenacity rayon yarns, is in the midst of building large-scale facilities for nylon production near Enka, N. C.

Meanwhile, American Enka also is building a \$20 million rayon staple fiber unit, with a productive capacity of about 50 million pounds a year, at its Lowland plant near Morristown, Tenn., which will round out the company's program to include all of the three basic forms in which rayon is manufactured.

Allied Chemical and Dye Corp., which has a large facility near Chesterfield, Va., for nylon-type fiber and filament yarn under processes developed independently by its own research, is also building a new research laboratory to provide mill evaluation of Caprolan deep-dye nylon and tensile-tough nylon.

The new research unit will also develop proper mill

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\*Patented in U.S.A. and 12 Foreign Countries procedures for the processing of yarns and fabrics containing Caprolan nylon filament yarn and staple. Another phase of the lab's work will be the development and production of new fabrics for apparel, home furnishings and industrial and military goods.

Celanese Corp. of America, which a few years ago erected a \$5 million textile division office building at Charlotte, N. C., subsequently also chose a site only two miles away for a new textile development laboratory to serve as a link between basic research at its Summit, N. J., fiber research laboratory and commercial production in Celanese's seven plants.

One of the largest of the Celanese manufacturing operations is its huge acetate filament yarn and staple fiber plant at Rock Hill, S. C., less than 30 miles from Charlotte. Subsequently Celanese has developed the new synthetics Arnel, Fortisan and Fortisan 36.

Such are merely some of the newer developments relating to expanded production and research facilities in a field which also includes a number of other chemical fibers—Union Carbide and Carbon's Dynel, Du Pont's Orlon and Dacron and its experimental Teflon, Virginia-Carolina Chemical's Vicara, American Bemberg's Cuprammonium, American Viscose's Vinyon HH, and so on.

### The Woven Carpet Industry

Expansion of existing mills and also a tendency of some of the old-line manufacturers to build new installations in the Southeast makes the woven carpet industry an evergrowing part of the textile scene in the South. And part of the floor-covering picture, of course, has been the advent

and ever-widening acceptance of tufted rugs and carpeting—primarily, or more or less entirely, a Dixie operation.

The fact is, the old-line carpet manufacturers in the East increasingly have been meeting the competition from Southern tufted rug manufacturers either by building tufted plants of their own in the South or they have been, here and there, buying or acquiring controlling interest in Southern plants of this type.

Coincident with the advent and growth of the tufted rug industry has been revolutionary advances in machinery and manufacturing processes. Tufted carpet machines today can even write one's name in the middle of a carpet and then in a matter of minutes be changed to write something else in an entirely different script. A new process permits curved designs instead of geometrics in loop pile tufted broadlooms.

The great part of the woven carpet industry remains situated in the Middle Atlantic and New England states, and only in the last few years have several of the South-eastern states become important centers of woven carpet production. The gravitation of the old-line manufacturers Southward has been a slow, rather than a dramatic, trend. James Lees & Sons Co. was the first of the old-line companies to establish a large plant in the South several years ago, locating it at Glasgow, Va. A few months ago it greatly expanded the spinning mill operation at its Virginia carpet manufacturing plant, more than doubling the capacity of carpet yarn.

Then another significant development came when Alexander Smith built a huge new plant in Greenville, Miss., right in the heart of the Delta cotton country. The plant,

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covering 15 acres, is the nation's southernmost and westernmost operation of its kind. It started initial production late in 1954.

Later, when Alexander Smith closed its big Yonkers, N. Y., plant, considering operations there uneconomical in the face of constant labor trouble, it acquired a newly-built but unoccupied textile plant at Liberty, S. C., proceeded to double it in size, and began weaving and finishing velvets there in an operation which involved employment of some 450 persons. It is a big wool user.

Since then the trend has picked up momentum. Art Loom Carpet Co. of Philadelphia decided to build a Southern carpet plant at Effingham, S. C., in Florence County—the same county where the South's first wool combing plant was built only a few years ago. Art Loom has a large weaving operation in Philadelphia, and makes wool Wilton and Axminster rugs and carpets and also cotton and rayon broadloom carpets. Greenville Mills Inc., a subsidiary, manufactures woolen carpet yarns at Greenville, N. C.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co. acquired the Georgia Rug Mill at Summerville, Ga., a few years ago and two large expansion programs have been completed there since, one including the construction of a new power plant. Early in 1956 Bigelow-Sanford started construction of a multimillion dollar carpet plant at Landrum, S. C., seven acres in size, which will produce velvets.

Though tufted rug mills are beginning to spread over a larger part of the Southeastern textile area, the heaviest concentration by far is in the North Georgia-Chattanooga area, the birthplace of the chenille industry. Cotton has gone mainly into these rugs, although rayon and synthetic fibers have been used increasingly in both woven and tufted carpet production in recent years.

However, the tufted rug industry of North Georgia is the main factor in the Georgia Department of Commerce being able to report recently that Georgia is now the number one producer of carpets and rugs made from cotton fibers.

As to physical and economic structure, the tufted industry has developed from a sprawling, non-integrated mass of numerous small businesses into today's multi-million dollar plants, equipped with modern and vastly improved machinery.

Statistics to reflect the spectacular growth of tufted carpet manufacturing are not too plentiful. However, production prior to World War II probably did not exceed three million square yards a year and the output was mainly mats and sets, whereas current production represents a 30-fold increase. A large part of it consists of room-size and wall-to-wall carpeting.

While the rise of the tufted rug industry and the relocation of some few woven carpet and rug mills in the Southeast in the last few years have given Dixie an important stake in the floor covering field, the industry has not, of course, been an entire stranger to the area. As a matter of fact, for many years the Karastan rug mill of Fieldcrest Mills in North Carolina has turned out, in a limited and highly specialized operation, replicas of original and priceless Oriental rugs.

## The Textile Machinery Industry

Like the pace of the woolen and worsted and the woven carpet industries, the growth of the textile machinery industry in the South has been slow and steady rather than some-



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thing sudden or spectacular. But the trend is a continuing one and the first months of the current year have seen some

significant developments.

Mid-Summer found construction far advanced on Saco-Lowell Shops' new plant at Easley, S. C. Saco-Lowell, which has textile machinery manufacturing facilities in Biddeford and Saco, Me., and Sanford, N. C., will use the new Easley plant, which covers about 350,000 square feet in area, for the production of complete machines and replacement parts. The plant, of contemporary one-story design, will be one of the first completely air conditioned metal working establishments in the South.

Among the latest new plant projects in the textile machinery field is that of Southeastern Loom and Machine Works, a division of Abney Mills. It is building a new, one-story, air conditioned plant in Greenwood, S. C., which is also headquarters of Abney. It is anticipated the structure will be completed in time for operations to be shifted from the present facilities at Greenville by the end of the year. Southeastern employs about 300 persons.

Together, the developing trends in all textile and textilerelated fields add up to a dynamic contribution to an expanding Dixie economy—the only threat of regression lying in a continuation of a U. S. foreign trade policy which permits an ever-rising volume of cotton textiles and apparel and other textile products made in Japan with coolie-wage labor to enter the U.S. industry's own home

## In a Changing Textile Scene: Exit, the Old-Time Mill Village

By HENRY LESESNE

Something has happened to the "company town" of the Textile South. Once a prerequisite to the starting up of a manufacturing operation, it is now practically extinct.

THERE is probably no one who really mourns its passing, or who should have any particular reason to, but the time has come when an epitaph can be composed for that historical adjunct to cotton manufacturing, the mill village. Requiescat in pace! A few, a very few, are still to be found. And it's usually an instance where a pride or tradition in keeping a "model" industrial community, or some other special factor such as the possibility of future growth or expansion, causes management to retain ownership of mill village houses. Beyond this, the passing of the mill village seems to be about complete.

The changeover or liquidation has been gradual, starting slowly at first, sometimes hardly noticeable at all, and then again coming in a great wave—an evolutionary, rather than a revolutionary, process. It's simply been that over the last two decades when a new plant has been built, housing for employees has not been a part of the pattern, save occasionally when building of a few residences for supervisory or technical personnel seems dictated by circumstance or plant location.

Mill villages haven't been built in recent years for the same reason that long, narrow, multi-story plants haven't been built; necessity is no longer the factor. So any epitaph for the mill village need only express the simple thought that it came into being because of a necessity, usually; it served a purpose, and now that such purpose no longer exists, it has gradually faded from the scene. The general result seems to be that mill management is glad to get out of the rental business, and employees who have purchased such homes, at reasonable prices indeed and on liberal term contracts, have been led by pride in home ownership to make various improvements and to individualize the prop-

The passing of the mill village as such, or its gradual integration with the community when it has been within or in close proximity to an urban area, together with the postwar pattern of new plant construction—involving, invariably or virtually without exception, mills which are one-story, almost square, floor on grade, air conditioned and windowless, and insulated roofs and walls—have brought a dramatic new look or face-lifting to the Southern textile scene. And modernization of the multi-story plants has often involved air conditioning, and the closing up of the old oblong, closely spaced windows with tile or glass brick, which has given them a strikingly different appearance.

There are, naturally, quite a few of the old multi-story textile mills still about. Some of them are picturesque, nestled beside a meandering stream once used as the source of their power, and some have been standing a century or longer. It's simply that this type of plant isn't built any

The old mill had to be built beside a stream for power. Other than power, the primary need was for daylight, and the most feasible way to get it was to build vertically. The plant was built for one shift-daylight-operation. Still later, while natural sunlight was still utilized wherever possible, there came simple low intensity incandescent lights. There was glare and high intensity light at the side walls and dark, poorly lighted interior spots.

Curtains were hung over the windows to cut out the glare and the harsh direct sunlight, or the glass was painted, usually blue, to achieve the same effect. The old mill was narrow, long and three or four stories high, with wooden columns and beams, and belts from overhead shafts to machines seemed everywhere.

The single shift since the 1920s has given way to

multiple shifts, and in the new plants the production sequence is continuous and all on the same floor level. The old system of overhead shafts and motors has been supplanted by individual motors on each machine, and radically different methods of handling materials and other advances of the technological age have been utilized. The single story plant of today just wasn't feasible under former conditions.

As time and circumstance dictated the multi-story plant, so did they dictate the necessity for the company-owned village that has been an appendage to the textile plant since the first stirrings of the Industrial Revolution in England, Machinery for the spinning and weaving of textiles was invented before that for any other important processing, and the English mills had to be built at the rapids of rivers for power.

Few workers were to be found in the sparse rural areas, and had to be recruited from the urban centers. These workers had not the means with which to build a roof over their heads. The day of government low-cost housing projects yet lay in a very remote future. The investors in rental property were too slow to realize this new opening, probably due to the fact, almost axiomatic, that it is hard to see a revolution when one is right in the middle of it. The mills had no other choice but to provide housing for their employees

When the early mills were established in New England and the South, the conditions and the circumstance were virtually the same and the mill owners built villages for the workers as a matter of necessity and in keeping with a pattern which had already become associated with the industry. In the mill areas of New England and the East, generally the villages were expanded much more slowly than plants were expanded. And before the turn of the century the development of transportation had begun to free the New England mills of dependence on company housing, and by the time of the first World War company housing had all but disappeared in the New England states.

Thus, while some few remained in New England, the mill village during the first few decades of the present century was somewhat a purely Southern institution. Geographic, social and economic conditions necessitated the continued growth of the mill village in the South during the 1920s, a period when new plant construction reached its zenith, and the workers for whom these plants spelled industrial employment were largely tenant or mountain farmers who had no funds with which either to build or to rent homes.

Gradually ecenomic change and the advent of cheap automobiles and good roads tended to make the mills less and less dependent on company housing. Company housing facilities began to lag behind plant expansion and as the number of employees increased so did the ratio of workers who did not require company housing. Increasingly came the trend of new workers commuting from rural homes. There also developed a pattern here and there for textile companies in some instances to lend encouragement and financial assistance for employees to become homeowners outside the immediate environs of the mill.

#### The Depression Years

The depression years, of course, brought some liquidations of mills which meant the liquidation of villages also. The actual movement toward separation of mill and village, however, developed rather slowly, almost unnoticeably. As early as 1934, however, Elmore Corp. of Spindale, N. C., a small mill owning relatively few houses, sold the houses to employees, the management feeling that so small a ratio of its workers used company-owned houses that it wasn't worth the trouble of maintaining and renting them.

At about the same time, Burlington Mills, an up-and-coming producer of rayons, had been buying cotton mills on the market during the depression, and whenever it could, it bought the mill without the village, leaving the houses to be disposed of by the former owner. Then, in 1935, Burlington acquired and sold two villages outright. The idea caught on, and spread. Fieldcrest, Textiles Inc. of Gastonia, and some other companies were among the early pioneers.

For the next few years this trend picked up momentum until the year before the outbreak of World War II. It came



Street scene in Mathews Mill village, Greenwood, S. C. Carillon tower is in background.

to a virtual standstill during wartime, but by then several dozen companies had sold their villages. The pattern was resumed as soon as the war was over and village sales began to be so commonplace they were scarcely noted by the newspapers outside of the locality. The general trend was most pronounced in North Carolina, but subsequently grew in intensity in the states farther to the South.

By 1950 conservative estimates were that probably half the mills had gotten out of the rental business. This wholesale transfer of residential property had tended to take a generally uniform pattern, making it simple for the average textile worker to acquire a home when village real estate was offered.

. The procedure generally became this: Each house and lot was appraised separately, prices were set at about 60 per cent of market value and employee-occupants had first chance to buy. The company usually turned over details of the sale to a real estate firm, some of them specializing in this type of real estate sale.

The occupant commonly had four weeks to accept the offer and to raise a nominal down payment, ranging from five to 15 per cent of the sale price. Arrangements were made for him to pay the balance on small installments geared to his weekly rate of income.

One manufacturer who disposed of his village some several years ago relates this incident: "One elderly woman who had lived in the village for at least 30 years came in with a roll of bills as big as your hand. 'Here it is,' she said to the agent. It's three thousand, one hundred dollars. I know it's right because I've counted it three times.' The agent took the roll and carefully recounted. Then he recounted again. Solemnly he handed back to the woman a \$20 bill. 'I'm glad the mistake was in your favor,' he said, and then filled out the papers."

Few if any village homes have been left for non-employees whenever a sale has been held. For instance, when Avondale Mills of Alabama some several years ago offered the last of its 792 company homes for sale, the down payment asked was \$228 but the average amount paid down by buyers was \$298. Every home was snapped up by an employee. Almost invariably this has been the experience of mills selling their villages, the percentage of occupants taking up options often running well above 90 per cent.

There have been variations to the general pattern, of course, due to differing local conditions, geographic or otherwise. For instance some mills have disposed of their property more gradually. As a house becomes vacant, it is either torn down or modernized, and then turned over to a real estate agency—with employees, of course, getting first chance to buy. In this way the mill village gradually becomes integrated with the corporate community.

Still another variation has been this: the occupants of the houses pay a monthly sum to the mill management which is generally equivalent to current rental rates and these payments are applied to the credit of the occupants as payment on the houses. Upon payment of the full purchase price, in this manner, ownership of the homes is transferred. And there are still other variations, of course.

#### The Pride of Home-Ownership

Regardless of the disposal procedure, however, whenever the homes have been sold to employees they have generally taken on more varying and individual appearances, and the



Homes in Winnsboro Mills village at Winnsboro, S. C., were sold to employees several years ago by United States Rubber Co.

new owners have demonstrated a new interest in activities and obligations of home-ownership. "I think it is a wonderful thing both for the company and the employees," commented one manufacturer who was among the first to dispose of his mill villages. "There is probably no one thing which contributes more to a person's pride than home-ownership."

The head of one large group of mills estimates that from 70 to 90 per cent of the thousands of employees of these mills own their own homes either in the villages or on nearby farms. This percentage may not run quite so high in some other areas, but it is indicative of the general trend.

A few days after the sale of homes was completed in one mill village, a company official walking down the street saw a woman out in her yard cutting away with her axe on a big chinaberry tree.

He stopped and said, "My goodness, it's a mighty hot day. What in the world are you cutting down that tree for?"

"Well," she answered between chops, "I've lived in this house for 30 years. And time after time I've asked the company to cut down this tree. Well, I bought the house yesterday. It's mine now. And I'm cutting down the tree."

The trend of village sales has continued through the last few years. . . . Glendale, Mayfair Mills, Beaumont, Spartan, Startex, Pacific at Lyman, in the Spartanburg area; Celanese at Rome, and Pacolet Mfg. Co. at New Holland. in Georgia; Kendall Mills at Pelzer, S. C.; in North Carolina, villages of American and Efird units, Marion Mfg. Co., Hanes at Winston-Salem; Utica-Mohawk at Seneca, S. C., and so on. . . The list is fairly interminable, and a complete one would hardly serve a purpose here.

One can, for instance, cruise along Greenville's Belt Line setion, where a half dozen or more villages have been sold, and see some striking examples of how new owners have dressed up their homes with ingenuity and even originality to break the old monotonous sameness. Some have so remodeled the houses, even adding a room or two, that it would be impossible to recognize them as the places they bought. In other large textile centers, the same new look prevails.

There are no hard and fast statistics, but it is readily apparent that by this time the great majority of mill villages have been sold. On the other hand, of course, some mills' pride in ownership of villages dissuades them from selling the houses, and since the rent on mill village houses is

nominal, however much above average the homes may be, the cost of maintenance in such cases is accepted as an out-of-pocket loss. There is, of course, always a possibility some undesirable consequences can arise from mill village sales unless zoning limitations are set up to prevent resale and the turning of residential property into commercial

One of the largest and most progressive textile organizations in the South, for instance, hasn't sold any of its village property and has no intention of doing so but it arranges financing through the local bank or building and loan association for any employee who wants to buy a home or a farm, and hundreds of the workers own homes on small farms and commute to work.

One manufacturer comments: "We are offering to sell our employees building lots in and around the mill village at very low prices to induce our employees to build and own their own homes in the future, but we do not plan to dispose of our present village or any part of it."

And another: "We like the idea of our employees owning their homes in the country," said one. "We have told them we would finance any project they have in mind that looks at all reasonable."

#### New Housing Developments

Some few new mill housing developments have come along in the postwar years and in every instance they are an inspiring contrast to traditional industrial housing. At Joanna, S. C., for instance, many attractive homes have been built as well as a modern apartment building for workers.

Cone Mills at Greensboro launched a few years ago a plan for redevelopment and zoning of mill-owned housing areas which was one of the most comprehensive things of its kind ever to be undertaken, paving the way for disposal of mill village property by gradual steps.

Mathews Village of Greenwood Mills at Greenwood, S. C., has long been noted, of course, as one of the "model" industrial communities of the nation. And when Greenwood Mills built its new Harris plant near Greenwood a few years ago, it blue-printed and built an entire community from scratch, creating something new in the way of a "planned" industrial village made up of five to seven-room brick bungalows of varying design along wide, curving

Another thing, of course, which has and is causing the old Southern mill village to lose its identity as such is the



of the social room provided by a mill where employee go for relaxation. The library is kept up to date with the latest

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trend of many mill managements to make village recreational facilities, often exceptional things of their type, available to the whole community rather than just to employees and their families.

In North Carolina in recent years many mills have shared in community development work, in a few instances matching dollar for dollar any money raised for this purpose by

the municipalities.

It is not unusual, of course, for many mills, depending on location and other factors, to provide elaborate recreational and cultural facilities for their employees. For instance—and merely to cite one notable example—Callaway Mills, which, incidentally sold company-owned homes to employees back in 1945—has a magnificent \$100,000 swimming pool in the community, an auditorium-gym that would do credit to a large city and also a new library of which any metropolis would be proud.

Smaller mills too have done similar things on a more

modest scale and all of these have, of course, tended to dissipate the one-time isolation of the mill community wherever it is part of a town or city.

A recent survey showed, for instance, that nearly all mills in Georgia sponsor recreational programs of some type, and many carry out extensive programs throughout the year. Many embrace projects not only for mill employees and their families but extending also to the community as a whole. The survey showed almost universal mill support of community school athletic activities—a relationship which has done much to cement mill ties to towns in which they are located.

The survey revealed further that hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent by the mills in recent years to construct recreational facilities, buy equipment and sponsor activities, and a marked trend toward the construction by mills of community centers for use of employees and townspeople alike.

## Is the Mill Built Just Six Years Ago Already Obsolete?

By A. L. LANDAU

Here is a prediction that ultimately the yarn mill will be equipped with two machines—one covering opening through sliver operations, the other making finished spun yarn from the sliver.

Let us assume in 1950 we invested in a completely new mill. On that day when the last frame went into production we would have been completely justified in complacently assuring ourselves that the installation would be completely up-to-date and competitive for many years to come. It is safe to say that we could change the date of completion from 1950 to 1953 or 1954 and still share the same feeling of confidence in the ability of the installation to produce high quality yarn at a cost that would be competitive in any market.

It is extremely doubtful we could walk through that same mill today and still retain the same rosy assurance that our equipment was capable of matching the capacity offered by new machinery now available. Although many mill men have seemingly tried to ignore the fact, we have entered a new era in textile machinery design. Lulled by the historical tradition that spinning and preparatory machinery can be used until it literally falls apart, many groups and members of mill management still are attempting to maintain the same old pace of capital investment. The cold, hard facts are—this is no longer possible.

Perhaps the very salvation, for a few years at least, lies in the slow acceptance of many of the new concepts of yarn manufacture and of the new equipment designed in accordance with these concepts. We would hazard a prediction that more and more mills will soon radically re-equip their

mills with truly modern machinery and as a result will force their competitors to either follow suit or close their doors.

We would predict that the type of mill known as the marginal mill will no longer be the mill which "modernizes" with machinery from the second hand market, but instead will be the mill whose equipment is perhaps ten years old. To conclude this prediction, there will be three types of mills. First will be the highly successful and profitable unit continually investing in new machinery and thus staying on top of the market. Second will be the type of mill which will sporadically modernize as it finds itself in a precarious competitive position. Third will be the type of organization that will utilize comparatively obsolete processes and which will be in operation only under extremely favorable market conditions.

While this type of classification has always been true in a general sense, there is a difference that is significant. The difference lies in the acceleration of the obsolescence interval. The increased tempo of the mechanical progress which is the direct cause of this more rapid obsolescence creates and demands observance of an entirely new approach to the business of yarn manufacture. It thrusts upon mill management new problems necessitating drastically new approaches which must be followed if the mill is to remain in business.

A major point must be the re-evaluation of cost determinations. Selling prices must recognize the need for a more rapid recovery of capital investment. This means that, while the newly equipped mill is able to underbid its competitors, it must not fail to allow for the shorter amortization period of its new equipment. The higher depreciation or amortization rate must be reflected in selling prices to create a reserve for later modernization moves. This should be a blessing in disguise, as it should tend to

stabilize prices in what has always been a highly fluctuating market.

#### More Exacting Maintenance

Hand-in-hand with this concept of pricing must follow rigid control of procedures regulating both quality and production. The new equipment now coming on the market is all designed to achieve an extremely high productive rate per unit. The relative high initial cost per unit will require exact balancing of each process to the whole. This means that if a unit is taken out of production for any length of time then the mill will be unbalanced and its smooth operation disrupted. The high rate possible of production also implies that the temporary loss of a unit will be more expensive in the form of lost production. Maintenance will have to be more exacting and more scrupulously followed.

And an integral part of this concept of maintenance must be an acceptance of a new approach to the purchasing of replacement or repair parts for the new equipment. The design and manufacture of present day textile equipment is already a long step removed from practices of the relatively recent past. It was only a few years ago that manufacturing blueprints were drawn up with dimensions expressed in fractions of an inch. Today, these same parts are held in tolerances of only a few thousandths. A very comparable parallel may be found in the constructions of the old Model T Ford and the Thunderbird.

The old type spinning frame and the Model T could both be fixed with a "piece of baling wire and an old nail." Neither the new spinning frame nor the Ford of 1956 can be operated satisfactorily with loose fitting parts, for they are founded on precision movements within rigidly defined areas. The new philosophy of purchasing parts must be based upon a strict appraisal of quality, with price being only a minor factor. This philosophy is already being placed in effect very successfully in several of the larger mills in the country.

Underlying this approach to the purchasing of parts is the acceptance of the fact that either a short period of machine down-time or a small quantity of second quality yarn, caused by a sub-quality part, will create a loss far in excess of the small savings realized in purchasing the cheaper but poorly made part. Parts will therefore be removed from the highly competitive purchasing field now in force, and the accent will be upon service and quality.

The very advantageous fact that each machine is capable of, and is expected to obtain, a high rate of production creates a dangerous area of vulnerability. The mill will be based upon the use of a limited number of machines set in perfect balance. The loss of production of any machine will create a minor crisis in disturbing the smooth flow of work. This type of interruption must be prevented; and can be prevented only by stocking an adequate quantity of replacement parts.

Here, again, the stock room or supply room must not be left to the mercy of inventory adjustments up or down in accordance with current business conditions. Instead, practical levels of parts supply must be determined, first from recommended lists worked out by the manufacturer and later by actual experience, and these levels must be adhered

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to at all times. The additional cost of investing in parts will be saved many times over as machines are immediately placed back into production after a breakdown.

#### More Quality Control

Moving into another area, we can see that quality control is bound to assume far greater importance. As production per unit increases it becomes increasingly more important to hold quality within more rigid tolerances. Testing of quality at each process must become more frequent. The high production can lead to tremendous losses if a single machine is allowed to continue to put out second rate quality for even a short period of time. The losses will be exaggerated at each successive process in the form of a radical drop in production and because of the lower prices for which the sub-standard yarn or fabric will have to be sold

Frequence of testing will also have to be expanded into a scientifically sound and statistically valid basis of determination. By scientifically sound, we mean that there will be a selection of tests, from raw stock stage to finished product, that will indicate all of the factors determining quality and processing ability. All of the tests necessary, and only the necessary ones, will be carried out and properly evaluated. The evaluation will also be carried out in a scientific and analytical manner.

By statistically valid testing, we mean the testing will be carried out, at each occurrence of testing, with sufficient frequency to eliminate any possibility of error or bias by chance. Each time a test is made, the test will be repeated the frequency or number of times as called for under the laws of probability. The lack of this practice is one of the biggest weaknesses of practical mill testing as it is known today. By not using statistically valid frequencies of tests, it is possible to arrive at erroneous conclusions because the few tests that are made may not be truly indicative.

Testing instruments will be part of the standard equipment of the mill, and will not be regarded as the playthings of the "slide rule boys." More delicate and accurate electronic instruments will replace the usual physical machines now used. The up-to-now unexplored field of correlating

causes and effects, from one process to the other, and from one physical characteristic to the next, will become a part of the working tools used to calculate and control the quality and production of the entire mill.

As we walk through our still gleaming mill of only a few years of age, let's try to visualize what will replace the equipment which represented the acme of development of only a short time ago. Changes to this equipment are coming in ever-decreasing intervals of time. The periods of static development are no longer a part of the economics of mill planning and financing. These periods of recoupment of capital investment in a comparatively placid era are a thing of the past and in its stead is the problem of purchasing and using new equipment only until new technological changes render it obsolete.

It is apparent that two characteristics will prevail. First, there will be fewer processes, with more production per unit of equipment. Secondly, the unit will be more complex and much more costly, on an initial investment basis. The impact of this trend is still to be felt, and is still too much in its infancy to be quantitatively or qualitatively measured. We can only draw a few broad conclusions.

In the last few years we have seen discarded many of the old yardsticks of operating limits. The "mile-a-minute" traveler speed regulation so religiously adhered to for so many years is now a thing of the past. Another rule-of-thumb, a draft of 1 for every 1/16 inch of staple length, was surpassed even earlier. Traverse lengths now in use were considered impossible not too long ago. Processes of drawing and roving have been dropped that were considered indispensable only a few years ago. New methods of opening and cleaning the raw stock are now used that are more effective and less injurious than the opening lines available only two or three years ago.

### New Manufacturing Concepts

Most of these changes have been predicated upon one or both of two factors. One is the use of new theories of design. The other is the manufacturing of equipment having the ability to achieve better control through the precision

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of its movements. Either way, it spells high manufacturing costs. Precision machining costs money and so does the type of research work now required to develop a new idea into a working production model machine. On the other hand, the need of fewer machines to obtain the required production, and the improved efficiency of the machine, will permit the rapid amortization or realization of value necessary to make a profit and also purchase newer machines as obsolescence demands.

We feel confident that someday in the not-so-far future there will be only two machines in the mill. The first will take the raw stock, open, clean and blend it, put it through a carding operation, and pass the carded stock through a drafting element before coiling the stock in a can in the form of sliver. The second process will be from sliver to finished spun yarn. Two operations, two machines—from bale to yarn. Fantastic? The second machine, from sliver to yarn, is already a reality that is proving sound and practical.

## Chatham Controls Warner & Swasey Weaving Machine with C. & K. Jacquard



This is the first published picture of a Warner & Swasey weaving machine being operated with a jacquard head. In addition to this one at Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., several others are scattered throughout the industry.

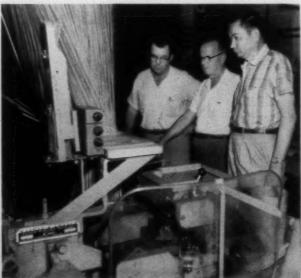
YES, the arrangement pictured above is just what you think it is, a standard Crompton & Knowles jacquard mounted over and controlling the production of patterned fabrics on a 95-inch Warner & Swasey weaving machine. It is in operation in the large weave room of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C.

The jacquard, which is exactly like those used with the numerous Crompton & Knowles looms at Chatham, is 1,248 hook, double-left, double-cylinder. The folks at Chatham in casual conversation still call the Warner & Swasey unit a "loom," despite the manufacturer's "weaving ma-

chine" description. The jacquard adaptation to the Warner & Swasey machine was relatively simple, according to Chatham officials. A chain drive from the main shaft leads to an auxiliary shaft, from which in turn power is transferred to the jacquard mechanism. If questioned, Chatham folks will admit that they have spent a lot of time on the development.

When these pictures were taken it was operating at 162 picks per minute, the speed considered most practical for the jacquard operation. It is presently making a standard upholstery fabric for 1957 Chevrolets. The other 11 Warner & Swasey machines installed at Chatham are producing some nubby weaves, but mostly are on plain constructions. The Chevrolet weave is viscose warp, nylon filling, and is the same pattern being made in standard production on numerous C. & K.-jacquard set-ups in the mill.

Responsible for this innovation at Chatham were Noah Darnell, department head for weaving; G. R. Hall, head loom fixer; and Paul Luffman, who is in charge of fixing Warner & Swasey machines.



Watching the jacquard-controlled Warner & Swasey weaving machine are (left to right) G. R. Hall, head loom fixer at Chatham; Noah Darnell, department head for weaving; and Paul Luffman, in charge of fixing the 12 Warner & Swasey machines in operation at Chatham.

## A Textile Note on Looking at Trees and Neglecting to View the Forest

By WILLIAM J. ERWIN, President, Dan River Mills Inc.



Not forgetting immediate problems, Mr. Erwin asks for consideration of factors which will assure the industry of its historical share, and more, in the market place of tomorrow. And, to lift the industry to a higher status than it has held

until now, he suggests that we look anew at confining traditions and precedents of yesterday.

THE persons responsible for the well-being of this complex and often exasperating textile business must necessarily attach primary importance to isolating the conditions that hamper its successful operations. But it is possible, in this preoccupation with the admittedly manifold problems that confront our industry, that we may attach too little importance to the positive forces at work that should stimulate our enthusiasm for the successes that potentially lie ahead.

We should never forget that the textile industry of this nation is planted squarely in the middle of the greatest volume market the world has ever known. And big as that market is today, it is growing bigger! In 1955, personal consumption expenditures reached the whopping total of more than \$250 billion. Even taking account of price inflation, personal consumption expenditures have virtually doubled in the past 25 years. Estimates vary as to the extent of increase in our economy that can be anticipated by 1959 or 1960, but no less an authority than Arthur F. Burns, chairman of President Eisenhower's Council of Economic Advisors, has stated that our nation has the capacity to raise gross national product to a \$440 billion level by 1959.

If this possibility were to become fact, consumer cash income would be some \$57 billion more than 1953, and there would be a sharp increase in the number of families with incomes after taxes of \$7,500 and above. And these are the families with important discretionary buying power, families that can buy to satisfy "wants" as well as to meet "needs."

Even if the prognosticators of the future are overly optimistic, there appear to be plenty of sound reasons for our consumer markets to grow in their capacity to digest an increasing flow of products from American industry. It is our business to see that the textile industry gets its proportionate share of that larger market, something that has

unfortunately not been true in some past years.

#### Population Growth

Look at the figures on population. In the past 25 years,

our population has increased by 42 million, or an average of almost  $8\frac{1}{2}$  million for each five year period. Projections of population for the future indicate that by 1960, the population of these United States will be in excess of 177 million, a gain of more than 12 million for the five year period 1955 to 1960.

But increase in total population is only part of the picture. I suppose some of you have, or have had in the past, teen-age daughters. Undoubtedly it has not escaped your attention that these young ladies have a vast appetite for a large, varied and changing wardrobe, and that they are quite expert in devising means to have this appetite satisfied. They are, as you would expect them to be, good customers for the apparel made from our fabrics. Five years ago, there were less than 11 million young ladies in the age bracket from ten to nineteen years; five years from now there will be more than 15 million female customers in these same age brackets. The figures are slightly different for young men, but the picture is essentially the same.

It should come as no surprise that the precipitate increase in population figures applies largely to children and young people. Here is a great potential market which our industry should covet and nurture, yet I confess that it is my impression the textile industry is not planning ahead to the extent it should and could to capture the attention of this market.

#### Flight To Suburbia

Another powerful force that has rolled like a juggernaut across the face of the land has been the flight to suburbia. With prosperity, the dream of a home in the relatively green and relaxed acres of the suburbs has become a reality to hundreds of thousands of families in search of a better way of life. Now, they are writing books about life in "exurbia," the place beyond suburbia.

Make no mistake, the American way of life has changed, and for most of our citizens it has changed for the better. Suburban, as opposed to urban, living is a vital factor in this better life. Think of the new emphasis on leisure, recreation, sports and just plain fun that has resulted from greater prosperity, shorter work weeks, more holidays and longer vacations. Think of the changes that this kind of living has produced in the types of apparel people buy. Most significant has been the trend toward casual, informal clothes. This "casualization" of clothing appears to be an accurate reflection of the lives Americans lead, not a mere passing fancy.

As supplier to the clothing manufacturers, the textile industry has absorbed the full impact of this trend. If the trend continues, and there seems little question that it will, it opens up vast new opportunities that can be exploited by a creative textile industry that still has something to learn

about promoting its products and upgrading consumer tastes.

Within the industry itself, there have been positive forces at work. In the post-World War II years, our industry has expended close to \$4 billion on improved plants and equipment. It is probably fair to state that the textile plant generally speaking is in the best shape ever to meet the demands for its products. This is a source of strength for the future.

### Consolidation and Merger

Less clear in its ultimate effect on the pattern of operation in our industry is the trend of the past few years toward consolidation and merger with the aim of greater product diversification. For years we have looked with envy at the automobile and electrical machinery manufacturers and at the makers of synthetic fibers and other industries where a relatively small number of companies have held dominant positions and thus seem to have contributed stability to operations within the industry. Despite the giant push toward big organizations in our own industry, we are still a long way from having a big three, or a big six in the sense they exist in autos and steel. Yet it is to be hoped that this important development will contribute to a more stable operation less burdened by the cyclical ups and downs we have bemoaned in the past.

There are other positive forces I could mention such as the chemical revolution in fibers and finishes, but I think I have said enough to stimulate your imagination as to the potentials that can lie ahead for the textile industry. If the experts are correct in their estimates of the growth of our economy, the future holds promise of great opportunity. It would be sad indeed if the textile industry were to let this opportunity go by default. Traditional ways of thinking and customary methods of doing business will not be enough; we must break the shackles that confine us to established patterns of distribution, merchandising, promotion

and styling.

Any new approach is going to present problems, but American business, and the textile industry in particular, did not arrive at the point where they are by giving up in the face of what appeared to be insurmountable problems. We must recognize that we are not simply competing with ourselves; we are competing for the consumer dollar with many other industries that have been successful in capturing a share of consumer purchasing that we should and must direct to our industry. Accomplishing that task is not easy; it requires all the courage, innovation and ingenuity that we are competent to muster. And it is a task that we should be about right now, today.

#### Research Pays Off

In speaking of the forces that should encourage our optimism about the potential successes that can lie ahead, I am not unmindful of the difficulties we struggle with now. For example, we constantly complain among ourselves that the textile industry spends too little on research in relation to other industries, and is therefore handicapped in offering new and appealing products. But simply complaining is not enough; we should do something about it because research can pay important dividends.

Take our own experience. Dan River was among the first of the major textile companies to establish extensive laboratory facilities for research on textile chemicals and

finishes. Our research division has functioned as an organized unit since early in 1943. Over the years, the investment in research and development has been substantial, but it has been productive of substantial results. The recent resurgence of cotton is attributable in large part to the improved finishes manufacturers have learned to apply, a development in which we believe we have had an important role. If I may point to our patented "Wrinkl-Shed" finish,



I can state emphatically that it has contributed greatly to the appeal of our fabrics, and to the increase in our sales volume. As statistical evidence of the demand for Wrinkl-Shed in just one of our product lines, better than 99 per cent of the dress goods yardage finished last year carried the Wrinkl-Shed finish. The percentage is also very high in fabrics designed for end use as children's wear, sportswear and shirts, both dress and sports.

#### Advertising and Promotion

Another problem of which we complain is that we spend less in relation to other major industries on advertising and promotion, and therefore are not as successful in creating wants and desires among consumers.

There is a widespread belief within the textile industry that consumer advertising is not effective because textile products lose their identity before they reach the hands of the ultimate buyer. There is logic behind this viewpoint, but the extent to which this belief is cherished suggests that it may be in part a rationalization to justify inadequate appropriations by textile companies. In any event, our experience is to the contrary.

To most housewives the name Dan River has a definite meaning. They associate it with colorful fabrics of high quality that have a remarkable ability to retain their original appearance after repeated use and repeated washings. The familiarity of American women with the Dan River name has not come about by chance. They have been told about it time and again in national consumer advertising that has appeared consistently in major periodicals for the past 16 years. Here again there is no question in our minds that advertising and promotion of our products has paid off by broadening existing markets and opening up new ones.

### Japanese Competition

Perhaps overshadowing all the industry problems at the present time is the matter of Japanese competition. It is incredible that our government is unable or unwilling to understand a problem that must be crystal clear in its implications to anyone who will examine the facts. Yet

even in our struggle to bring some reason and sense into the government's approach to this damaging and unfair competition, there is some comfort to be derived. It is encouraging that in the fight for understanding of textile import problems in the halls of Congress, and in the offices of the State Department, the various segments of the textile industry have joined hands and worked for the common interest. The battle for common sense in the control of Japanese imports is essentially a defensive action. In the future, we must take the offensive if we are to regain our share of the market, and if we are to capitalize on the opportunity that lies ahead. If we could continue to join hands and work together toward a common industry interest with the same cohesiveness and determination that has

characterized our drive for sanity on textile imports, then we could begin to feel we were on the road to that bright future toward which opportunity beckons.

Let me conclude by re-emphasizing that in our preoccupation with the serious problems that now confront the textile industry, we should not forget that our economy is growing apace, and that the future holds promise of markets much broader and markedly different from those that exist today. We should begin now to make the plans that will assure this industry its historical share, and more, in the market place of tomorrow. Finally, to make plans that in the long term will lift this industry to a higher status than it has reached in the past, we must break with the confining traditions and precedents of yesterday.

## The Textile Industry's Fight for Survival

By R. HOUSTON JEWELL, Vice-President, Crystal Springs Bleachery Inc.



Mr. Jewell, who has been one of the industry's leaders in the foreign trade battle, is not a man to exaggerate. Here, in graphic terms, he spells out details of the import problem. As vice-chairman of the American Cotton Manufacturers

Institute foreign trade committee, he knows whereof he speaks.

THE past year has been eventful for the textile industry in the United States. The dollar value of imports of cotton manufacturers from low wage countries, particularly from Japan, jumped upward at an alarming rate. From 1954 to 1955, imports of cotton cloth increased by about 200 per cent; cotton sheets and pillowcases by 900 per cent; cotton towels by 200 per cent; cotton shirts more than 200 per cent; and cotton wearing apparel by about 1,200 per cent. Cotton velveteen imports rose so rapidly that they represented 70 per cent of the entire U. S. market for velveteen by year's end. The import picture for the first half of 1956 shows continued sharp rises. For example, cotton cloth alone imported from Japan, which jumped from 48 million square yards in 1954 to 100 million in 1955, had already reached 92 million square yards by July 1956

The textile industry has for many months been in the forefront of an all-out fight to reverse some foreign trade policies of our Government which are hurting our economy. In time, 1955-56 may prove to have been a period in which the Government's fundamental policy and outlook on international trade underwent a marked change. The result of past mistakes in domestic and international trade policy have forced U. S. businessmen to begin a determined fight for corrective action to eliminate these mistakes. Business leaders, stockholders and American factory workers, as well as Government policy makers, all share in the hope that the material progress which is common to America will also

someday be common to the poorer and less productive nations of the world. However, the basic mistake of our recent foreign trade policy is the apparent belief that the industrial welfare and progress of less fortunate nations depend on gifts of either U. S. dollars or our U. S. domestic markets. We are cutting away our tariffs and opening our markets without regard to other policies that injure American businesses.

The real key to industrial progress in these nations abroad is their own ability to create and produce the things they need. Moreover, there must be a wide distribution of the products among the same workers who make them. Our own high standards of living in the United States are closely tied to the key fact that our widely distributed high income is in turn both the means and the result of sustaining a high volume of retail sales. It is obviously foolhardy to break our own circular pattern of high volume sales, high wages and high standards of living by unfair Government policies which set up unnatural ways to cut off the markets of U. S. business, to cut off the weekly pay checks of U. S. workers, and, inevitably, to cut off their very jobs. In the end we will, of course, have to re-establish our own economy.

We do not need to find artificial ways to cut the American pie of production into more pieces; we need to give other nations more time and incentives to make their own and larger pies for themselves in their own ways and in their own time.

It has become fashionable for certain global policy makers to accuse the textile industry of crying "Wolf!" because it has made an earnest effort to show the public why the threat of injury to American jobs and living standards is so serious. The threat is, however, not limited to textiles as it is only a matter of time until more and more other U. S. industries will feel the pinch of shrinking sales as their markets are invaded by foreign products.

The central problem which has become alarming to U. S. textile mills over the past year is the result to a large degree of the loss by Japan of Japanese textile export markets in South Africa, China and other historical outlets.

The Japanese chose to seek relief by pouring out large quantities of cotton cloth, velveteens, pillowcases, blouses and other cotton manufactures into the American market.

#### Comparing Costs

In order to fully understand the cause for alarm which has swept through the managements of U. S. textile mills during the past year, we should look at the simple facts which give rise to the problem. Suppose we compare the basic costs of manufacturing a typical 80x80 four-yard-tothe-pound print cloth in the greige by examining the costs of manufacturing in the United States and also in Japan. For raw cotton on this fabric, a U. S. mill pays about 91/2 cents per yard. A Japanese mill pays about seven cents per yard. For labor, a U. S. mill pays about five cents per yard, a Japanese mill about one cent per yard. Raw cotton and labor together make up almost 80 per cent of the total manufacturing cost. The cost of machinery in Japan is actually about 30 per cent less than in the U.S., but machinery and overhead costs are estimated to run about two cents per square yard in both countries. U. S. manufacturing costs of about 16 cents and Japanese costs of about ten cents per yard of greige cloth are the key to the threat which hangs over the U. S. textile industry. Transportation cost differences are insignificant and U. S. Government policy has virtually wiped out tariff protection.

From these facts, it is easy to understand why the textile industry has stepped out boldly during the past year to seek a firm position and commitment by the U. S. Government as to whether the Japanese or other low-cost countries will be allowed in the future to replace U. S. textile investment and employment,

#### **Government Policies**

What are the policies of our Government which have been largely responsible for the situation described above? It is possible to discuss these only briefly here. We have followed a policy in the United States of inflating the economy with successions of wage increases and rising prices. The result has been to raise the level of wages in the United States far above those in most other countries. In addition, the U. S. Government has set minimum wage levels on an across-the-board basis without regard to particular industries or geographic locations. Although Japanese wages have also been inflated since World War II by inflationary policies, textile wages in Japan are nowhere comparable. About two-thirds of all Japanese textile workers are females who average about 11 cents per hour and the male workers average about 18 cents per hour. The average U. S. textile wage is \$1.35.

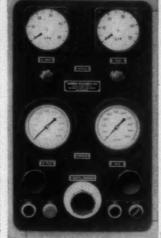
For the past 20 years, the U. S. Government has attempted to stabilize farmers' incomes. Minimum prices have been set for certain farm products. With respect to raw cotton, the minimum loan prices payable by the Commodity Credit Corporation now greatly exceed the competitive world prices of raw cotton. The result has been to encourage the production of cotton in many countries outside the United States and also to pile up stocks of cotton in the C.C.C. warehouses. These C.C.C. stocks reached such proportions in 1955 that Congress provided in Section 203 of the Agricultural Act of 1956 for a special cotton export sales program to reduce surplus stocks.

The special cotton export sales program was an attempt

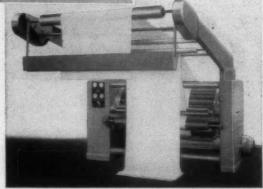


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to sell our surplus cotton and regain traditional and normal U. S. raw cotton export markets. While necessary, this policy is making U. S. cotton available to foreign mills at up to ten cents per pound less than U. S. mills must pay. A tight quota on the imports of foreign-grown raw cotton makes it impossible for U. S. textile mills to buy more than two per cent of their raw cotton needs in the cheaper world market. The mills recognize that the raw cotton import quota is a necessity for our farmers, but the situation is unfair.

It is alarming and unfair that, although raw cotton cannot be imported by U. S. mills in any quantity, that same cotton, when spun into yarn, or woven into cloth, or even manufactured into various apparel items, can be imported freely and in unlimited quantities. The purpose of import quotas on raw cotton is to protect the American cotton farmers' U. S. market. Failure to regulate imports of raw cotton in manufactured forms obviously defeats the intent of the raw cotton quota. In 1955, for example, an estimated equivalent of 200,000 bales of upland-type raw cotton was imported in manufactured cotton items. The law permits imports of only 29,000 bales of unmanufactured upland-type raw cotton. It is obvious that the Government should also place a quota on cotton manufactures.

On July 12, 1956, the Government announced a Cotton Products Export Program. The purpose of this program is to equalize for U. S. exporters of cotton products the cotton cost advantage given to foreign textile mills who buy the C.C.C. specially-priced export cotton. Paid to exporters of textile products, the equalization fee is in no way a relief for the textile *import* problem.

### Some Workable Approaches

What efforts have been made to find a solution to this difficult situation over the past year? Following the drastic tariff cuts on cotton textile products made at the G.A.T.T. meeting in Geneva in 1955, it was apparent that Japanese textile exporters would rapidly seize their new opportunity to increase shipments of textile products to the U. S. The U. S. industry began to fight to prevent a runaway expansion of foreign textiles in the U. S market without any intent to cut off imports completely. Several workable approaches to the problem were put forth.

(1) The Secretary of Agriculture, under Section 22 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act could have set quotas on the imports of textile products which were interfering with the Government's loan program for cotton because imported textile products mean less consumption of raw cotton in U. S. mills and more cotton stored in C.C.C. stocks. Although the textile industry asked for quotas under Section 22 in December 1955, the Scretary of Agriculture has as

yet taken no steps to impose them.

(2) Under the Trade Agreements Act of 1951, as amended, provision is made for complaints, investigations, hearings and decisions by the U. S. Tariff Commission in those cases where a U. S. industry is being injured or threatened by foreign imports. Some segments of the textile industry have asked for relief under this so-called "Escape Clause." However, the Government's investigative staff is so limited and overworked that they cannot complete an investigation in less than nine months. Even then, the President can, and frequently does, deny the relief recom-

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mended by the Tariff Commission. More important is the officially stated fact that the commission is not staffed to investigate the import injury to an entire industry as large and complex as the textile industry.

(3) Congress could have legislated quotas on low-cost foreign imports. Such quotas would have applied to all countries alike and would have permitted imports based on a period that recognized expansion in the U. S. economy since World War II. The effort to obtain such legislative quotas was defeated in the United States Senate in 1956 by only two votes.

These have been the principal efforts of the textile industry to obtain some stability and certainty for the future of the industry and for the U. S. economy. Many individuals have given generously of their time and thought to this vexing problem. Perhaps the real achievement during the past year has been a solid and successful effort to bring the problem to the attention of Con-

gress and the American public. When the public recognizes the unfairness of foreign cost conditions which exist in part at the expense of U. S. taxpayers, and, when they remember that many other American industries and jobs are sure to be demolished unless the current foreign trade policies of the Government are changed, they will join in the quota fight. We must awake to the real effect of trying



to artificially stimulate world trade before other countries of the world are able to raise their own living standards through the development of their own capacities and resources. The textile industry is alarmed because it is already suffering from low profits, shorter work weeks, closing of mills and loss of markets. This is a fight for survival!

## The Public Relations Program at Abney and Erwin Mills Isn't Just a Gesture

By CHAUNCEY W. LEVER, Director of Public Relations, Abney Mills and Erwin Mills



Mr. Lever describes public relations as the fourth pillar of support for management, along with production, finance and distribution. Thus, he says, public relations is good business, because without public acceptance business

cannot hope to exist. The program at Abney and Erwin Mills was described at this month's Southeastern Personnel Conference in Durham, N. C.

PUBLIC relations is fundamental in every constructive effort of management in the sense of its being an effort to obtain favorable public opinion of a company and its products. Any company can enjoy the advantages of good public relations if it will make an adequate effort.

No business management is today considered to be progressive and modern by other business managements unless the public likes it, unless its public relations are in good order.

#### Must Be Planned

Public relations must be planned. Two types of plans may be used: (1) an overall-plan which outlines the entire program for a certain period and which can be revised periodically, and (2) a "project" plan which considers one activity at a time. Both plans should be committed to writing. The public relations program of work should

cover: (a) the need, (b) the goals, (c) the special groups to be reached, (d) ways to reach these groups, and (e) ideas that will help put across the company's story.

The company should direct its public relations program to at least seven special publics as well as to the general public: its employees, the people of its community as neighbors, its trade groups, its customers, its suppliers, its stockholders, the students in schools and colleges.

The company which does not have friendly relations with the people in its community is likely to have trouble keeping its employees loyal and its labor turnover at a minimum. It will have difficulty in recruiting promising young people. These are only three of the penalties for a poor local reputation.

Good public relations cannot be attained overnight. Nor can good public relations be maintained without continuing effort.

#### **Personal Contacts**

At Abney and Erwin we encourage calls by our officers, managers, and superintendents on the business, civic, and church leaders of the community. Personal contacts through meetings of employees, stockholders, and outside "public" groups are also encouraged.

One of our most successful public relations projects has been the invitational tour program. Once each week, the manager or superintendent of the local operation telephones three or four business men, professional men, and/or clergymen and invites them to drop by the plant at an appointed time for a tour of the operation.

The tour is personally conducted by the manager or

superintendent. The group is kept small so that he can give individual attention to each tour participant. The visitors are encouraged to ask questions. Following the tour, refreshments are served in a conference room and a review of the tour is given by the manager.

A manufacturing process folder which outlines the entire production procedure and which includes a sample taken from each stage of manufacturing is presented to each participant so that he might discuss with his family and friends what he has seen on the tour. On special occasions larger groups, such as civic club groups, convention dele-

gates, etc., are conducted on tours.

Another public relations project which has been well received by the citizens of the 12 South Carolina, North Carolina, and Mississippi communities (in which we have 27 plants employing 15,500 people) is our speakers bureau.

These programs feature talks by our supervisory personnel. One or as many as six of our employees might participate in a single civic club program. They might talk on the history of the company, the payrolls, employment, demand for our products; manufacturing processes, contributions of the company to the community, employee benefits; or the free enterprise system, or the threat to the industry of the influx of Japanese textiles.

Any club or organization desiring an Abney Mills speakers bureau program simply extends an invitation to the public relations department which in turn arranges a program with the local manager after accepting a date con-

venient to the company and the club.

#### **Training Speakers**

The supervisory employees of Abney Mills have been offered the Dale Carnegie course in effective speaking and human relations. Approximately 80 have successfully completed the course and an equal number are currently engaged in the Dale Carnegie program.

Consideration is being given to the possibility of organizing toastmasters clubs at each plant location. At certain of our plants, company training in public speaking has been

given by our own staff personnel.

#### Press, Radio, & T.V. Relationships

Our news bureau is an important part of our public



M. Herbert Siegler (right), general manager of the Anderson, Belton and Courtenay plants of Abney Mills, is shown receiving a certificate of graduation for having successfully completed the Dale Carnegie course in ceffective speaking, leadership training and human relations. Elisha Keen Bennett, sponsor of the Dale Carnegie courses in North and South Carolina, is shown making the presentation. Sixty Abney Mills supervisory employees of Anderson and Belton received graduation certificates

graduation certificates along with Mr. Siegler. The courses consisted of 14 weekly sessions. The next company-sponsored courses will be conducted in Greenville for the Abney supervisory employees in the Greenville-Woodruff area. Previous classes have been held in the Greenwood area.

relations program. News releases, photos, mats, and features are sent to newspapers, magazines, trade publications, wire services, radio stations and television stations. Special invitations are sent to newspaper, radio, and T.V. representatives to attend company affairs.

We subscribe to some 20 daily newspapers and an equal number of weekly newspapers which serve the communities in which we have plants. We do this so that we can keep abreast of the activities in these various communities, so that we can keep informed of the editorial policies of these newspapers, and so that we can clip any references to our plants or personnel. A permanent scrapbook is kept of the items clipped from these newspapers, and the various trade publications to which we subscribe.

#### Other Activities

Our donations program is two-fold. First, there are the direct monetary contributions to churches, charitable organizations, civic projects, schools, colleges, etc. Equally important is the personal assistance by officials and employees in organizing and conducting drives, and the company's help in obtaining contributions from employees.

Our company publication is mailed not only to employees, but to community leaders, stockholders, and eustomers. It has been well received and many complimentary letters are received from the general public concerning the

monthly magazine, Ouills.

We engage in three types of advertising: (1) product, which promotes the sale of goods; (2) institutional, which creates in the public mind friendship and respect; and (3) public relations, which performs a service for the public (get out the vote, drive safely, health advice, read the Bible, etc.).

Our various exhibits and special events include fair booths, banquets, athletic teams, sponsorship of big league baseball broadcasts, Industry-Education Day, Clergy Day, M.D. Day, etc.

We use an audio-visual slide film for two purposes: (1) employee orientation and (2) an adaptation for civic clubtype meetings. This film features the history, operation, departments, and benefits of the company. It is shown before employees, service clubs, professional societies, women's clubs, trade meetings, and schools.

Abney Mills and Erwin Mills have a number of special publications. The "Welcome To Erwin Mills" folders are designed for distribution to each visitor to the various Erwin Mills plants. The folder lists the names of the people to contact at the particular plant, and invites the visitor to make himself or herself comfortable in the visitors lounge while waiting to see one of the company officials. Other features include a description of the individual community, statistics concerning the Erwin plants located there, the number of employees, annual payroll, products, and other information. Also listed are the locations of the other plants in the mill chain, and its sales offices in New York City. The pamphlets are localized by substituting the names of the local communities, the local plant staffs, community descriptions, and local statistics.

The product sample folders give a resume of the complete manufacturing procedure and actual samples of each production process are included in small glassine envelopes. These are used in the tour and speakers bureau projects, and to answer requests from school children. Various employee indoctrination booklets include safety and benefits program brochures, etc.

The annual report highlights, of course, the earnings, prospects, future plans, and problems of the company. It is sent to stockholders, friends of the company in the community, customers, news media, and other companies.

A number of employee meetings are held each year. These are also public relations occasions. Such meetings include 25-Year club banquets (public recognition for long service), fishing clubs, employee social groups, golfing clubs, etc.

Awards are given for community service, suggestions, safety, long service, and fishing (fishing clubs).

Letters are written to community leaders to keep them advised with regard to company activities and policies. (i.e., change in payroll date, or threat of Japanese textiles, etc.). Letters are mailed to stockholders to keep them informed as to the company's earnings, prospects, future plans, and problems.

Employees receive letters from the company concerning policies and other matters of interest to them. We send prompt replies to school children and others requesting samples, photos, or booklets.

The bulletin board can become a plant newspaper if utilized properly. Items can be featured such as the history and growth of the company, other public relations messages, safety, waste, etc., posters, news releases, clippings about the company, product, or personnel, and company products in some instances can be mounted on the bulletin board.

#### Representation in Trade and Professional Associations

Abney Mills and Erwin Mills officials encourage representation in trade and professional associations. The two mill chains are represented in many organizations, such as the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, the National Association of Manufacturers, the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association, the American Public Relations Association, etc. F. E. Grier, president of Abney Mills and chairman of the board of Erwin Mills, is president of A.C.M.I., and immediate past president of S.C.T.M.A. William H. Ruffin, president of Erwin Mills, is a former president of N.A.M.

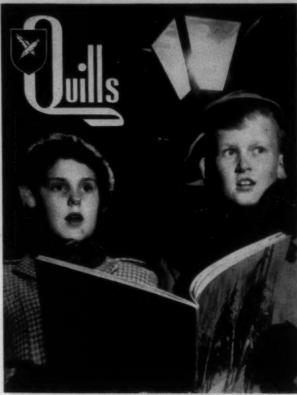


A management memorandum is used to keep key personnel informed as to all public relations activities. Reproductions of important clippings are circulated for the information of key officials.

Career days at schools and colleges are participated in by our companies to encourage young people to enter the

Abney Mills and Erwin Mills personnel are encouraged to participate in the civic, church, social, and welfare group programs of their communities.

On "Press Day," editors and reporters are invited to



Cover of a Christmas issue of Quills, the internal house organ published by The Abney Mills and distributed to all employees.

visit the plants as guests of the company. The program includes tours, press conferences, and lunch, dinner or refreshments.

"Open House" occasions give the community and the public a first-hand acquaintance with the operations of the company. "Open House" satisfies the natural curiosity of what goes on within the plant gates. The observance develops public attitudes based on fact. Supervisors and top executives meet the guests. The schools participate. Families of the employees are guests. Refreshments and other special inducements are offered to stimulate attendance.

Stockholder meetings feature the president's report on finances, operations, etc. These sessions also offer a golden opportunity in the area of public relations for a plant tour by the stockholders to see their company's processes, products and procedures.

Public relations is simply doing the right thing and telling the employees and the community what you are doing. Being a good business citizen is not enough. We must tell the public about it. At the same time, bragging has no place in public relations.

Everyone is a public relations man—from the president to the learner. The understanding and participation of management is essential. Public relations consciousness must be developed within the company.

The functions of the public relations department are twofold: (1) to convey and interpret information about public attitudes and reactions to members of the organization, and (2) to convey information and impressions about the organization to the public or to individual "publics."

The most powerful influence on a company's community standing is what its own employees think and say about it.

"Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works."

## A Look at Current Conditions In the English Textile Industry

By DR. WILLIAM HAYS SIMPSON



Sometimes it helps to realize that your neighbor is having household problems too. The English textile industry has been subjected to a foreign trade crisis, and on top of that has some troubles unknown in this country. Professor Simp-

son is currently on a tour of European textile mills.

THOSE intersted in the cotton industry in England get almost as much comfort from the long, slow, cold rains, which are so common in August in Lancashire, as from thoughts of cotton manufacturing in the area. Gone are the days of expanding export trade which grew from 293 million yards in 1820 to 6,673 million yards in 1913. The textile industry was then at high tide accounting for about one-third of the total value of the manufactured exports of England and approximately two-thirds of the world's total import of cotton goods. After 1914 there was a sharp decline in exports to India, at one time the leading market for Lancashire goods. This coupled with the growth of cotton manufacturing in Japan and the development of tariff-protected textile industries in other countries caused a great shrinkage in the importance of cotton in England. By 1938 exports had fallen to 1,448 linear million yards, a little more than one-fifth the amount exported in 1913. In 1955 a peace-time low was reached of 533 million

During World War II many plants containing about 37 per cent of the industry's spindles and 30 per cent of the looms were compelled to close and the number of employees declined from 340,000 in 1939 to 227,000 in 1943. After the war the number increased and then declined with 236,350 operatives working in 1955.

The ordinary work week for textile workers was reduced in 1941 from 48 to 45 hours but remains of course, longer than the 40-hour week enjoyed by American cotton mill workers. While this is true in mills employing the single shift, the double-shift mills operate on a 37½ to 40-hour schedule with employees drawing the same weekly pay as

those employed in single-shift mills with a 45 hour week.

In spite of the above arrangement which would not seem to encourage management to adopt a two-shift system, a number of mills made plans to use three shifts. It was pointed out that if the industry was to survive effective and economic methods of working had to be adopted. The three-shift principle was not entirely new in England for it had already been adopted in other industries. By October 1954 nearly half the workers engaged in shift working in England were in three-shift mills.

In October 1955 the Amalgamated Weaver's Association agreed to a three-shift system in weaving mills with certain qualifications. The labor organization felt that night shift working should only be permitted in the most up-to-date mills already operating on a double day shift system using automatic looms. The unions further held that a premium of 20 per cent on double day shift earnings be paid to night workers with all shifts being limited to 371/2 hours a week. To date about 20 firms have accepted these qualifications and have instituted the three-shift system. Since night shift work is limited to men by law and since male workers can't be compelled to change shifts, the introduction of the three-shift system presents more than slight problems to cotton manufacturers.

Some mills have found that it is hardly worth while to change from a single to a double-shift schedule when it means a reduction in hours per week from 45 to 40 with no reduction in the weekly pay. They have found it more economical to add an evening shift of about 20 hours a week, staffed largely by married women who are glad to have a part-time job since they are unable to accept full-time work because of family responsibilities.

While progress has been made in recent years in more effective use of labor by work study and redeployment, resistance to changes has been encountered from some labor leaders. However, about 200 spinning mills are now using these methods.

There are now about 42,000 automatic looms, about 14 per cent of those installed, as compared with three per cent before the war, weaving cotton, rayon and mixed fabric in the United Kingdom. Also the average number of ordinary "Lancashire" looms per weaver was increased by over 25 per cent compared with before the war as a result of improved methods.

The industry has also made large investments in the modern spinning machinery. Ring spindles now comprise about 53 per cent of the total number of spindles installed (in terms of mule equivalents) compared with 37 per cent in 1937.

Recently a cotton mill imported some "shuttleless looms" from Switzerland which the company hopes will be an answer to foreign competition in the textile trade. It is reported that these machines can run 200 picks a minute and can weave any width of cloth up to 120 inches. They weigh three tons, cost about \$9,000.

Such improvements in the industry doubtless make it possible for English mills to compete with manufacturers in America and in western Europe. However, English mills have had difficulty in meeting delivery dates and thus orders have gone to Continental or American mills. American competition has been most keenly felt in Canada where because of such competition an English export of 23.5 million yards in 1949 was cut to 10.4 million yards in 1954.

While any loss in the home or foreign markets is painful, problems arising from trade in cotton materials between the United Kingdom and India and Hong Kong are most irritating to those engaged in the cotton industry in Lancashire. Disturbances in the home market are caused by assisted imports from India and by the low prices of Hong Kong goods based on low Eastern living standards.

About 300 million square yards of cotton piece goods were imported into England last year, 33 million square yards more than in 1954. Less than half of this imported cloth was re-exported, or intended for re-export, after processing. The imports from India were about 135 million square yards, seven million more than in 1954 but those from Hong Kong amounted to 48 million square yards, 33 million more than in the previous year. The imports from Japan increased last year from 52 million to 64 million square yards.

The low price of these imports is damaging to the textile industry of England. For example, the average price in pence per pound of grey cloth from India and Hong Kong is not more than the average price of typical United Kingdom yarn. Thus in August 1955, the average price in pence per pound of greige cloth imports from India and Hong Kong was 42.6 and 50.5 respectively while the average of 20s ring beams in England was 51.18d. These low cloth prices are due to sub-normal raw cotton prices or very cheap labor or both.

Under the Ottawa Agreements in 1932 Indian goods are admitted duty free to the United Kingdom. In the 1930s it was supposed that cotton goods would flow freely between the two areas. However during the course of years India has imposed varying duties on Empire goods entering the country. By restricting the export of raw cotton and controlling the domestic supply and price level of cotton goods by means of excise duties and export restriction on certain coarse types, Indian cotton manufacturers have protected access to local supplies of raw cotton at prices which, during 1955, were at about one shilling to nine pence per pound less than the world price.

This gives Indian mills an advantage of 21/2 to three pence a yard on medium cloths which combined with India's low wage scale and the admission, duty free, into English markets makes competition by Lancashire mills impossible.



Red brick cotton mills stand out against the Manchester skyline. In the Lancashire district 236,000 workers were employed in 1955, compared to a pre-war figure of 340,000.



The commercial center of the British textile industry is Manchester, where cobbled backstreets are full of horse-drawn wagons carrying yarn, greige cloth and finished goods to and from ware-

Hong Kong, like India, enjoys "Empire" advantages but Britain's cotton trade enjoys no preference in Hong Kong. Japan and China, therefore, have moved into the market and while the United Kingdom in 1954 supplied yarn and fabrics valued at five million pounds, Japan's trade amounted to 161/2 million pounds. Imports into Hong Kong from China also increased from an annual rate of eight million square yards in 1954 to 48 million square yards in the first half of 1955, and, what is more, cloth from Japan and China was and still can be re-exported to England in the form of made-up goods, "Empire made," only 25 per cent content being necessary to qualify for duty free entry.

Representatives of the industry point out that because of the low wage costs, Hong Kong's costs of production are so far below that of the United Kingdom that Lancashire mills, however efficient, can not compete for home markets to say nothing of foreign markets. Furthermore, cotton mills in Hong Kong enjoy lower taxation than those in England.

English cotton manufacturers fear that this already profitable trade which Hong Kong enjoys will be increased and local mills will lose more of the home markets.

Japan has made inroads into the English domestic market where, for example, items such as shirts made of Japanese cloth, are allowed to enter England duty free simply because, under the present Empire arrangement, 25 per cent or more has been added to the value by making up in Hong Kong. Not only has this and other types of Japanese competition been harmful to Lancashire and the home market but their cheaply produced goods continue to take more and more of the foreign market.

The United Kingdom enjoyed an export trade of 904 million square yards in 1949 but by 1954 it had decreased to 637 million square yards. A partial break-down of the decrease shows that a loss of 104 million square yards in trade with the British colonies was caused by larger colonial imports from India and Japan. Also during the same period 1949 to 1954, Japan increased her trade with British Dominions from 30 to 105 million and India from 82 to 123 million square yards.

The cotton manufacturers in Lancashire contend that conditions have changed so much since the Ottawa Agreements of 1932 that revisions are long overdue. Since the Indian Government has placed duties on Empire goods entering India it is felt that it would not be unreasonable that the English Government should take similar action on Indian imports into England. The industry feels it can not much longer endure the practice of permitting free imports from the low wage cotton industries of India and Hong Kong and indirectly from Japan by way of Hong Kong. Other countries protect their cotton industries, the textile manufacturers say, so why shouldn't England?

The falling off in trade is accentuated by the uncertainty about American price policy. The fear of what America might do with the millions of bales of cotton it now has in stock worries the English cotton manufacturers and has reduced the business to a hand-to-mouth affair. This un-

certainty will doubtless persist until after the presidential election.

While there is no "cure all" medicine for the present suffering of the cotton industry in England, there are several things that can be done to relieve the pain. Protection can be given at home by changing the Ottawa Agreements so as to permit the levy of import duties on Empire goods, more extensive use could be made of modern machinery, and the three shift system could be used without a high shift premium which would, of course, reduce costs and make possible more favorable bidding for export trade. It would seem, however, that the future holds more pain than comfort for the textile industry in England!

## N. C. State Shows the Way in Industry-Sponsored Research

By WILLIAM A. NEWELL, Research Co-ordinator, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College



It would seem strange for a businessman to make a plea for more competition from other firms. But, Bill Newell sees an immediate need for additional research activities by other textile schools.

IN the "new era of textile technology," research will continue to be one of the textile industry's greatest needs. To provide for these needs, the textile schools of the United States are in a unique position to provide real research assistance to the industry at little initial cost and at a price the industry can afford.

While most schools are conducting research to one degree or another, one, North Carolina State, has, since 1948, risen from the point of conducting almost no research to its present status as the largest textile research organization in the world, independent of federal government or industry control.

This spectacular growth is not due alone to the skill of N. C. State's researchers. In large part, in 1948, N. C. State entered a field virtually untapped—that of applied research for the textile industry. That such mill-oriented research facilities and capacity were needed and have paid off is attested to by the growth of this organization which is still 98 per cent industry-supported.

Today, N. C. State needs competition—not because N. C. State wants it, but because the textile industry needs it. Because its capacity for research has been exhausted until a new building is provided, N. C. State cannot handle all the research it is being called upon to do. In this situation, and until completion of a projected new building for research, it does not dare to attempt to tap further the large potential of industry need for and willingness to support applied textile research. Lack of research capacity is not the only reason for low textile-industry expenditures on re-

search, but it is a contributing factor and one in which the textile schools can play a prominent role. When one surveys the nature of textile research being conducted in this country, it is clear that all too little of it is "mill-oriented." and for reasons stated below, most mills are unable to conduct the "mill-oriented" research needed.

#### Research in Industry

Research in U. S. industry today is a \$5-billion business, and is the fastest growing industrial activity. It accounts for about 1.5 per cent of the gross national product, and, if considered as an "industry," is more than one third as big as the entire textile industry. By 1959, Business Week estimates, industry will increase this expenditure to over \$9 billion.

Research expenditures accounting for these figures are based on an industry-wide average of spending two per cent of sales on research. In growth industries, as chemicals and electronics, the figure runs as high as seven per cent. In one Swiss firm making electronic devices, it runs 20 per cent.

#### Research in Textiles

In textiles, we have a different story. It is estimated that the textile industry spends 0.1 per cent of sales on research, an estimate recently and closely confirmed in a magazine survey.

The reasons, briefly, may be summarized in profits, size of mill units, and management attitudes. An industry that averages little over one per cent profit on sales cannot spend two per cent of sales on research. Also, the size of most mills—the average mill unit in N. C. has 18,000 spindles, 510 looms—precludes conducting major research programs. Finally, management attitudes, while improving, are not like those in growth industries born of research, and to some extent, are sound attitudes based on the first two reasons—good reasons, however unfortunate.

Because the size of mills and their inability to finance



Centralized research conducted in textile schools can make use of textile talents and facilities unavailable in the average mill.

research programs underlie the lack of research in the textile industry, textile schools are in a unique position to become central laboratories serving large groups of mills in providing for their research needs at a cost shared by these groups of mills. If management attitudes also underlie the sparse research activity in textile manufacturing, then the schools are also in a unique position to help change these attitudes.

The N. C. State pattern of development of an organized research program is neither infallible nor potentially successful in all cases. The situation at every textile school is different. However, in North Carolina, the plan has worked, and outlined below are the bases for development of the program, the reasons underlying various policies it has followed, the methods that have led to its growth, and accomplishments of the organization. N. C. State's program started with several premises:

(a) A college should do research. A college has three functions: preservation of knowledge, dissemination of knowledge, and development of knowledge. The latter function, of course, is synonymous with conducting research, and thus is not only a legitimate function of a college but one that can and should be pursued by the faculty and graduate students whether an organized research program exists or not. The development of an organized program

can, moreover, as will be shown later, be of significant assistance to faculty and graduate research programs.

(b) The research program is superimposed on the educational structure. This does not mean that the research is done by the teaching faculty. The faculty members, while encouraged to conduct independent research, are not permitted to engage in sponsored research except under certain, limited conditions. Further, if and when a member of the faculty participates in a sponsored program, he expects and receives no personal reimbursement. In spite of this fact, the teaching man has considerable incentive to help develop the research program, as will be shown later. This type of organization also avoids the problem plaguing many colleges today—that of the time and energy of teachers being partly absorbed by conducting sponsored research for individual firms. To permit such a practice can lead to dangerous ramifications.

By superimposing research on the educational structure, the institution and its laboratories carry out the double function of education and research. Research is conducted, in many cases, on the same equipment as education. This does not mean interference of research with education, and elaborate mechanisms are employed to avoid such interference. It does mean, however, and is, in fact, based on the fact that equipment and facilities should be used full-

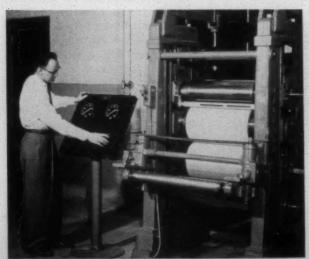
time either for education or research. Because of the nature of textile education, many specific pieces of equipment are used only a few weeks or months in a year, and thus the superimposition of research on education can be successfully carried out. Moreover, as indicated below, it can be done to the benefit of the educational program.

The maintenance of academic objectives in conduct of sponsored research, and the prevention of interference of organized research with educational programs are insured by college "Policies for the administration of sponsored research and of grants, gifts, and bequests," adopted by N. C. State College in 1955, and a model policy for the integration of educational and organized research programs in colleges and universities.

(c) Research must be conducted on a sound business basis. The rapid growth to the \$5 billion size of industrial research in the U. S. today accounts for the trend toward employment of "business men" high in research structures Research, in olden days, was a side activity of most companies, headed by a scientist who dealt, when necessary, with administrative and fiscal matters, and who dispensed with them as quickly as possible and not always in a sound manner because he usually had an intense dislike for such matters anyway. In most cases, handling administrative matters represents a diversion of a scientist's true talents, although, there are many capable scientist-administrators in research organizations.

Research direction today is at least 50 per cent administration. Today's director must be partly scientist, executive. accountant, patent lawyer, sales manager, personnel manager, and public relations director, because research today involves all of these matters.

Because of the necessity of a self-supporting program at N. C. State, a structure was evolved that would insure the conduct of research and its many side affairs in a business-like manner. While the research is conducted on a non-profit basis (actually a literal impossibility), sound fiscal policies, cost control, and sound promotion are required. Any occasion on which funds from sources other than appropriations enter a college financial structure, the possibility arises that the financial structure will be affected, and costs for research must take into account not only the



Pilot plant calender is an example of machinery purchased for research at the N. C. State College School of Textiles. It is available for instruction as well. Prof. Kenneth Campbell is at the controls.

direct labor involved but the overhead burden on the school and institution in the way of services and administration. Also, a sound research organization has a heavy internal overhead caused by the very soundness of its staff and equipment structure, and thus overhead is incurred that research income must cover.

#### Initiated by Foundation Investment

As in all things, there must be a beginning, and the research organization at N. C. State is one of the many children of the North Carolina Textile Foundation. The foundation, in 1946, provided funds for a director around whom a research organization could be built. These funds are still provided in part today, although as the organization has become fiscally sound, the amount of support required has been steadily reduced.

Another prerequisite is faculty understanding of the need and potential benefits of the program, and faculty co-operation in launching programs that can later become self-sustaining

That this plan and the methods employed in developing the organization have been successful is indicated by the fact that in 1948, the year in which organized textile research was started at N. C. State, the research staff numbered two, and the budget was \$17,500; in the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1956, the staff numbered 90 and over \$500,000 worth of research had been conducted.

Staff numbers and size of budget are not, of course, the sole indices to the type and quality of research conducted, and several industry-supported and independent laboratories conducting research with smaller staffs and budgets are doing an excellent job for the cost expended. In these cases, conducted does not lend itself to the rate of growth of N. C. State's brand of mill-oriented applied research.

#### Benefits to Industry

This rate of growth would not have been possible, of course, without development of industry interest and confidence in the research conducted. Research should not be expected to be invariably successful; in fact, one of the most common results of research is conclusive proof of what can't be done. But success helps, and it was the good fortune of N. C. State to develop early research results that effectively reduced costs, improved quality, and raised production in many mills. These results are presently in widespread use, and development of further improved processing techniques is in progress. Space does not permit enumeration of the mills that have benefitted from these research studies. In general, they are well known, and the list of mills that are converting their processing techniques to those recommended as a result of the research grows larger almost daily. A major result has been the development of a better understanding among mills of the functions and potential benefits of research.

Singularly successful for both the research organization and the industry are the research projects on cotton cooperatively supported by groups of mills varying in size from six to 16. In these projects, new ideas that have received preliminary exploration to determine their potential worth are offered to groups of mills for support on a share-the-cost basis. One recent project, on combing, was budgeted at \$38,850, a sum vastly too large for any one mill to support. In this case, participation of ten mills was sought, and

received, at a cost to each of \$3,865 before tax deductions. In return, the project was conducted using the cottons of the ten mills, and participating mills were promised reports on a confidential basis during the research and for a one-year amortization period after completion. At the end of the one-year period, the results will be published.

This co-operative-support plan makes it possible for mills to participate in a major research project at a cost, after deductions, of about five per cent of the total value. The provisions on dissemination of results also reward those mills willing to risk funds in research, and, at a later date, to insure that the results are available to all mills.

#### Benefits to Education

From the standpoint of the school, the benefits are also numerous. New talents have been added to the school's teaching power in the persons of key research personnel. At N. C. State, nearly all these key people participate in the educational program during some part of the school year. These men, and others brought from outside, also contribute to the educational program through participation in evening seminars conducted every third week, and attended by students, graduate students, and faculty.

Outstanding among the benefits has been the addition of some \$250,000 worth of new equipment to the school over the past five years. As research is frequently conducted in educational laboratories, conversely education is frequently conducted on research-purchased equipment in these laboratories. Today, at N. C. State, students get their education in part on Instron tensile testers, the Uster spectrograph,

the Uster automatic single-strand tester, complete American system worsted equipment, a Perkins calendar, a Saco-Lowell comber, a Callaway slasher, and, in the near future, Gwaltney spinning frames and a Benninger warper, to mention a few major items of equipment—provided from research project funds. Under the present state appropriation for new equipment, it would take 250 years for a complete turnover of equipment at the school. Research department expenditures for new equipment annually are ten times as large as the state appropriation.

In the development of the research program, the potential of expanded equipment available for teaching purposes has provided an incentive for faculty co-operation in initiation and development of research programs. Without exception, every teaching department at N. C. State has benefitted talent-wise and equipment-wise from the development of the research operations, and teaching has been broadened and improved.

In addition, the research program has provided material assistance to faculty members in conducting their own research for professional development. The nature of much textile research is such that it can be done sitting behind a desk provided someone can do the legwork of routine processing and testing. For most teachers, the time-consuming routine work is discouraging, and, in fact, a waste of their valuable time and talent. Use of research personnel and equipment to carry out the routine tasks has facilitated the research activities of faculty members.

Finally, the research program is helping many a student to get a college education. While most research activity is done by full-time professional employees, some \$60,000

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per year is paid to students and students' wives for employment. The phenomenon of greater numbers of married students in college has, in fact, provided a splendid labor pool of educated and talented students' wives to operate the machinery and instruments of the research program.

No applied research program is balanced without some fundamental research being conducted. Support for such research is, of course, more difficult to obtain than support for projects in which a nickel today may become a dime next Monday. However, some support for a fundamental program has been generated, and to some extent, a fundamental research is, and should be, supported by the applied program. With the acquisition of new talents, the fundamental research program will continue to be broadened in the future.

Prosecution of its applied and fundamental textile research programs has also resulted in many interesting activities at N. C. State. The research department now has its own "county agent," located in Belmont, who spends his full time assisting mills in applying research results developed at N. C. State and elsewhere. In addition, in 1955, Prof. W. E. Morton of Manchester College of Science and Technology, England, world-famed for his combing research, spent nearly three months at the school assisting in the combing-research studies and making a splendid contribution to research activities in general. The research program also supports two graduate fellowships at the school, and has also sent key men to the isotope school at Oak Ridge,

Tenn., in preparation for research on application of "tagged atoms," in textile manufacturing and research, and to special summer courses in advanced textile technology at M.I.T. Other activities include support of economic research in textile manufacturing, and in initiation of a program of making use of the considerable talents of recently retired textile scientists.

The research activities at N. C. State have yielded, beyond any doubt, considerable benefits to the textile industry and to the operations of the school itself. Its work in carding is in use, in the U. S., from Maine to Alabama, and overseas from Sweden to the last mill on the road to the Khyber Pass.

The success of this program is slowly accomplishing what N. C. State's research department considers its first over-all job—to develop the confidence of the textile industry in research. That it has done so to the exhaustion of its capacity is attested to by the urgent request to the 1957 Legislature of North Carolina for a new building to expand the industry-supported program.

Meanwhile, the needs of the industry for research are growing constantly, as is its willingness to support research. The textile schools of the country have the capacity, equipment, and talent to conduct the needed research, and provide a natural location for such industry research to be carried out. It would behoove both the schools and the mills supporting the schools to see that their research capacity is used to the fullest measure.

## What Is Being Done To Alleviate the Textile Student Shortage at Clemson

Throughout textile education circles the shortage has been bewailed. Here is how Clemson College and the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association are co-operating to do something about it.

CLEMSON College and the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association have initiated a vigorous educational program designed to provide more collegetrained personnel for the textile industry.

The industry has been alerted to the necessity of a long-range plan of action by a growing six-year decline in textile student enrollment. The stark truth is that the number of graduates during this period has been on the down-grade at a time when demands for qualified men in ever-expanding fields of the industry have been increasing.

It is a startling fact that enrollment figures for this year will be significantly less, thus even accelerating the downward trend. At Clemson College, less than seven per cent of the freshmen expected this fall now plan to study textiles. Registrars at Georgia Tech, Auburn and North Carolina State have forecast a pattern identical with Clemson's.

Why?

"Our light has been hidden under a barrel," says R. C. Edwards, vice-president for development at Clemson Col-



Since 1938, Sirrine Hall has been the home of the Clemson School of Textiles. Expansion in recent years has included a new throwing laboratory for synthetics, complete with soaking, drying and twist setting equipment; latest yarn manufacturing machinery from all American companies and one British concern; introduction of the woolen and worsted system, with roller top card, pin drafter, worsted roving and spinning frames; and new finishing and testing laboratories. In addition, it houses the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute laboratory and one of two U.S.D.A. fiber and spinning laboratories. (Clemson News Bureau photo).



While some textile students work, others watch during practical application of college-taught skills at Clemson College. An instructor turns flyers into position to put up an end on a roving frame. The Clemson school offers three major courses: textile engineering, textile manufacturing and textile chemistry and dyeing. Supplementary training in physics, math and engineering prepares graduates for the ever-increasing engineering phases of the industry. (Clemson News Bureau photo).

lege, who left a top position in the industry in June. "A combination of the unrestricted flow of Japanese products and fierce domestic competition," Mr. Edwards summarizes, "has created a pessimistic picture in the public eye. In waging an all-out publicity campaign, particularly against foreign competition, the industry has failed of necessity to talk enough about the positive; to re-emphasize its opportunities. Far too many young men fail to consider the challenge of a textile career because other industries appear to present greater opportunities. As a matter of fact, few industries, and certainly no other in South Carolina, offer greater possibilities for a successful, profitable career than does the textile industry."

Realizing the importance of the job to be done, the board of trustees of Clemson College requested the South Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association to appoint a committee from its top executives to work with the board and college officials in seeking a solution to any problems affecting the future welfare of the textile industry where resources of Clemson College might be used effectively. The initial aim of the committee is to perfect a plan which will assure a steady stream of college-trained men flowing into the industry each year.

Reaction to the request, on the part of the association, was both instant and positive. President Howard B. Carlisle, Jr., appointed the following executives to represent the textile industry on this committee: George P. McClenaghan, vice-president of J. P. Stevens Co., who is serving as chairman; J. J. Lyons, executive-vice-president of M. Lowenstein and Sons Inc., Anderson; A. B. Sibley, vice-president of Judson Mills and executive vice-president of Deering, Milliken & Co. Inc.; S. H. Swint, president of the Granite-ville Co.; J. C. Self, president, Greenwood Mills; P. S. Bailey, president, Clinton and Lydia Mills, Clinton, and F. E. Grier, president of Abney Mills and president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute. Mr. Carlisle, personnel director of the Lyman Printing and Finishing Co., is an ex-officio member as president of the association.

The enrollment turnabout is a disconcerting revelation to an industry in the throes of a new dynamic and exciting revolution. "This year," says Mr. Carlisle, "there were from eight to ten jobs for every graduate in textiles. The demand in the future will be even greater."

The manufacturers' association, to pinpoint specific needs of college graduates over a ten-year period, conducted a futuristic survey of all South Carolina textile plants. Results bluntly contradicted the trends in enrollment.

The mills reported that 4,240 college-trained men will be urgently needed to cover replacements and additions. A breakdown reveals vital concern over textile engineering graduates, with more than 2,000 in demand. The survey showed that the industry will ask for more than 500 industrial engineers, approximately 450 textile chemists, 150 chemical engineers and 200 accountants. In addition, the industry will seek between 300 and 400 graduates in electrical, mechanical and ceramic engineering.

What are the factors which cause a young man to select

### **Current Clemson Research**

Eight research projects were sponsored at Clemson College this Summer by the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation. The program engaged 12 members of the faculty under the direction of Dean Hugh M. Brown of the Clemson School of Textiles.

One of the most ambitious projects was a many-sided work in textile manufacturing, being conducted by J. S. Graham, assistant professor of textiles, and Dean Brown. They undertook five tests. A device for sliver evening, which would produce constant size roving from variable size sliver, demanded the primary research. They also tested a two-for-one tire cord twister, a fine yarn twister and new-type pre-twister which reduces ends-down in spinning. The pre-twister is now being considered for manufacturing by a leading national firm, Dean Brown reveals. The Brown-Graham team also worked on loom innovations, including a new shuttle check and a special picking motion.

J. C. Hubbard, associate professor of weaving and design, and J. H. Marvin, assistant professor in yarn manufacturing, collaborated on the differentiation of cotton opening methods. Teaming in the study of yarn elongation were L. H. Jameson and W. C. Whitten, assistant professors in weaving. They are compiling results of elongation at finite load times and during longer periods than regular testing.

A study of light radiation in dyeing was made by Dr. J. H. Langston, professor of chemistry and dyeing. The effect of color in cotton dyeing is a prime objective. He hopes the research will throw new light on crease resistence and recovery.

Dr. A. N. J. Heyn, professor of textiles, continued advanced X-ray research, and Professor Lester Thompson is perfecting a special carding method, designed for machine-picked cotton. The card study is a two-year-old project aimed at reducing waste in carding.

D. A. LaRoache, assistant professor in textile management, made a cotton fiber study of elongation. He checked cotton varieties for strength at different gauge lengths. C. V. Wray, associate professor in textile management, worked on a study of cotton fiber density as it differs with maturity, using a method of bouyancy in special alcohol, by which he measures loss of weight.

or reject a particular organization or industry for his carrer? Certainly one of the major considerations is the matter of compensation involved. Compensation viewed from both the short-term as well as long-term approach.

A further survey of the industry in South Carolina reveals that men in position of responsibility are being very well paid. When measured by the yardstick of financial reward for services rendered, the opportunities in textiles become

very apparent.

This survey indicates that approximately 40 per cent of the management personnel filling positions of the type included in the survey of future manpower needs, earn from \$6,000 to \$11,500 annually. Men with greater experience earn substantially more, ranging from \$11,500 to more than \$27,500 annually.

The very scope and size of the textile industry demands confidence and faith. South Carolina's textile leaders are dedicating themselves to the task of building confidence for

the future.

The advisory committee, working with the Clemson College textile school and the industry, will concentrate on four major immediate tasks. The first item is the development of a plan for enlisting the "full interest and support" of the state's textile industry in selling its career opportunities to the people, and to encourage the enrollment of large numbers of outstanding young men in the Clemson textile school.

Item No. 2 is the development of a plan to provide funds for more academic scholarships in the Clemson textile

### Oldest Textile Student?

Patrick E. Tarte, for 11 years a railroad man, knew what he wanted and where to find it. So, in 1953, he gave up ten years of seniority on the Seaboard Railroad, a good job as engineer, and a happy residence in friendly Abbeville, to enroll at Clemson College.

Mr. Tarte, who is 38 years old and willing to admit it, brought his wife and son, now 14, to Clemson three years ago this summer to live in a pre-fab student home on campus. He took a night job at Utica-Mohawk's Clemson mill, and his wife found day work in the college

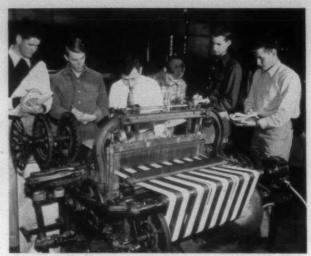
retail dairy bar to finance the degree.

It was Mr. Tarte's never-dormant interest in textiles that forced him to gamble security at an age when most men are settling into complacency. He first went to work in the mills at Clearwater, when he was 12 years old, stayed on through 1936 when he graduated from Whitmire High School. He enrolled at Presbyterian College, but the mills won him over again after one school year.

He accepted a temporary job as a locomotive fireman with Seaboard during the war years. When he was promoted to engineer, it appeared that his textile ambitions

had gone under for the last time.

It had been 20 years between classes when Mr. Tarte put on his freshman beanie at Clemson. For this reason he did not transfer credits from Presbyterian. A textile manufacturing major, he will receive a B.S. in February, and remain with Utica-Mohawk in a promising position. Since enrolling at Clemson, Mr. Tarte has been an assistant overseer in the weave room of the local plant, working a regular four to 12 shift.



Lectures in the Clemson textile school are not confined to class-rooms. Professors "practice what they preach" on latest, modern equipment and machinery. A \$1,000,000 plan was begun in 1948 to provide the school with better facilities. Funds were made possible through contributions of the state's textile companies which form the J. E. Sirrine Textile Foundation (Clemson News Bureau photo).

school. Clemson recently passed the \$25,000 mark in yearly textile scholarship assistance, all of which is earmarked for upperclassmen. The critical need is aid for freshmen—students entering the textile school who do not meet requirements currently imposed by the companies selecting recipients.

Sixteen of 46 scholarships and fellowships existing at Clemson are awarded by college selection committees. Fourteen directed to juniors or seniors, one to a sophomore, and

two to graduate students. None go to freshmen.

Item No. 3 is the development of a program of summer employment for all students of the textile school. This program, providing each student with experience under practical mill conditions, is being developed on recommendations of the school and concurred in by the industry committee.

The committee, finally, seeks to more clearly define the expectations of the industry regarding the type of training

desired in a textile graduate.

The gears of promotion will accelerate early next month at the 19th Southern Textile Exposition in Greenville, S. C. Full-page advertising will appear in a Greenville newspaper. Through this medium, Clemson College will salute the textile industry's contribution to the industrial development and progress of South Carolina, for invaluable support of textile education through the J. E. Sirrine Foundation and other textile agencies, and for focusing attention on career opportunities in the industry.

Clemson will also salute its textile graduates for magnificent records of service and accomplishment in the textile and allied industries, for research successes that have improved the competitive position of the industry, and for relentless work in the field of textile education. Clemson will further salute future textile students for recognizing the variety and virility of the industry, and for choosing a career that affords unlimited opportunities in South Caro-

lina.

Copies of this ad will be posted on bulletin boards of the state's textile plants and high schools. Promising high school students will be invited to attend the exposition. An information booth at the show will be staffed by students and faculty members of the Clemson textile school and representatives of the industry. Literature to be made available includes three recently-published brochures on "Textile Opportunities at Clemson," "Clemson—a Dream Come True," and "There's a Place for You at Clemson."

The program is, in summary, three-dimensional. It proposes to keep before the public "a most interesting story of

a most interesting industry," and to keep the Clemson School of Textiles and the industry it serves on a mutually co-operative basis.

And, foremost, it purports to maintain an awareness that "people"—most particularly the supply of trained leaders—is the most important single component necessary in the future success of the textile industry . . . anywhere.

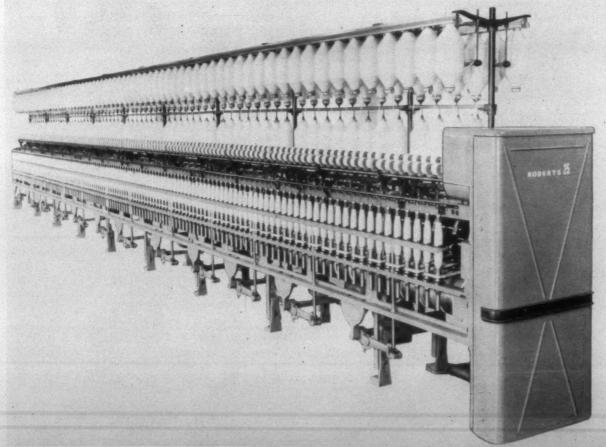
## Twenty-Five Inches Is the Width Of Roberts Co. Spinning Frame

PRODUCTION shipments of 25-inch wide spinning frames, described as the first complete spinning to be manufactured in the South, are being made currently by Roberts Co. of Sanford, N. C.

The "Roberts 25," which is 11 to 14 inches narrower than the conventional frame in operation today, can be placed five to a typical 25-foot mill bay, still retaining full 30-inch aisles. This, as Roberts officials point out, provides an increase of 25 per cent in operating spindles in the same floor space, and similar reduction in costs of new construction for a given amount of spinning spindles.

An initial contract for 94 of the new frames was placed with Roberts early this year by The Springs Cotton Mills for installation at Kershaw and Fort Mill, S. C. Yarn was spun initially on one of them at Kershaw Sept. 3.

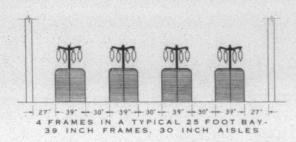
Why at Springs? Well, Roberts officials say without hesitation that the 25-inch frame was first conceived by the Springs Cotton Mills president and general manager, Col. Elliott White Springs. A description of "Junior," as the forerunner of the Roberts 25 was then called, was published in the April 1955 issue of Textile Bulletin. "Junior" was an adaptation of an early-1900s frame, with most of the

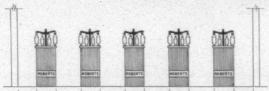


The Roberts 25 spinning frame, getting its name from a maximum width of 25 inches, and now being shipped from Sanford, N. C.

original parts being used and the major change being the deletion of one of the two larger gears and the substitution of a smaller one.

In the Summer of 1955 discussions between Springs and Roberts officials were initiated. After months of development, the 94-frame order was signed early this year.





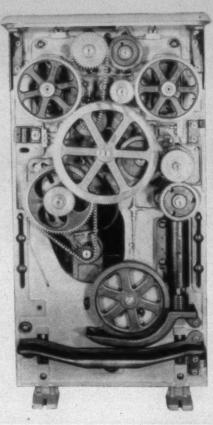
234 - 25 + 30 + 25 + 30 - 25 + 30 - 25 + 30 - 25 - 234 - 25 INCH FRAMES, 30 INCH AISLES

According to Roberts Co. engineers, the Roberts 25 increases spindleage by 25 per cent in the same floor area, retaining 30-inch aisles.

In the Roberts 25 is a simple and flexible all-ball bearing head design, with 30 permanently lubricated bearings of one size; plain bearings and studs are eliminated. All gears in the head are hardened and have one pitch, one bore and one size key, making them completely interchangeable.

Two wrench sizes fit all shafts and tightening points. The draft constant can be varied simply from 400 to 3,200, and lay is adjusted for coarse or fine numbers by a simple gear change. Spindle speeds of up to 15,000 r.p.m. are possible, along with front roll speeds of up to 200 r.p.m., depending on yarn numbers, twist, etc.

Small, medium or large packages can be run on the 25-inch frame, with gauges from three inches to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches which can be arranged for direct filling on eight or  $8\frac{3}{4}$ -inch quills or for warp up to a three-inch ring and 12-inch bobbins. The units being delivered to Springs have from



Gearing of the Roberts 25 spinning frame is designed for simplicity of adjustment and minimum of maintenance.

272 to 352 spindles per frame, are three-inch gauge, and will produce both warp and filling yarns.

Using Roberts double-apron drafting, a range of drafts from ten to 60 for 2s to 100s cotton, synthetic or blended yarns is available. Consequent advantages, according to Roberts officials, are high break factors, excellent yarn evenness and a minimum of ends down.

Other standard features of the Roberts 25 are the Roberts ball bearing spindle, AeroCreel, eight-inch cylinder drives and built-in suction cleaning. The last-named feature is the result of especially-designed sampsons and precise fitting of flutes so that there are no bad angles.



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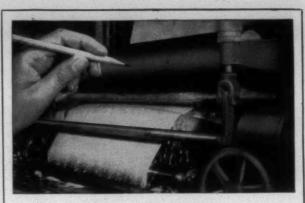
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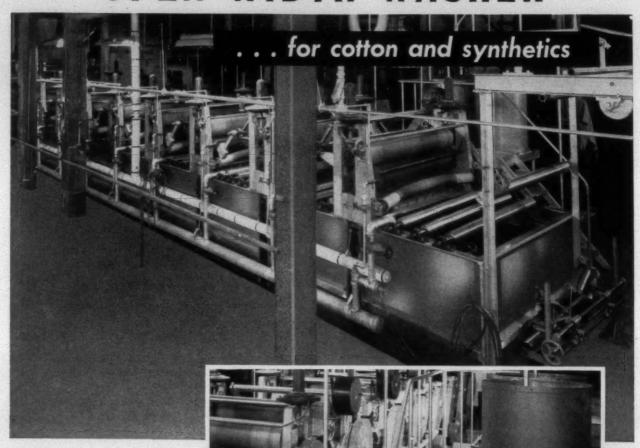
Textile Roll Covering Plants at N. CHARLESTON, S. C. PASSAIC, N. J.



# Here's the perfect T-formation

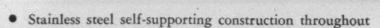
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Promotions, Resignations, Honors,
Promotions, Resignations, Elections,
Transfers, Appointments, Activities
Transfers, Associational Activities
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## PERSONAL NEWS

Martin H. Gurley has been appointed general manager of the textile division of Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J. For the past three years, Mr. Gurley has been associated with Duplan Corp., Charlotte, N. C., as manager of the technical department. Prior to that he was a consultant on research and development matters to several New England textile, chemical and paper companies. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the Textile Research Institute of Princeton and many other organizations. He holds several patents in the textile field.



Charles G. Voss

Charles G. Voss has been named technical superintendent of the Ridgedale Plants of Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Voss has been agent and superintendent of the company's Sauquoit Plant at Gadsden, Ala., for the past several

charles G. Voss for the past several years. A graduate of Georgia Tech, he joined Standard-Coosa-Thatcher in 1929 at Chattanooga, transferring to the Sauquoit Plant at Gadsden in 1931. Before joining the company, he was with Cannon Mills Co. and the Dixie Mercerizing Co. Mr. Voss is a native of North Carolina.

H. H. Greene, vice-president in charge of cotton at West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., has retired after 46 years with the company. Mr. Greene is a member of the New York and the New Orleans Cotton Exchanges. He is also board chairman of the First National Bank of West Point. Succeeding him as head cotton buyer for the company is D. P. Cook Jr., who has been with West Point since 1938. Prior to that Mr. Cook had been in the cotton business with his father, the late D. P. Cook. Named to assist Mr. Cook is P. H. Davis, who has been with the company since 1954.

I. S. McManus, former superintendent of Johnston Mfg. Co., Charlotte, N. C., has been seriously ill in the Presbyterian Hospital in Charlotte. Mr. McManus was superintendent at Johnston for more than 18 years prior to his retirement nine years ago.

Elbert Tripp and B. C. Shults Sr. have been named technical superintendent and industrial engineer, respectively, for The Virginia Woolen Co., Winchester, Va. Mr. Tripp was transferred to Winchester from Statesville, N. C., where he was associated with Seminole Mills, a unit of United Mer-

chants & Mfrs. Inc., which recently acquired Virginia Woolen. Mr. Shults was formerly industrial engineer for Klopman Mills Inc., Asheboro, N. C. Prior to that he was with Burlington Industries.

W. C. Ariail, superintendent of Mills Mill No. 2, Woodruff Plant, Reeves Bros. Inc., Woodruff, S. C., has been elected president of the Woodruff Rotary Club.

James A. Chapman Jr., vice-president of Inman (S. C.) Mills, has been named chairman of the textile division of the Spartanburg, S. C., Community Chest campaign for this Fall. . . . G. G. Simmons, treasurer and general manager of Drayton Mills, has been appointed co-chairman of advance gifts.

Three officials of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., have been elected to the board of directors of Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.. They are William J. Erwin, president, B. D. Browder, executive vice-president, and C. E. Rowe, secretary and treasurer. Dan River recently acquired majority control of Woodside. . . . Mr. Erwin has also been named a director of Iselin-Jefferson Co., control over which Dan River also recently acquired. Also named a director of Iselin-Jefferson was Lawrence Wood Robert Jr., chairman of Robert & Co. Associates, Atlanta, Ga.

Alan W. Vint, former assistant vice-president in charge of research and new products at American & Efird Mills, Mount Holly, N. C., has joined Rose Mills Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., as vice-president in charge of all Ban-Lon and related operations. In this newly-created post, Mr. Vint will make his headquarters in Philadelphia.

Albert L. Lefler has been named sales representative in North and South Carolina for the organic chemical sales department of Emery Industries Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Lefler, a graduate of Clemson College, was formerly with Sayles Biltmore Bleacheries Inc., Biltmore, N. C.

J. C. Ewing, manager of Kendall Cotton Mills' Thrift Plant at Paw Creek, N. C., has been named manager of the company's Addison Plant at Edgefield, S. C. . . . Joe N. Jenkins, who has been temporary manager at Edgefield since last April, has been named superintendent of the Kendall Lower Plant at Pelzer, S. C., succeeding G. W. McCall, who has been named superintendent of the Oakland Plant at Newberry, S. C. . . . E. T. McClure, overseer of spinning at the Upper Plant in Pelzer, has been transferred to Kendall's Albertville, Ala.,

plant as overseer of spinning there. Succeeding Mr. McClure at Pelzer is P. L. Ryder, formerly assistant to the plant manager. Charles Higgins, who has been overseer of weaving at the Wateree Plant in Camden, S. C., will transfer to Pelzer as assistant to the manager, succeeding Mr. Ryder.

H. C. Nixon, overseer of the preparation department, The Seminole Mills, Statesville, N. C., has been named assistant plant manager. Mr. Nixon joined the company in 1949. Prior to becoming overseer of the preparation department, he was overseer of weaving. Succeeding him as overseer of the preparation department is Joseph D. Linville. Mr. Linville, a graduate of North Carolina State College, was formerly with the H. E. Crawford Co., High Point, N. C., Tip Top Hosiery Mills, Asheboro, N. C., and the Western Electric Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Fabric Research Laboratories Inc., Dedham, Mass., has announced the following appointments: Dr. Samuel J. Golub, former professor of mycology, cryptogamic botany and morphology at Brandeis University, has been named senior research associate. Dr. Golub will be concerned with the relation of micro-organisms and fungi to textile fabrics. . . Mrs. Carol A. Schick, formerly with Arthur D. Little Inc. and Eli Lilly & Co., has been named research associate. . . Ilhan Kinaci of Istanbul, Turkey, has been appointed research associate. Mr. Kinaci received his master of science degree in textile engineering from Lowell Tech last June.

Herman Ruhm, president of Burlington Industries, has been appointed textile industry fund-raising chairman for the New York State Citizens Committee for the Public Schools, a non-profit organization formed to promote better schools in the state of New York.

Lawrence Marx Jr., a director of United Merchants & Mfrs. Inc. and a vice-president of its Clearwater (S. C.) Finishing Plant, has been named campaign chairman for the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of New York. Mr. Marx makes his home in Purchase, N. Y.

William Heller has been elected president of Sidney Blumenthal & Co. Inc., which operates mills at Rocky Mount and Wilson, N. C. Mr. Heller, founder of William Heller Inc., St. Johnsville, N. Y., has resigned as president of that company to join Blumenthal where he succeeds Mal-



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#### PERSONAL NEWS-

colm G. Jones, who has resigned as president and a member of the board. In his new post, Mr. Heller will make his headquarters at Blumenthal's main office in New York City.

Paolino Gerli, board chairman of La France Industries Inc., which has plants at La France and Pendleton, S. C., has been elected president of Cheney Bros. Inc., Manchester, Conn., succeeding Ward Cheney, who recently resigned. . . . Henry Hafner has been elected to the newly-created post of executive vice-president of La France Industries. Mr. Hafner was formerly with Chicopee Mills Inc. Previously he was president of Hafner Associates until its sale to Burlington Mills in 1955. . . . James J. Hoyne, formerly with Sidney Blumenthal & Co., has also been named a vice-president of La France.

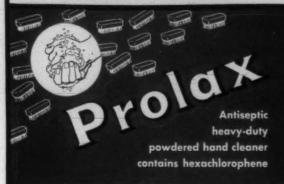
Durward W. Costner, assistant general superintendent of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co., has been named vice-president and general superintendent, succeeding the late James M. Bennett, who died Aug. 19. A native of Greenville, S. C., Mr. Costner joined the company in 1948. Prior to that he was associated with Riegel Textile Corp., Ware Shoals, S. C. Beginning as director of research for Rock Hill Printing & Finishing, he was advanced to divisional superintendent and, last January, to assistant general superintendent.

Demont Roseman Jr. has resigned as chief of the Charlotte, N. C., office of Fairchild Publications, New York City, publisher of Daily News Record, to join the Charlotte Observer as editor of the business page. Named to succeed Mr. Roseman is Cheves C. Ligon, former copy chief on the Asheville Times, Asheville, N. C. Mr. Ligon, a graduate of Presbyterian College, Clinton, S. C., was at one time city editor of the Spartanburg Journal, Spartanburg, S. C. He also has been city editor of the Columbia Record, Columbia, S. C. Mr. Roseman, a native of Salisbury, N. C., joined Fairchild in May 1953.

John W. Dowis, erector for Saco-Lowell Shops for a number of years, has retired, effective Aug. 31. Mr. Dowis, who will be 76 in January, had made installations from Maine to California to Texas since joining Saco-Lowell in 1914.

Five promotions in the research and development division of The Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala., have been announced. Robert L. Amsler has been named group leader of the product development group. A native of Gainesville, Ga., and a graduate of Georgia Tech, he has been with the company since September 1954. Prior to that he had been with Du Pont at Wilmington, Del., and James Lees & Sons Co., Glasgow, Va. . . . Miss Margaret Barnett has been promoted to group leader of the dyeing service group. A graduate of Florida State University, Miss Barnett joined Chemstrand in June 1953. Prior to that she was associated with Callaway Mills, LaGrange, . Dr. Walter C. Carter has been promoted to group leader of the Acrilan

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dyeing research group. Dr. Carter, a native of Valdosta, Ga., received A. B. and M. A. degrees from Emory University and M. A. and Ph. D. degrees from Princeton University. He joined Chemstrand in September . Dr. Thomas H. Guion, who joined the company in August 1952, has been promoted to group leader of the nylon dyeing research group. Prior to joining Chemstrand, he was associate professor of organic chemistry at Clemson College. He received a B. S. degree from Davidson College and his Ph. D. degree from the Uni-. Peter P. versity of North Carolina, Hermes, a native of Rotterdam, Holland, has been promoted to group leader of the cotton system spinning group. He has been active in the industry more than 30 years. past associations including Dan River Mills at Danville, Va., Fieldcrest Mills, Draper, N. C., and Celanese Corp. of America at Narrows, Va. He joined Chemstrand in . Besides these promo-August 1952. . tions, a new appointment has been made in the research and development division. Thomas E. Croxson has been named acting group leader of the Acrilan dye application group. A native of Charlotte, N. C., Mr. Croxson previously was associated with Burlington Mills at Dublin, Va., and Wake Forest, N. C., and American Aniline Products Inc. at Charlotte. He is a graduate of Clemson College.

Edgar M. Pierce has been appointed by Dravo Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., to supervise the design, engineering and installation of Dravo incinerators for industrial refuse and sewage sludge disposal. Mt. Pierce, who has had 22 years experience in various branches of engineering, construction and administration of textile mills and other industrial plants, was formerly president of Combustors Inc., Boston, Mass.

John M. McSwain has been promoted to superintendent of Eastman (Ga.) Cotton Mills, succeeding Mack D. Heaton. Mr. Heaton has accepted a position with Columbia (S. C.) Mills Co.

Ernest Schleusener has been elected vice-president, treasurer and a director of Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Orange, Mass. Mr. Schleusener was formerly vice-president of manufacturing for Mueller Brass Co., Port Huron, Mich., and a director of its Valley Metal Products Co. subsidiary. Prior to that he was vice-president of manufacturing for F. C. Russell Co. and general works manager of Brush Electronics Co., both of Cleveland, Ohio. In his new post with Rodney Hunt, he will have over-all responsibility for manufacturing and financial matters.

Ray E. Chandler, formerly with the Amerotron Corp. at its Raeford, N. C., plant, has been elected vice-president of Novelty Yarns Corp., Tryon, N. C., and vice-president of Tryon Processing Co., Tryon. Mr. Chandler, a graduate of Clemson College, joined Robbins Mills in 1951 as head of production planning for the suiting operation including the Aberdeen, N. C.,

and Raeford, N. C., plants. He was later in complete charge of production planning of all Robbins' plants at Robbins, Aberdeen, Raeford, Red Springs and Rocky Mount. In 1954 he moved to the Raeford plant where he served as assistant superintendent in charge of yarn manufacturing. Prior to joining Robbins, he had been with Darlington (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Boyce C. Bond has been named executive vice-president of the United States Dyestuff Corp., Boston, Mass., and will supervise the South and Southwest territories out of head-quarters in Greensboro, N. C. Mr. Bond, formerly with Pittsburgh Coke and Chemical Co. and General Dyestuff Corp., is the inventor of the Bond continuous dyeing and scouring machine, now being made by The Textile Shops, Spartanburg, S. C.

Sidney Steifler has been appointed technical assistant to Dr. Gerald Laxer, director of science and technology of The Wool Bureau Inc., New York City. Mr. Steifler previously served for three years with the Southwell Combing Co. in North Chelmsford, Mass., where he was in charge of the physical testing department. Prior to that he served with the inspection service command of the Quartermaster Corps in North Chelmsford. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia Textile Institute.

Dr. Bruno H. Wojcik has been named manager of research and development for the industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp. Dr. Wojcik, who joined Olin Mathieson in 1950, will make his headquarters in Baltimore, Md. . . Bernard H. Nicolaisen has been appointed assistant manager of research and development in charge of the division's laboratories at Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Dr. Chester White will supervise the Rochester, N. Y., laboratories, formerly the Genesee Research Corp.

Jack A. Cairns has been promoted to the position of supervisor of advertising and promotion of the industrial truck division of the Hyster Co. Mr. Cairns has been district manager for the company in the Southeast, and has also been associated in a combined sales and supervisory capacity with Wrenn Bros., Hyster dealer in Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga., and Greenville, S. C. He has been with the company since 1944.

F. E. Pringle has been appointed assistant general sales manager for The Howe Scale Co., Rutland, Vt. Mr. Pringle was formerly with Sperry Products Inc., where for the past eight years he held sales and sales management positions.

Dr. Leland S. Liang, head of the marketing research department of Werner Textile Consultants, has been appointed lecturer on marketing of textiles and apparel at the Bernard Baruch School of Business Administration of City College of New York, beginning with the Fall term.

Kenneth R. Brown, vice-president and director of Atlas Powder Co., Wilmington, Del., retired Aug. 31 after 38 years with the company. Mr. Brown's pioneering work in developing the commercial production of



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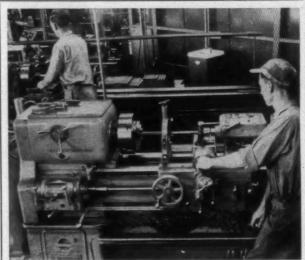


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sorbitol won him in 1955 honor awards of both the American Chemical Society's division of carbohydrate chemistry and the Commercial Chemical Development Association.

R. E. Stephens has been appointed textile applications engineer for Powers Regulator Co., Skokie, Ill., manufacturer of automatic temperature controls. Mr. Stephens will service textile manufacturers in the Southeast, working out of the company's Greensboro, N. C., office. He was formerly with J. P. Stevens & Co. for 17½ years.

Universal Winding Co. has announced two new appointments in its research division. William V. Goodhue has been made director of research and engineering for the company, and John V. Keith has been named chief engineer of the research and engineering division. Mr. Goodhue, who has been with Universal since 1946, was formerly associate director of research. In his new capacity he replaces Charles C. Bell, who resigned in June. A graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Mr. Goodhue was previously associated with United Shoe Machine Corp. Since joining Universal, he has been responsible for many of the company's latest twisting and stretch yarn machinery developments. Recently he has been very closely connected with the successful development and design of the Unifil loom winder. Mr. Keith has been a

member of Universal's research division for 20 years. As associate director of research for the past several years, he has been responsible for the design and development of Universal's take-up machinery and other specialized equipment used in the production of synthetic yarn. As chief engineer, he will be responsible for all textile machinery engineering engaged in by Universal.

R. H. Cline, manager of the Charlotte, N. C., district of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., has been appointed manager of the Pittsburgh, Pa., district of the company's industries group. Mr. Cline joined Allis-Chalmers in 1946 as a representative in the Atlanta, Ga., district. He was named manager at Charlotte in 1952. Succeeding him as manager there is C. B. Rumble Jr., formerly a representative in the Philadelphia, Pa., district since 1946.

Dow Chemical Co. has announced the following appointments in its new textile fibers department, formed recently to market Zefran, Dow's new synthetic staple fiber. H. E. Beeman has been named controller; J. R. Hodge Jr., head of industrial relations at the plant to be built by Dow at Lee Hall, Va.; Samuel G. Ludington, head of engineering and maintenance; O. R. Mc-Intire, technical director; James F. O'Donnell, head of textile development; Dr. G. W. Stanton, research director; and G. J. Williams, supervisor of marketing activities. . . Ralph C. Hand has been promoted to head the textile section of the company's

coatings technical service. Mr. Hand, who has been with Dow since 1940, succeeds Manson C. Carpenter, who has been named head of technical and development activities in connection with latex paints. . . Charles W. Cairns and H. Winston Haskell have been appointed assistants to the manager of coatings sales. Messrs. Cairns and Haskell were formerly coatings salesmen with Dow's Detroit, Mich., and Camden, N. J., offices, respectively.

S. H. Williams, vice-president of General Aniline & Film Corp., has been promoted from general sales manager to assistant general manager, dyestuff and chemical division. Mr. Williams has been with General Aniline for 28 years, joining the company as a technical salesman. He rose to the position of manager of the company's Charlotte, N. C., branch in 1941, and in May 1952 was advanced to the position of general sales manager of the dyestuff and chemical division. He was elected vice-president in 1954.

Walter L. Weil, senior vice-president of Commercial Factors Corp., this month celebrated his 50th year in business. Mr. Weil, who is 67, started out in 1906 as a stock clerk and errand boy for a firm specializing in cotton goods. A year later he became a salesman for the firm, representing one of its mills. In 1926 he became a member of the partnership of Griffith & Weil, selling agent for shirting mills. He joined Commercial Factors Corp. in 1932 as a specialist in the rayon and converting fields.

R. Wayne Harrison has joined The Chemstrand Corp. in a sales capacity and has been assigned to the Southern district sales office of the corporation at Charlotte, N. C. He will handle sales for both Acrilan acrylic fiber and Chemstrand nylon. Prior to joining Chemstrand, he was associated with Amerotron Corp. as production planning manager.

R. M. Stephens, vice-president and general superintendent of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., has assumed over-all responsibility for manufacturing operations at the firm's newly-acquired Alabama Mills division. In taking charge of the new division, Mr. Stephens will continue to report to B. D. Browder, executive vice-president in charge of all manufacturing operations for Dan River. Other new officers of the division include R. C. Gourley, division superintendent, and Alfred H. Randall, assistant superintendent. Mr. Gourley was formerly director of personnel and standards. Mr. Randall, formerly executive vice-president, has been with Alabama Mills for many years, . . . Irvin L. Payne has been named assistant general superintendent in charge of Dan River's greige goods operations in Danville. He was formerly superintendent at the firm's No. 2 division in Danville. His former assistant, A. C. Copeland, will take over that post.

Benjamin Thomas Jr. has been named assistant manager of the synthetic fabrics mill of Fieldcrest Mills Inc., Spray, N. C. Mr. Thomas, a native of New Hampshire and a graduate of Lowell Tech, was formerly with Nashua (N. H.) Mfg. Co.; Suncook (N. H.) Mills; Hoosac Mills Corp., Boston, Mass.; and Stonecutter Mills Corp., Spin-

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dale, N. C. He left Stonecutter last January and has since been in business for himself in Pembroke, N. H. . . . Clinton J. Frank Jr. has joined the company as director of industrial relations. He was formerly with the Procter & Gamble Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. . . R. H. Turner has joined Fieldcrest as foreman of slashing and weaving at the towel mill in Fieldale, Va. Mr. Turner has had some 25 years experience in the textile industry. For several years he was superintendent of weaving at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va. He later joined Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., as an assistant superintendent. Just prior to joining Fieldcrest, he was assistant processing engineer for Burlington Industries' worsted division. He also served Burlington as superintendent of weaving at its Franklinton, N. C., plant.

## OBITUARIES

Robert Knox Argo, personnel and public relations director for Alabama Mills Inc., died last month in Birmingham. Surviving are his widow, two sons, two daughters, a sister and four brothers.

Frank Homer Bell, 59, Southern sales representative of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Quartz Co., died Aug. 30 in Atlanta, Ga., following an illness of several months. Mr. Bell, a native of Kentucky and a graduate of the University of Kentucky, became associated with Philadelphia Quartz in 1923, and had been Southern representative out of Atlanta since 1934. He is survived by his widow, a son, a daughter, two brothers and two sisters.

Ferd Falk, 69, retired Charlotte, N. C., district manager for New England Waste Co., died early this month after a year's illness. Mr. Falk was born in Germany and came to this country in 1908. He was in the cotton waste industry all his business life, and with New England Waste Co. 50 years. Survivors include his widow, a daughter, four sisters and four brothers.

Kenneth Lord, 81, one of the founders of Galey & Lord, a member organization of Burlington Industries, died last month at Battle Creek, Mich. Mr. Lord was a pioneer in the field of man-made fibers and is credited with contributing the generic name "rayon" to the industry in 1923. At the time of his death, he was secretary and treasurer of Galey & Lord and a director of Aberfoyle Mfg. Co. A sister survives.

James Edward McGee, 66, former vice-president and assistant manager of Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C., died last month in Roanoke Rapids after an illness of several months. He is survived by his widow, a son, two sisters and two brothers.

Harry Christian Neren, 86, retired general manager of the plants of American Viscose Corp., died last month in Roanoke, Va. Mr. Neren became associated with the industry in England with Courtaulds Ltd., which founded American Viscose. He was sent to the U. S. in 1915 and after two years at Marcus Hook, Pa., was transferred to Roanoke to be first manager of the plant opened there in 1917. He was made general manager of the company's seven plants in 1939. He retired in 1940.

James Strang, 91, retired sales engineer for Saco-Lowell Shops, died last month in Waltham, Mass., after a long illness. Mr. Strang, a native of Scone, Scotland, joined Saco-Pettee Machine Works, which subsequently became part of Saco-Lowell Shops, in 1908. He remained with the firm until his retirement ten years ago. Survivors include a son, Peter M. Strang, research consultant, Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass., another son and a daughter.

## CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHABES

WEST POINT, GA.—West Point Mfg. Co. and Tootal Ltd., Manchester, England, have reached agreement on the formation of a jointly-owned company to produce non-woven fabrics, according to an announcement by Joseph L. Lanier, West Point president. Mr. Lanier said the fabrics would be manufactured under West Point patents. West Point's Lantuck Division, Fairfax, Ala., has been producing non-woven fabrics since 1949. Company spokesmen said Lantuck capacity was more than tripled last year in a \$2½ million expansion program.

HALIFAX, VA. — Officials of Halifax Mills, a division of Pacific Mills, have announced plans for increasing the size of the plant here by approximately 30 per cent. The existing plant has a floor space of 165,000 square feet and employs some 700 persons. Approximately 50,000 square feet will be added in the new construction program, according to John Saunders, plant manager, but some of this space will be used for storage facilities and to provide more office space. Construction is expected to begin on the addition about Oct. 1.

GASTONIA, N. C.—Threads Inc. has begun construction on a \$500,000 expansion to its plant on Bessemer City Road here. According to John Land, vice-president and treasurer, a new building with about 48,000 square feet of floor space will be constructed at a cost of about \$200,000. Machinery to be installed will cost an estimated \$300,000, he said. The new facility, to be completed in six to seven months, will be used for manufacturing, shipping and storage.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—The old Roberdell Mill building of Aleo Mfg. Co., which has been vacant several years, has been sold, M. Lowenstein & Sons Inc. has announced. The plant was acquired by Lowenstein a number of years ago when it purchased the Entwistle Mills. Lowenstein also reports that title to its former building on Leonard Street here has been transferred to Consolidated Edison Co.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—The property here of Cherokee Textile Mills, which moved to Sevierville, Tenn., last year, went up for auction Sept. 19. The property includes two brick buildings, with a total floor space of 203,000 square feet, a nine-acre tract, a seven-car railroad siding, two power and heating boilers and a 75,000-gallon storage tank. Value of the property was not listed, but the auction notice pointed out that the plant's 500-ton air conditioning system was installed in 1949 at a cost of \$250,000.

NEWNAN, GA. — Newnan Cotton Mills has been purchased by Mount Vernon Mills Inc., Baltimore, Md. Newnan stockholders approved the sale of all the company's assets and liabilities to Mount Vernon at a special meeting held here Aug. 23. Mount Vernon had offered 100,000 shares of its common stock for the property. The purchase adds some 34,360 spindles to Mount Vernon's production, giving the company a total of 197,000 spindles. According to Thomas M. Bancroft, Mount Vernon president, no immediate changes are planned in the operating policies of Newnan, which

produces flannel and worsted fabrics for the apparel trade and wool and synthetic yarns for the knitting, apparel and automotive upholstery trades. Karl B. Nixon, Newnan president, will continue as agent in charge of the Newnan operation and will become a member of Mount Vernon's board of directors. Hamilton C. Arnall, a member of the Newnan board, will also be elected to the Mount Vernon board. Mount Vernon now operates mills in Baltimore, Rock Hill and Columbia, S. C., and Tallassee, Ala.

Greenville, S. C.—Deering, Milliken & Co. has purchased 78 Warner & Swasey looms from the liquidating Cleveland (Ohio) Worsted Mills, according to H. C. Byrd, Deering, Milliken purchasing agent here. The looms will be placed at Johnston (S. C.) Mill; Abbeville (S. C.) Mills; and Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C., Mr. Byrd said.

SALISBURY, N. C.—The North Carolina Finishing Co. recently installed a waste water heat recovery system designed by Ludell Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

COOLEEMEE, N. C.—Plant No. 3 of Erwin Mills Inc., here, was recently presented a safety plaque by H. S. Baucom, director of the Safety Division of the North Carolina Industrial Commission, for having worked 1,705,885 man-hours in 1955 with only two injuries for a frequency of 1.17 per million man-hours worked. The award was jointly received in behalf of employees by J. W. Wilson, divisional manager; C. W. Howell, plant manager; M. A. Carpen-



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MILL NEWS-

ter, plant superintendent; Carl Littlejohn, director of insurance and safety for Erwin Mills; and Charley Jamerson, plant safety director. It was the third award in four years for the mill. Awards were won with a 1.39 frequency in 1952, and 2.11 in 1954.

HICKORY, N. C .- Shuford Mills Inc. has placed an order with W. D. Dodenhoff Co., Greenville, S. C., for ten complete automatic blending lines for cotton production. Included in the ten lines of machinery are 50 fiber meter automatic weighing feeds and the revolving drum mixing chamber recently introduced in the automatic blending lines. These units will be installed in various Shuford plants, with completion expected by December.

HOGANSVILLE, GA.—The United States Rubber Co. celebrated its 25th year of operation in Hogansville recently with an "Open House" for visitors and a "Family Day" for employees. The company operates three plants here, the Stark, Reid and Asbeston Plants. The Stark Plant was purchased by the company in 1931; the Asbeston Plant was built in 1941; and the Reid Plant was acquired in 1942. The three plants employ some 1,400 people.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—The American Finishing Co., a major independent textile finisher and coater, has become a finishing licensee for both Milium and Avisco. Under the Deering, Milliken Milium license, American Finishing will specialize in finishing cottons and cotton blends, nylon and asbestos cloths. Under the American Viscose license, the firm will finish rayon and acetate under the Avisco "integrity plan of quality control," and all fabric finishes will meet the requirements of the American Standards Association L-22.

KINSTON, N. C .- The construction of additional manufacturing facilities to provide increased staple spinning capacity at Du Pont's Dacron polyester fiber plant here have been announced. Minor modifications will also be made in the chemical processing equipment while storage and shipping facilities will be somewhat enlarged, the announcement said. When completed, the project will increase the production of Dacron in the form of staple and tow by approximately 25 per cent. Construction work is already under way, and initial operation of the new facilities is expected in the second quarter of next year with a slight increase in employment. The plant now employs some 2,000 persons.



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### Chemical Finishing Conference—Oct. 3-4

More than 200 research specialists will gather at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., on Oct. 3-4 for the fifth annual Chemical Conference. The meeting, sponsored by the National Cotton Council's utilization research division, will attract top scientists and technologists from finishing plants and textile mills from throughout the Eastern Atlantic area. They will discuss latest developments in chemical finishing of cotton cloth. High on this year's agenda are research reports on the new "non-chlorine retentive" resin finishes as well as crease-holding and wrinkle-resistant treatments that can be applied to cotton garments by drycleaning establishments. Wash-and-wear treatment for cotton continues to claim wide attention among researchers and will also share the spotlight at the conference. Sessions on Wednesday will cover latest developments on fire, water and heat-resistant finishes and a report on "breathable" waterproof cotton fabrics.

General chairman of the conference will be J. Marshall Cole, vice-president, Cold Spring Bleachery, Yardley, Pa., and president, National Association of Finishers of Textile Fabrics. Presiding over the speaking sessions will be Emery I. Valko, Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.; Paul B. Stam, Burlington Industries, Greensboro, N. C.; and William M. Segall, National Cotton Council, Washington, D. C. The full conference program is as follows:

Wednesday morning, Oct. 3: "Protective Treatments for Cotton Awnings," W. Norbert Berard, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.; "Stable Untraviolet Light Absorbers," George M. Gantz, Antara Chemicals, New York, N. Y.; "Preliminary Report on Service Uses of Cyanoethylated Cotton Products," Jack Compton, Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va.

Wednesday afternoon: "Water-Resistant, Water-Vapor Permeable Cotton Fabrics," Lyman E. Fourt, Harris Research Laboratories, Washington, D. C.; "Flame Retardants for Cotton Using APO and APS-THPC Resins," Wilson A. Reeves, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans; "Fully Acetylated Cotton," Edmund M. Buras Jr., Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans.

Thursday morning, Oct. 4: "Comparison of Wrinkle-Resistant Finishes for Cotton," Theodore F. Cooke, American Cyanamid Co., Boundbrook, N. J.; "Resin-Finished Fabric Properties and Curing Variables:—A Simplified Relationship," Scott H. Foster, Monsanto Chemical Co., Springfield, Mass.; "Mechanism of Crease Resistance with Dimethylol Ethylene Urea," Larry Q. Green, the Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.; "Epoxy Resins in the Crease-Proofing of Cotton," Carl W. Schroeder, Shell Development Co., Emoryville, Calif.

Thursday afternoon: "The Application of Wrinkle-Resistant Finishes to Cotton Garments," Melvin D. Hurwitz, Rohm & Haas Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; "The Application of Crease-Holding, Wrinkle-Resistant Treatments to Cotton Garments by Drycleaners," Robert T. Graham, National Institute of Drycleaning, Silver Spring, Md.; "S.R.R.L. Studies on Shape-Holding Treatments for Cotton," J. David Read, Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, La.

Cotton, king of the fibers, constitutes about 70 per cent of all textiles consumed in the United States. About 31 per cent goes into household items, 36 per cent into apparel, and 33 per cent into industrial products.

#### T.Q.C.A. Fall Meeting Set For Sept. 27-28

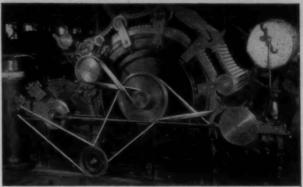
The Fall meeting of the Textile Quality Control Association will be held Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27-28, at the Sedgefield Inn, Greensboro, N. C. The meeting will get under way at 1:45 p. m. on Thursday, Sept. 27, with a word of welcome from Ashley B. Roberts, T.Q.C.A. president. The first technical session will begin at 2:00 p. m., with Kelley Waits, quality control supervisor, Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co., presiding. Papers at this session will include "Causes and Detection of Damage in Cotton," Dr. A. N. J. Heyn, professor, natural and synthetic fibers, Clemson College; 'Improved Picker Lap Quality with the Long Pneumatic Lap Control System," A. C. Flint, vicepresident, Livingston & Haven, Charleston, S. C.; "Improved Weight Control Through Use of the Moisture Monitor," Charles F. Strandberg, Strandberg Engineering Laboratories, Greensboro, N. C.; and "Causes and Practical Control of Size Variations," James M. Heavner, quality control supervisor, Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp., Gastonia, N. C.

The second and closing technical session will get under way at 9:30 a. m. Friday morning, Sept. 28. Papers to be presented include "Effect of Heat and Ginning Operations on Spinning and Weaving," Joe N. Delany, superintendent, Joanna (S. C.) Cotton Mills Co.; "Analysis of Yarn Regularity Using the Uster Spectograph," Hans Locher, Uster Corp., Uster, Switzerland; and "Fabric Quality Requirement of the Finisher and of Our Customer," George P. Feindel, quality control engineer, Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co. Dr. J. E. Waltz, director of the Dacron research laboratory of the Du Pont Co., Kinston, N. C., will also present a paper. Presiding over the closing session will be W. H. Esslinger, quality control co-ordinator, Orr Mills, Anderson, S. C.

#### Piedmont A.A.T.C.C. To Meet Oct. 6

The Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists will hold its Fall meeting Saturday, Oct. 6, at the Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C. The meeting will get under way at 10 a. m. with a meeting of the research committee. The officer's luncheon is scheduled for 12:30 p. m., followed by a technical session which will feature a paper on "Technology of Non-Woven Fabrics," by L. P. Wenzell of the Celanese Corp. of America; and a paper on "Binders for Non-Woven Fabrics," by N. H. Sherwood of the B. F. Goodrich Chemical Co. The meeting will close with the annual banquet Saturday night, the principal speaker at which will be Dr. Frank J. Soday, vice-president, research and development, The Chemstrand Corp. Dr. Soday will speak on "Developments of Science and Industry in the South."

On the debit side of the cotton ledger, "King Cotton," for more than 40 years, from the beginning of the 19th Century, held absolute sway throughout the South and blotted out all attempts to industrialize the region. The steady increase of the slave population in the South also contributed to the agricultural enslavement of the section. As a consequence, most of the artisans who were at that time flocking to the new world from Europe stayed in the North where working conditions were better and greater opportunity beckoned.



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#### N. C. Mfrs. Will Mark 50th Anniversary

The North Carolina Textile Manufacturers Association will observe its 50th anniversary at its annual meeting at the Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C., Thursday and Friday, Oct. 11-12. Events scheduled for Thursday include a business session for members only at 11 a. m., followed by the annual meeting of the board of directors. Thursday afternoon has been left open for social activities, including golf and skeet shoot. Following a 6 p. m. social hour and dinner at 7:30 p. m. will be the Golden Anniversary Ball, led by Miss Pat Cowden, 1956 Maid of Cotton.

Activities scheduled for Friday include a 10:30 a. m. general session open to members and guests. Speakers at this session will include Fulton Lewis Jr., internationally known news commentator, and Marion W. Heiss, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., association president, who will deliver the annual presidential address. Friday afternoon has been reserved for golf, skeet, a bingo party and other recreation. The meeting will close with the annual banquet Friday night. Eighteen living past presidents of the association will be honored at the banquet, at which Peter Donald, radio and television personality, will be master of ceremonies.

#### Conference On "Man-Made Fiber Progress"

The Section of Physics and Chemistry of the New York Academy of Sciences has announced that a conference on "Man-Made Fiber Progress" will be held Friday, Oct. 12, at the Barbizon Plaza Hotel in New York City. The conference will begin at 9 a. m. with "A Review of New Fiber Developments." J. J. Press of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn and the U. S. Navy Clothing Supply Office, Brooklyn, N. Y., conference chairman, will act as chairman of the opening session. Papers to be presented include "Cellulose and Cellulose Acetate Fibers," John H. Howsmon, American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa.; "Polyamide and Polyester Fibers," W. W. Heckert, the Du Pont Co., Wilmington, Del.; and "Acrylic and Other Vinyl Fibers," Frank J. Soday, The Chemstrand Corp., Decatur, Ala.

A second session on "Advances in Fiber Application" will open at 2 p. m., with J. H. Dillon, Textile Research Institute, Princeton, N. J., serving as chairman. Papers to be given include "Moisture, Temperature and Fiber Performance," Mr. Press; "Problems and Advances in the Dyeing and Finishing of Man-Made Fibers and Fabrics," P. L. Meunier, Du Pont, Wilmington; "New Horizons with Stretch and Bulk Yarns," Martin H. Gurley, Thermoid Co., Trenton, N. J.; "What the Textile Consumer Expects from Science," Jules Labarthe, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh, Pa. Invitations to the conference can be obtained from Mrs. Eunice Thomas Miner, executive director, New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd Street, New York 21, N. Y.

Cotton grows either in tree or shrub form. When Columbus "discovered" America in 1492 he found cotton growing on trees in the West Indies and took samples of it back to Europe with him the following year. Three hundred years later cotton was still grown on trees in the West Indies and only the very slowest and most crude methods were known for separating the seed from the lint and preparing the fiber for spinning and weaving.

#### Greenville Show To Be S.T.A. Topic

New developments in textile equipment on display at the 19th Southern Textile Exposition will be discussed a week following the show at the Fall meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division, Southern Textile Association.

The meeting is scheduled for 9:15 a. m. Saturday, Oct. 13, and will be held in the auditorium of the School of

Textiles, N. C. State College, Raleigh.

Discussion leaders will be Worth Kirkman of Pilot Mills, Raleigh, picking and carding equipment; W. A. Rhinehardt of Golden Belt Mfg. Co., Durham, N. C., spinning equipment; Olen F. Marks of the State College School of Textiles, warp preparation and weaving equipment; and W. A. Thomason Jr. of Thomason Textile Service Inc., Charlotte, N. C., quality control and supplementary equipment.

Mr. Rhinehardt is chairman of the division, and its secretary is Elliot B. Grover, head of the department of fiber

and yarn technology at the textile school.

Meanwhile, programs are being completed for three other S.T.A. divisional meetings in late October and early November. The Piedmont Division will meet Oct. 27 at Belmont, N. C. The South Carolina Division will meet at Clemson, S. C., Nov. 3, the same day as the football game between Clemson College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute (ticket applications for this game will be mailed out soon to S.T.A. members and others who usually attend the Fall meeting at Clemson). The final Fall meeting will be that of the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division

#### Webbing Mfrs. To Promote Auto Safety Belts

A group of webbing manufacturers, through their industry association, the Narrow Fabrics Institute, have decided to underwrite the initiation of a program of public education on automobile safety seat belts. The firm of Reincke, Meyer & Finn of Chicago has been engaged to direct the program, whose objective is primarily to provide the public with reliable information about automobile safety seat belts, thus ending the existing confusion as to the more than 100 makes of belts on the market. Responsible traffic safety engineers have estimated that safety belts, if used by all drivers and passengers, could annually save 10,000 lives and prevent approximately one million minor-to-serious accidents. The program also involves co-operation with all interested responsible organizations who are endeavoring to inaugurate a method of testing and orderly marketing of adequate belts that will protect the public.

#### 1957 Heating & Air Conditioning Exposition

The 13th International Heating & Air Conditioning Exposition will be held in the International Amphitheatre at Chicago, Feb. 25 to March 1, 1957, under the auspices of the American Society of Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers. With 450 already enrolled, a greater number of exhibitors have contracted for a greater amount of floor space than at any like display.

Space requirements have continued to mount at such a rate that the north wing of the Amphitheatre is more than half filled with exhibits. This expansion of the floor plan, originally expected to afford ample area, represents a 15

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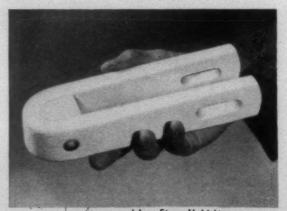


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per cent addition to the size that was anticipated for the show. Many exhibitors are using larger spaces than at previous expositions, but the number of exhibitors represents an influx of companies which have not shown before, and also many concerns that are entirely new to the industry. One of the striking aspects of the exhibitors' list is the way in which it reflects the expansion that is taking place in heating and air conditioning. The exposition is under the management of International Exposition Co., 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. E. K. Stevens, president of the company, is manager of the exposition.

#### Ciba Scholarships Presented To Clemson

Two \$500 scholarships in textile chemistry have been presented to Clemson College by Ciba Co. Inc. of New York City. The awards send textile school scholarships at the school to over the \$25,000 mark. Textile grants now number 46 and total \$25,450 annually. The Ciba scholarships will be awarded to a junior and senior with consideration for financial aid and consistently high grades in textile chemistry. The awards are limited to male students. Recipients will be announced following selection by a faculty scholarship committee.

#### A Study Of Radiation Effects On Cotton

Effects on cotton of high-energy radiation—generated electrically or by radioisotope—will be investigated by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under a contract recently signed with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Aim of the work is to learn whether irradiation can be used to make useful new textile products from cotton, or to increase cotton's value in various present uses, and thus improve the market position of this important crop. The contract was made through the U.S.D.A. Southern Utilization Research Branch, New Orleans, La., center for investigations by the department on the utilization of cotton.

The work will be directed along several different lines, one of which will be to determine the amount of radiation that cotton can absorb in fiber, yarn and fabric form without degradation and loss of desirable properties such as strength, elasticity, resilience and affinity for dyes. Another phase of the work will undertake to establish whether irradiation aids or adversely affects subsequent chemical modification of cotton or the application of additive treatments. Effects of irradiation on the polymerization of monomers (such as the vinyl type) on cotton fabrics will also be investigated to learn if these materials can be made more durable by such treatment. C. L. Hoffpauir will have charge of the project for the Southern Utilization Research Branch and Dr. Bernard E. Proctor will direct the work at M.I.T.

#### Rayon And Acetate Shipments Show Rise

Shipments of rayon and acetate filament yarn and staple during August totaled 89,100,000 pounds, a gain of 9½ per cent over July, according to the *Textile Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau Inc. Of this total, 87,600,000 pounds were shipped to domestic consumers and the balance of 1,500,000 pounds was exported. United States producers shipped 28,500,000 pounds of rayon high tenacity yarn last month, 1½ per cent more than shipments in July. Regular+intermediate tenacity rayon yarn shipments came to 13,900,000 pounds, 15 per cent

more than deliveries in July. Similarly, August acetate filament yarn shipments totaled 14,600,000 pounds, an increase of 13 per cent over the previous month. Shipments of rayon staple+tow in August amounted to 27,200,000 pounds, a gain of 20½ per cent over July. Actate staple+tow shipments, however, at 4,900,000 pounds showed a decrease of 14 per cent compared to July. Stocks in the hands of domestic producers at the end of August (rayon plus acetate) totaled 120,800,000 pounds, a decline of 2,500,000 pounds compared to stocks held at the end of July.

A survey by the Organon of U. S. textile exports and imports for the first six months of 1956 reveals that this country continues to be a large net exporter of man-made fibers and products. In the first six months of 1956, exports of man-made fibers and manufactures were valued at \$115,-558,000 while imports came to \$23,886,000. This compared with exports of \$224,764,000 and imports of \$65,334,000 in the entire year of 1955, and exports of \$212,786,000 and imports of \$30,931,000 in 1954. During the first half of this year, the major import items were man-made filament yarn and staple and, as in the past, the major types were rayon and acetate as opposed to non-cellulosic yarn and staple. In the export category, the principal items sent abroad this year were woven piece goods which accounted for 42 per cent of the total value of products exported. Second in importance were exports of man-made yarns and monofilaments which represented 23 per cent of the export

The Organon survey of per capita fiber consumption reveals that the population was consuming cotton, wool and the man-made fibers in the first half of this year at an annual rate of 36.1 pounds per person, a decline of 0.3 pounds from the 36.4 pounds consumed by the "average American" during 1955. Per capita consumption this year is running at a rate of 131/2 per cent below the record 1941 figure of 41.8 pounds. The estimated 1956 total includes 9.1 pounds of man-made fibers, 23.8 pounds of cotton and 3.2 pounds of wool. The current annual rate of per capita cotton consumption is 0.6 pounds or 21/2 per cent higher than in 1955, but a substantial 9.7 pounds or 29 per cent below the 1941 record. Similarly, wool usage is running 0.3 pounds or 101/2 per cent above the 1955 level but 0.8 pounds below the 1941 level. The 1956 rate of usage of the man-made fibers at 9.1 pounds is 1.2 pounds or 111/2 per cent under the record high of 10.3 pounds established last year.

#### Modernization In The Narrow Fabrics Industry

The narrow fabrics industry is in the midst of an intensive modernization program, Charles W. Moore, sales manager of The Fletcher Works, Philadelphia, Pa., the nation's largest producer of narrow fabrics looms, throwing equipment and centrifugals reports. "Manufacturers of tapes, ribbons and webbing that have survived the recent extended slack period are finding that they must install new looms if they are to keep up with their competition," he said. Sales activity on looms, parts and rebuilding older looms has spurted for the Fletcher Works, he stated.

"We have surveyed the industry and find interest in new and more efficient looms is higher than it has been in more than five years," he said. "Narrow fabrics producers realize that they must modernize or pass into oblivion." He said producers now want to produce goods at lower cost to the users, produce goods faster for quick delivery because users do not want to cover themselves in advance. In addition, old equipment has worn out and often has to be patched up daily. "Such ancient equipment cannot stand up to steady production pressure," he added. Sales of major replacement parts, such as the new Fletcher battens, has also been gaining steadily and is about 15 per cent ahead of last year, he added.

The Fletcher survey also shows that narrow fabrics manufacturers are showing a better profit than any time during the last three years. "However, the industry is showing considerably more foresight than any time in the last quarter century," he added, "by investing extra profits in new and faster equipment. This bodes well for the entire industry."

#### Foundation Incorporated To Honor David Clark

Friends of the late David Clark, founder and publisher of this journal, have incorporated the Dave Clark Foundation to raise and administer funds for a Dave Clark Memorial Scholarship Fund at North Carolina State College.

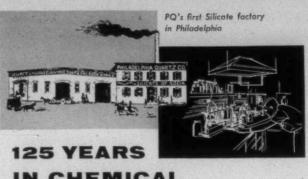
Purpose of the foundation, according to F. W. Warrington, F. W. Warrington Co., Charlotte, is to honor Dave Clark. Plans are to raise \$35,000 to \$40,000 and use the interest to finance a self-perpetuating, annual scholarship. The group plans to finance a full scholarship, amounting to about \$1,250, each year for an outstanding rising senior at the college.

Following Mr. Clark's death last Nov. 15, Mr. Warrington was appointed chairman of a group interested in honoring him. Included in the list of vice-chairmen were William H. Ruffin, Erwin Mills Inc., Durham; Tom Church, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte; Dean Malcolm Campbell and G. H. Dunlap, School of Textiles, North Carolina State College; Wes Henderson, Pneumafil Corp., Charlotte; William H. Harris, Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc., New York; A. E. Booker, Tennessee Eastman Co., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Mason, Woodside Mills, Greenville, S. C.; A. G. Myers, Textiles Inc., Gastonia; W. J. and Harry Carter, J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., Greensboro; Spencer Love, Burlington Industries Inc., Greensboro; Henry and Harold Lineberger, Lineberger group of mills, Belmont; W. H. Barnhardt, Barnhardt Bros. Co., Charlotte; Alex Shuford, Shuford Mills Inc., Hickory; C. W. Cannon, Cannon Mills Co., Kannapolis; Hugh Chatham, Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin; Robert H. Hanes, Winston-Salem; Huber Hanes, P. H. Hanes Knitting Co., Winston-Salem; R. I. Dalton Sr. and Jr., Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte; Junius Smith, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte; J. C. Cowan, Burlington Industries Inc., Greensboro; John and Thorne Clark, Randolph Mills Inc., Franklinville and Lincolnton, respectively; W. P. Saunders, State Conservation and Development Board, Raleigh; Carl R. Harris, Erwin Mills Inc., Durham; Harold Turner, J. P. Stevens & Co. Inc., Greenville, S. C.; C. C. Dawson, Combed Yarn Spinners Association, Gastonia;

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Robert Huffines, Amerotron Corp., Aberdeen; Caesar and Ben Cone, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro; and K. C. Loughlin, Celanese Corp. of America, Charlotte.

Other officers of the foundation, in addition to Mr. Warrington, are Tom Church, Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte, vice-president, and R. D. Beam, First Federal Savings & Loan Association, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer.

#### Textile Session, National Safety Conference

How to organize and maintain a safety program in a typical textile plant will be discussed at two symposiums at the textile sessions of the 44th National Safety Congress and Exposition to be held in Chicago, Oct. 22-26. Speakers will cover subjects such as management direction and support, organization for action, control of hazards, effective education and medical control and the influence of personnel management on the safety program. Among the speakers will be W. F. Garth, manager, Pacolet Mfg. Co., Gainesville, Ga.; C. B. Sossomon, superintendent of construction and maintenance, North American Rayon Corp., Elizabethton, Tenn.; Ida Ayers, industrial relations department, Collins & Aikman Corp., Norwood, N. C.; and Dwight Frye, personnel manager, Mayfair Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

The textile sessions, sponsored by Textile Section of the National Safety Council, will be held on Monday, Oct. 22, and Tuesday, Oct. 23, at the Conrad Hilton Hotel. Glenn G. Fleming, safety director, Celanese Corp. of America, Charlotte, N. C., will preside at both sessions. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday mornings, the American Society of Safety Engineers will sponsor sessions of general industrial interest. Among the topics discussed will be human engineering, materials handling, noise control, industrial health hazards, employee attitudes, safety standards, job placement and nuclear energy.

#### Cotton Council Reviews Export Picture

Exports of American cotton could double or even triple over the next two or three years—or they could virtually disappear, Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Council, declared at the opening session of the recent 10th annual Beltwide Cotton Mechanization Conference, held in Atlanta. It's entirely possible, he said, for exports to reach an annual average of six or eight million bales within a relatively short period of time, a development which would quickly whittle down the present huge surplus of U. S. cotton and give growers relief from present acreage controls.

Mr. Blake explained that the export market differs sharply from the domestic market, which holds "great possibilities for future expansion" but seldom varies "more than a few hundred thousand bales, up or down, on a year-to-year basis." He said that "the total market for which we compete overseas, including rayon as well as cotton, is more than 2½ times greater than it is at home. And ever since World War II, that overseas market has been expanding at an average rate of about two million bales a year."

There is just one reason, he said, why the U. S. has not been able to benefit by the tremendous increase in foreign consumption: "Foreign production (of rayon and cotton) has been rising just as fast as foreign consumption, and sometimes faster. Production of cotton overseas has almost doubled since 1946. Production of foreign rayon . . . has

more than quadrupled." If this trend continues, he said, U. S. cotton may soon be squeezed completely out of the export market. He emphasized, however, that the situation can explode in just the opposite direction "if we can reduce or reverse the trend toward expansion of foreign rayon and cotton production."

"If we can simply hold foreign production to its present level," he explained, "the two-million-bale-a-year upward trend in foreign consumption should mean a huge increase in U. S. exports. Over a three-year period, this could easily raise our annual level of exports by six million bales."

The government's new program to sell U. S. cotton at lower prices overseas should be invaluable in helping meet the present emergency situation, he pointed out. 'It is what we need right now to keep from being swept completely out of the export picture—and to help us regain our historical share of the world market. And of equal importance, it gives us time to get back on our feet, time to get our costs down, time to do the things we must do if the U. S. cotton industry is to survive. But we know that our industry can't build a sound future for itself if it depends permanently on a continuation of the government's export program." The industry leader said that cotton must get set to meet its competitors head-on in both domestic and overseas markets, and that the only means for doing this is a dynamic program of research and promotion.

#### 1957 Plant Maintenance & Engineering Show

'Good Maintenance or Bad-The Difference Is Profit" has been selected as the 1957 theme of the Plant Maintenance & Engineering Show, it was announced by Clapp & Poliak, the exposition management. The show, and the concurrent conference, both in their eighth year, will be held in Cleveland at the Public Auditorium, Jan. 28-31. The number of companies participating and the space used for exhibits will soar to record heights. Almost 95 per cent of the available exhibit space already has been assigned. All the exhibit areas in the huge Public Auditorium will be used. The number of companies is expected to exceed 400 and the net space used, exclusive of aisles, will be over 100,000 square feet. About 5,000 pieces of equipment and accessory products, in some 278 categories, will be displayed. Because of limited hotel space in Cleveland, the exposition management has urged early reservations. Hotel information and advance registration cards may be obtained from Clapp & Poliak Inc., 341 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N. Y.

#### Combed Yarn Spinners To Meet Sept. 27-28

The Combed Yarn Spinners Association will hold its 31st annual convention Sept. 27-28 at the Cavalier Hotel, Virginia Beach, Va. The program for the opening day of the meeting includes registration from 3 to 6 p. m., a director's dinner meeting at 7:30 p. m., and dinner for regular members and guests from 6:30 to 8:30 p. m. A general session for members and guests will get under way at 10 a. m. Friday morning, with Don Maddox, Textiles Inc., Gastonia, N. C., association president, presiding. Speakers at this session will include Mr. Maddox, who will give the president's address; Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D., N. C.), who will report on "Washington Activities"; F. E. Grier, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers

Institute, "Trend of the Cotton Textile Industry"; and Ed Lipschomb, director of sales promotion, National Cotton Council, "Sales Promotion."

The general session will also hear a report from the resolutions committee given by George W. Boys, Green River Mills Inc., Tuxedo, N. C.; and a report of the nominations committee by Alfred S. Robinson, Rex Mills Inc., Gastonia. An election of officers and directors will then be held. Present officers, in addition to Mr. Maddox, include R. Dave Hall, Climax Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C., first vice-president; Ben Rudisill, Carlton Yarn Mills, Cherryville, N. C., second vice-president; and M. T. Cameron, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia, treasurer. Directors with terms expiring are E. B. Shaw, American Thread Co., New York City; Earl T. Groves, Groves Thread Co., Gastonia; W. K. Mauney, Mauney Mills Inc., Kings Mountain, N. C.; and Joseph L. Barrett, South Fork Mfg. Co., Belmont.

Friday afternoon has been reserved for social activities, and the meeting will close Friday night with the annual banquet. Adjournment will follow presentation of the president's gift and introduction of new officers and directors.

#### A Highly Alkaline pH Standard

To increase the accuracy of pH measurements in the highly alkaline range, the National Bureau of Standards is recommending a sixth pH standard for use along with the five pH standards previously established. Consisting of a saturated solution of calcium hydroxide, the new standard will provide an additional fixed point in the standard pH scale which the bureau maintains.

This scale was set up in 1948 to meet the need for a single standard pH scale as a basis for accurate measurement of acidity and basicity in aqueous solutions. In the manufacture of many commercial products, including textiles, the rapidity and efficiency of the processes depend upon the accuracy with which pH can be determined.

The N.B.S. standard pH scale is defined in terms of several fixed points in much the same manner as is the International Temperature Scale. The primary standards of the pH scale are solutions whose pH values are only slightly affected by dilution or by accidental contamination with traces of acid or alkali from the walls of the container or from the atmosphere. The substances from which the standard solutions are prepared are, in turn, stable materials which may be obtained as certified standard samples from the bureau. The five standards thus far established cover the pH range from 1.68 to 9.18 at 25°C. However, the

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need for a highly alkaline standard has been felt for several years.

The new pH standard is a solution of calcium hydroxide saturated at 25°C. This reference solution is very easily prepared. No weighings are necessary, as a solution of reproducible composition can be made merely by shaking finely granular calcium hydroxide with water. The calcium hydroxide is prepared by igniting calcium carbonate conforming to American Chemical Society specifications for the reagent grade low in alkalies The solid material must not be contaminated with soluble alkalies, but the presence of carbonate is of no concern, since calcium carbonate will precipitate from the solution at the time of preparation. The filtered solution of calcium hydroxide supersaturates readily and can normally be used over a wide range of temperatures without separation of the solid phase.

The pH of this solution is 12.45 at 25°C. and is a rather sensitive function of temperature. Values of pH on the NBS conventional activity pH scale have been assigned at intervals of five degrees from 0° to 60°C. Although standard samples of calcium hydroxide are not yet available from the bureau, highly pure preparations can be readily made from commercially available grades of calcium carbonate.

#### Piedmont A.A.T.C.C. Scholarships Awarded

The committee for the Charles H. Stone Scholarship Fund of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists has announced the awarding of \$250 scholarships to Charles W. Funderburk of Route No. 5, Lancaster, S. C., a senior at Clemson College majoring in textile chemistry and dyeing; and to Kenneth L. McKinney of 1813 Oak Street, Greensboro, N. C., a senior at North Carolina State College majoring in textile chemistry and dyeing. This is the second year that these awards have been made, and the section plans to continue them on an annual basis.

#### Gill And Smith Up For A.A.T.C.C. Post

Councilors in the Southern Region of the American Association of Textile Chemists & Colorists have nominated two candidates for the position of vice-president of the A.A.T.C.C. during the year 1957. C. Russell Gill of Southern Sizing Co., East Point, Ga., and H. Gillespie Smith, a member of the dyestuff department, American Cyanamid Co., Atlanta, Ga., have been nominated in the region which includes the Piedmont, Southeastern, South Central and Washington Sections of the association. Other nominations may be made by petition filed prior to Oct. 1, the A.A.T. C.C. points out. Senior regional members will vote in October.

#### C.M.A.G. Chooses Nassau For '57 Convention

The 57th annual convention of the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia will be held at the Emerald Beach Hotel, in Nassau, Bahamas, May 1-4, 1957, it has been announced by Henry McD. Tichenor of Monroe, Ga., president of Walton Cotton Mill Co., and association president for 1956-57. This will be the second year in a row in which Georgia textile manufacturers have met in Nassau, the 1956 convention having been held there in April with great success.

Once again, Pan American World Airways will operate

special "airlifts" from Atlanta to Nassau and return, to tranport the majority of the convention delegates to the island resort. Special arrangements will be made for complying with U. S. Customs Regulations in Atlanta on the return trip. The Emerald Beach Hotel is air conditioned, and sufficiently large to accommodate most of the association's active and associate members. In a poll, conducted for the purpose of determining the choice of a convention site, the majority of both the active and associate members chose Nassau, according to Mr. Tichenor.

Other officers of the association, in addition to Mr. Tichenor, are: George H. Hightower, vice-president, Thomaston; W. C. Vereen Jr., treasurer, Moultrie; T. M. Forbes Sr., executive vice-president, Atlanta; and Frank L. Carter,

secretary, Atlanta,

#### N. C. State Announces Scholarship Awards

A number of 1956-57 scholarship awards have been announced by the School of Textiles, North Carolina State College. According to G. H. Dunlap, director of the Placement Bureau and chairman of the scholarship committee, awards to date have been made as follows:

Harold Alfred Wagner of Cooleemee, N. C., a 25-yearold junior, is the winner of the \$400 American Enka Corp. Scholarship, Mr. Wagner's father, Alfred O. Wagner, is an employee of Erwin Mills Inc. at Cooleemee. This is the fourth year the scholarship has been available.

Three scholarships, each valued at \$333.33, presented for the first time this year by the Shapiro Scholarship Fund Inc. of New York, have been awarded to Alvin Leigh Potts, a senior from Goldsboro, N. C.; Kenneth Franklin Stout, a senior from Albemarle, N. C.; and Charles Wayne Hammer, a sophomore from Siler City, N. C.

The \$500 American Viscose Corp. Scholarship has been awarded to John Wesley Copeland, a rising senior from

Durham, N. C.

The Herman Cone Family Foundation Inc. of Greensboro, N. C., has established three \$500 scholarships, and the first winners are Larry Scott Buff, a senior from Newton, N. C.; Duncan Dale Chappell, a junior from Candor, N. C.; and Eddie Max Barringer, a sophomore from Maiden, N. C.

William Richard Greene, a senior from Greensboro, N. C., and J. C. Yancey, a junior from Newton, N. C., have been awarded \$500 Burlington Industries Foundation Scholarships. Mr. Greene won a Burlington Industries Foundation Scholarship as a junior in the School of Textiles last year.

Two new scholarships, established by the Ciba Co. and valued at \$500 each, have been awarded to Ray Leon Luckenbach, a senior from Winston-Salem, N. C.; and Olin Everette Wilson, a junior from Raleigh, N. C.

#### Paperwork Seminars Held In Textile Centers

Several hundred textile industry executives and key operating personnel from eight Southeastern states attended a series of textile industry systems and procedures seminars early this month.

Sponsored by Addressograph-Multigraph Corp., Cleveland, manufacturers of production machines for business records, the meetings were held in Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 11, Greenville, S. C., Sept. 13, and Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 18. Those in attendance were from Virginia, West Virginia,

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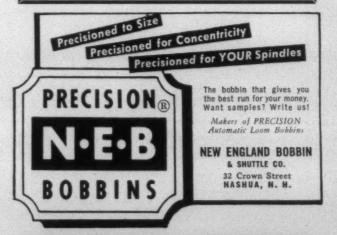
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According to W. H. Wilson, vice-president, Multigraph distribution, the seminars provided an ideal means for exchanging new ideas on automation techniques which can be applied to textile company systems and procedures.

Papers describing aspects of Multigraph automation now in use by their companies were prepared by leading representatives from area textile mills.

F. W. Fudge, Lyman (S. C.) Printing and Finishing Co., described how Multigraph methods were applied to his firm's production order and packing slip procedure "to produce the finest possible results at the lowest possible cost in the quickest manner."

H. M. Arthur, Klopman Mills Inc., Asheboro, N. C., wrote about how Multigraph methods helped to solve his firm's problem in preparing weaving production orders.

How the Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C., utilizes tabulating equipment and Multilith continuous form masters to obtain automation in inventory control was the topic of F. T. Noah.

Package and label imprinting, and the elimination of costly obsolescence through the applications of Multigraph techniques, was covered by A. H. Rodgers, Glen Raven (N. C.) Knitting Mills Inc.

B. A. Schaffer, Cranston Print Works Co., Fletcher, N. C., revealed how Multigraph methods are helping his company to achieve better production and control records, and how these methods are applied to other administrative operations.

The use of Multigraph methods in the production of lowcost advertising and promotion pieces was the subject of a paper by G. A. Hunter, Archer Mills Inc., Columbus, Ga.

Other subjects discussed were shipping, purchasing, teletype ordering, imprinting and collating. Multigraph representatives described and demonstrated the principles, applications and automation techniques of Multigraph equip-

The textile seminars are similar to those conducted in the steel, automotive, aircraft and utilities industries. "The wide usage of Multigraph methods in the textile industry," explains Mr. Wilson, "provides a practical and timely opportunity to discuss, analyze, evaluate and determine effective applications of modern paperwork procedures to specific areas and problems in the important textile industry.'

#### Burlington Scholarship Awarded At L.T.I.

Lowell (Mass.) Technological Institute has announced that James F. Leary of Lowell, a junior majoring in textile chemistry, has been awarded the \$1,000 Burlington Industries Foundation Scholarship for his junior and senior years.

#### 'Time' Magazine Looks At The Cotton Surplus

For the first time since the Korean war, the country's staggering cotton surplus is expected to level off or perhaps even decline a bit, Time magazine reported in its issue of Sept. 17. Long-range reduction of the surplus, currently at an all-time record 14.1 million bales, is hoped for through a broad government program designed to boost both overseas and domestic consumption while holding down production. As a part of the program, the U. S. Export-Import Bank has loaned Japan \$60 million to be used for importing more raw cotton from the U. S. The goal for the 1956-57 marketing year is a 20 to 25 per cent increase over total cotton sales in 1955-56 by doubling exports to 4,500,000 bales while keeping domestic consumption at last year's 9,200,000-bale level or even increasing it.

To make the new plan work, the U. S. cotton crop must be stabilized. *Time* reports that Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson hopes that minimum acreage allotments (17.4 million acres in 1957) and marketing quotas (11 million bales) will hold next year's crop to 13 million bales, or about this year's level. Furthermore, under the new soilbank program, Secretary Benson hopes that farmers will increase the number of acres taken out of production well beyond last year's 1,064,000-acre total.

The biggest battle, says *Time*, will be fought in the world market, where the U. S. has been taking its worst beating. The U. S. hopes to dispose of much of the surplus by stepping up grants and loans to underdeveloped nations, selling the rest. Though the U. S. is flatly against "dumping," it has moved into world markets with a big program to dispose of 7,000,000 bales of high-grade Governmentowned cotton abroad at competitive world prices. By subsidizing U. S. exporters, it has already sold 3,000,000 bales. On the total, the U. S. stands to lose as much as \$220 million (it paid 32 cents per pound for the cotton, can sell it for, at the most, 25 cents to 26 cents per pound).

Selling cotton at world prices may reduce U. S. raw cotton supplies, but it will also boost foreign production of cheap finished textiles. U. S. manufacturers, who still pay U. S. prices, would not be able to compete. The Government's answer is still another program: textile exporters will get a 6.58-cent-per-pound subsidy on cotton products made for export, to enable them to cut prices to compete in world markets.

The Administration, *Time* reports, is determined not to give in to demands for higher tariffs and import quotas. Mill men want restrictions on Japan, which is "flooding" domestic markets with cheap finished cotton goods, forcing the closing of some U. S. mills. Actually, Japanese exports are barely 2½ per cent of the U. S. cotton-goods market. However, to still protests, the U. S. has worked out agreements for voluntary curbs *e.g.*, Japan has pledged to limit exports to the U. S. of cotton cloth, blouses.

Over-all, the hope is to cut the current 14.1-million bale surplus to a manageable 4,000,000 bales by 1959. But few cotton economists think that any Government program alone can offer a final solution. Cotton has been grown under an uneconomically high, Government-supported price system favoring the small marginal farmer. Hence efficient growers cannot take advantage of mechanized farming methods, with which the U. S. can currently produce more cotton on 17 million acres than it did on 36 million acres in 1930. The economists are convinced that the marginal farmer must get out of cotton to make way for the big mechanized producer, who can farm vast tracts of land—and do it at such a low cost that he can compete, without Government subsidies, with both synthetic fibers and foreign cotton.

Cotton consumption has held steady at some 9,000,000 bales annually for the past decade, while consumption of almost everything else has greatly increased. To meet the challenge of competition and surpluses, textile mills must also build up new markets. Summing up the problem, *Time* quotes Dr. McDonald K. Horne Jr., chief economist of the



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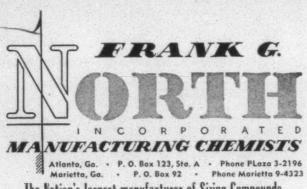


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#### P.T.I. Receives Gift Honoring Scholler

A sum of \$5,000 was presented to the Philadelphia Textile Institute Foundation's development fund in commemoration of the 70th birthday of Fred C. Scholler, chairman of the board, Scholler Bros Inc., and president emeritus of the foundation

#### July Wool Consumption And Stocks

The July rate of fiber consumption on the woolen and worsted systems was eight per cent below the June rate but three per cent above that of July 1955. The weekly average raw wool consumption during July was 7,177 thousan 1 pounds (scoured basis), or 11 per cent below the June level, and five per cent above that of July 1955. The rate of consumption of carpet class wool decreased 24 per cent compared to the previous month but increased eight per cent compared to July 1955, while consumption of apparel class wool was five per cent below the June level and four per cent above that of July of last year. Consumption of fibers other than raw wool averaged 4,970 thousand pounds per week, or three per cent below the June average and approximately the same rate as July of last year.

#### **Dodenhoff Reports Recent Machinery Purchases**

W. D. Dodenhoff Co. of Greenville, S. C., has received orders for automatic blending equipment from the following firms: Rex Mills, Ranlo, N. C.; and Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C. Orders have also been received for the newly-developed automatic weighing cotton blending equipment from West Point Mfg. Co., Shawmut, Ala.; and Shuford Mills, Hickory, N. C.

#### A.T.M.A. Members Visit Mississippi Delta

How mechanical harvesting of the South's great cotton crop may affect future research and development in textile machinery was studied on the spot when representatives of the American Textile Machinery Association visited the Mississippi Delta Sept. 16-19. The group was guest of the Delta & Pine Land Co., the world's largest cotton plantation, of which Dr. C. R. Sayre is president. No better time nor place could be had for the discussions of the problems connected with the harvesting, ginning and handling of cotton. The Delta crop movement is at its peak with an estimated expected harvest of more than 1,500,000 bales most of which go to the fine goods market.

In the visiting group were Elmer McVey, vice-president of Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass.; G. D. Harrison Jr., assistant to the director of research, Saco-Lowell Shops, Biddeford, Me.; J. H. Bolton Jr., vice-president of Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.; Carl Brandt, fiber and process research consultant, department of research, Whitin Machine Works; Joseph Harrington Jr., Arthur D. Little Inc., Cambridge, Mass.; and Mrs. Mildred Andrews, executive secretary of the American Textile Machinery Association, Vienna, Va.

#### Economist Says Market Development Lagging

Concern over Japanese textile imports holds back development of markets by U. S. cotton mills, Dr. M. K. Horne Jr., chief economist of the National Cotton Council, recently told the council's board of directors. He pointed out that this comes at a time when such programs are sorely needed for textiles to capture their share of the consumer dollar. If fiber consumption had expanded the past seven years in line with all consumption, or 27½ per cent, our domestic cotton market in 1955 would have taken about 11.2 million bales instead of 9.2 million, and it would be headed upward at the rate of some 400,000 bales annually, he explained.

"If we were merely getting half as much growth as the whole American consumer market, cotton consumption would be above ten million bales and trending upward by nearly 200,000 bales annually." He said, "The real problem of Japanese imports from the standpoint of American raw cotton is not so much that the U. S. might lose an additional one or two or five per cent of a domestic market which already is too small. The main problem is that the U. S. is failing to do things that will make that market grow ten or 20 or 50 per cent in the years ahead.

"The problem is that our whole textile industry—not a little of it but all of it—is genuinely demoralized and fearful of its future because it doesn't know where the next competition will strike. Therefore, our textile industry's capacity for taking action, aimed at building a bigger market for the years ahead is very seriously impaired.

"It cannot have the programs of long-range planning, of research, of promotion, of capital investment, and of personnel development needed to make its markets grow. It can't even get the financial backing to do so, so long as it doesn't know whether it is building markets for itself or its foreign competition." He pointed out that the textile industry has plenty of basis for its fear of competitive imports, noting that the Japanese have modern plants, technical ability, access to cheaper cotton, and an overwhelming advantage in labor costs. Between 1948 and 1955 their industry has grown from three to eight million spindles.

"It is difficult," the council's chief economist said, "to foresee the limit of this expansion; but in any case, after the Japanese there is the Indian competition to face, and after that the competition of innumerable other countries with low labor costs, expanding their textile industries as one of the first natural moves away from colonial economies in the direction of industrial economies."

He explained that U. S. textile leaders have seen this problem coming for some years and that it would be wrong to correlate their attitude entirely with the recent spurt in Japanese imports. This, he added, merely confirmed their fears. "Ever since our own textile exports dropped off sharply in the late 1940s as a result of the rapid build-up

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in foreign manufacturing capacity, the problem has been very much on their minds," the speaker declared.

"Even if we had no textile imports, and the threat of none, our textile industry as a whole could not long be prosperous with the kind of market that it has today. No competitive industry can prosper in this country in this day unless its market is growing. If the threat of imported textiles is brought under control, this in itself will not bring us an expanding domestic market, but it will remove a huge obstacle standing between our textile industry and the programs which it must have in order to be prosperous—programs that will make its markets expand, and in turn will make the cotton farmer's market expand."

Dr. Horne used a series of charts in his analysis of the economic outlook, pointing out how all fibers have failed to hold their share of the consumer dollar and participate in gains which should result from population increases and a rising standard of living. Cotton, he noted, has proved a tough competitor of synthetics but all fibers have lost ground. The portion of the average household budget spent on clothing, for example, has declined from 9.3 to 6.6 per cent from 1948 to 1955.

#### Woolen & Worsted Goods-2nd Quarter

Woolen and worsted fabric production during the second quarter of 1956 was 89.1 million finished linear yards. This was eight per cent above the first quarter 1956 output, and six per cent above the comparable period of last year. The output of women's and children's clothing fabrics at 42.1 million finished linear yards was also eight per cent above that of the previous period, and six per cent above the output of the second quarter 1955. Men's and boys' clothing fabric production increased 11 per cent during the second quarter to 43.7 million finished linear yards. Output of nonapparel fabrics was 17 per cent below the previous quarter. Production of blanketing decreased five per cent to approximately 2.1 million yards. Production of transportation upholstery and other non-apparel fabrics decreased 40 per cent compared to the first quarter 1956 and decreased 26 per cent compared to the second quarter of last year.

#### 1957 Cotton Week Set For May 20-25

The National Cotton Council has announced that National Cotton Week will be held May 20-25 in 1957. The council, which sponsors the annual promotion, points out that, in the 27th observance of the event, emphasis will be placed on community-wide celebrations similar to the Dallas, Tex., Cotton Festival sponsored by downtown Dallas merchants during the 1956 Cotton Week. An estimated three million shoppers attended that festival. As in the past, a nationwide merchandising campaign will be conducted in support of the 1957 observance. Window posters, counter displays and promotional literature for retail stores are now in preparation, the council reports.

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#### PERSONAL NEWS



R. F. Howell Jr.

R. F. Howell Jr., former buyer and salesman for The Railway Supply & Mfg. Co., has joined John L. Stickley & Co. as a sales representative. Mr. Howell, a native of South Carolina and a graduate of Clemson College, will work out of Stickley's Charlotte

office and will represent the firm's full line of varns and raw materials.

Harry Allen, a member of the Spartanburg, S. C., office of Jones, Gardner & Beal Inc., Providence, R. I., has been elected a vice-president of the company, along with Walton Scott of the Providence office. . . . Rivers Avery has been named assistant treasurer. . . Malcolm D. Raworth, who has been with the firm since 1929, is retiring Nov. 1. He is moving to Natchez, Miss., where he will be associated with Tullis, Craig & Bright of New Orleans.

J. W. Hargett of Dillon, S. C., has been named resident manager of Arel Mills Inc., Monroe, N. C., succeeding Frank A. York Jr., who has resigned.

V. Wellborn Cook has been named manager of the Charlotte, N. C., district office of American MonoRail Co. to succeed E. Forrest Kulp, who has been named manager of the company's Cleveland, Ohio, district office.

Harry B. Allison has been appointed chief engineer of the centrifugal division of The Fletcher Works, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Allison has been with Fletcher for the past eight years in the centrifugal design department. A graduate of Danforth Technical Institute of Toronto, Canada, he was one of the developers of Fletcher's fully-automatic centrifugal.

J. B. Goldberg, consultant to the textile and allied industries, accompanied by Mrs. Goldberg, left this country Sept. 22 for Sweden where he will address the International Conference on Fabric Quality and Informative Labeling at Gothenburg on Oct. 1-3. Mr. Goldberg, one of three American participants in the program, will speak on "Informative Labeling and Quality Control in the U. S." The other speakers are E. Freedman, Macy's Bureau of Standards, who will speak on "Good Standards are Good Business," and L. Leach, the Du Pont Co., whose subject is "Fibers, Fabrics and Body Comfort." The Goldbergs will visit Norway, Denmark, Holland and France before returning to New York on Oct. 22.



Lester L. Brooks

Lester L. (Buddy) Brooks, a representative for E. F. Houghton & Co. for the past 17 years, has been named assistant sales manager of Wyco Chemical Co., Charlotte, N. C., supplier of various textile chemicals.

Ernest J. Hill has been appointed sales manager of Colton Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, a division of Air Reduction Co. Inc. In his new capacity, Mr. Hill, who was formerly assistant sales manager, will be in charge of sales representatives and agents for the expanding line of products manufactured by Colton.

Harold M. Kennard has rejoined the converter relations group, textile division, Celanese Corp. of America, in New York City, after more than six years' temporary duty with Canadian Chemical & Cellulose Co. Ltd., in Montreal. During his assignment with the Canadian affiliate of Celanese, Mr. Kennard established and served as temporary manager of that company's new fabric promotion department which was formed to help develop larger markets for Chemcell's acetate and triacetate yarns. The Canadian assignment marked Mr. Kennard's third tour of duty as a merchandising consultant with Celanese affiliate companies in other countries. His previous assignments were in Latin America.

Fieldcrest Mills has announced the following personnel appointments: Ernest W. Sams has been named the company's first traffic manager, reporting to S. R. Fifield, vice-president in charge of purchasing. Mr. Sams was formerly traffic manager for American & Efird Mills Inc., Mount Holly, N. C. Prior to that he was assistant traffic manager for Akers Motor Lines, Gastonia, N. C. He is a native of Tennessee and a graduate of the University of Tennessee. . . . Robert H. Hair has joined the controller's department assigned to accounting methods and procedures. Mr. Hair, formerly with Procter & Gamble Co. in industrial engineering and cost control work, succeeds W. C. Spaugh, who has resigned. Mr. Hair is a native of Gastonia, N. C., and a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. George S. Brandon has been appointed cotton receiver, succeeding the late W. E. Tucker. Mr. Brandon was formerly with M. Lowenstein & Sons, Anderson, S. C., where he was cotton classer for the past seven vears.

Fabric Research Laboratories Inc. of Dedham, Mass., has appointed Robert N. Thurston to the position of administrative assistant. Mr. Thurston will assist the administration in public relations and the dissemination of technical and semi-technical information.

Edward T. Powers has joined the Chemstrand Corp. as director of market research and product development. He will be based in New York City where he will supervise research in the chemical textile manufacturing firm's American and overseas markets. Mr. Powers has been with the Celanese Corp. of America since 1945. He was director of that company's central development department since 1953.

Robert A. Olney has joined the product development department of Atlas Powder Co.'s chemicals division. Mr. Olney came to Atlas from the Procter & Gamble Co.. Cincinnati, Ohio, where he served as a chemist doing product research and development work in textile finishes, detergents and fiber iubricants. Earlier, he was a



#### DOFFER BRUSHES OFFER SAVINGS

Our George Snow and A. W. Dillard are shown above inspecting a nylon brush installation on doffer rolls for the lattice pin aprons on a picker hopper.

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#### TEXTILE CHEMIST

We are a progressive and expanding company located in the United States with a Canadian Subsidiary. Our plans include the establishment of laboratory facilities in Montreal to serve the textile industry, primarily in the Province of Quebec, on a wide range of textile products. We require a graduate chemist with plant experi-ence in printing and finishing, who is capable of handling technical prob-lems, both in the laboratory and field on specialties for sizing, printing and finishing of cotton and synthetic fibres. Some development work may be required. Give details of education, experience and salary requirement. ments.

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WANTED—Position as General Overseer of twist-ing and winding or spinning and winding. Ex-perienced on cotton, waste and synthetics; tube twists and tufting yarns. Sober and dependable. Reply to Box "W. W. S.," care Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C.

POSITION WANTED AS CARD ROOM OVERSEER OSITION WANTED AS CARD ROOM OVERSEER
of large mill. Ten years' experience as overseer
of Carding in 65,000-spindle combed yarn mill.
Ten years' experience as yarn mill superintendent. 49 years old. References furnished. Reply to
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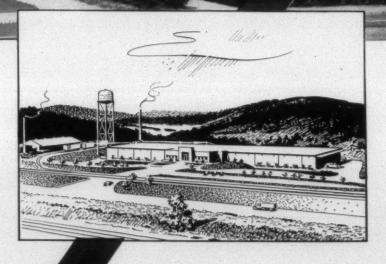
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Majestic Mfg. Co. Manhattan Rubber Division Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc. Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp. Marshall & Williams Corp. Meadows Mfg. Co. Metion Corp. Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.) Mitchell-Bissell Co. Monsanto Chemical Co. Monticello Bobbin Co. Mount Hope Machinery Co.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metlon Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44
Majestic Mfg. Co. Manhattan Rubber Division Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc. Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp. Marshall & Williams Corp. Meadows Mfg. Co. Metion Corp. Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.) Mitchell-Bissell Co. Monsanto Chemical Co. Monticello Bobbin Co. Mount Hope Machinery Co.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 —
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 —
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Monut Hope Machinery Co.  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye  Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Starch Products, Inc.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 —
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Monut Hope Machinery Co.  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye  Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Starch Products, Inc.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 —
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  —N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye  Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 —
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  —N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye  Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 — 11 71 — 190 185 60 183
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  -N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye  Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  NY & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Noble, Roy  Norlander-Young Machine Co.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 —
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  —N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye  Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Norlander-Young Machine Co.  Norris Bros.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 — 190 185 60 83 111
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Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  —N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye  Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Norlander-Young Machine Co.  Norris Bros.	165 21 32 143 — — 61 44 17 — 11 71 — 190 185 60 183 111 1188
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Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshail & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Miltchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  -N-  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye  Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Noble, Roy  Norlander-Young Machine Co.  Norris Bros.  North, Inc., Frank G.	165 21 32 143 61 44 17 
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Monut Hope Machinery Co.  -N-  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Varn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  Ny & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Noble, Roy  Norlander-Young Machine Co.  Norris Bros.  North, Inc., Frank G.  -Q-  Oakite Products, Inc.  Odell Mill Supply  Old Dominion Box Co.  Ora Mill Co.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 — 111 71 — 190 183 111 148 40 — 188
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Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshail & Williams Corp.  Meadows Mfg. Co.  Metion Corp.  Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.)  Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co.  Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  -N-  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye  Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Nobic, Roy  Norlander-Young Machine Co.  Norris Bros.  North, Inc., Frank G.  -Q-  Oakite Products, Inc.  Odell Mill Supply  Old Dominion Box Co.  Orr Mill Co.  Orr Felt & Blanket Co., The	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 — 111 71 — 190 183 111 148 40 — 188
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Majestic Mfg. Co. Manhattan Rubber Division Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc. Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp. Marshall & Williams Corp. Meadows Mfg. Co. Metion Corp. Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.) Mitchell-Bissell Co. Monsanto Chemical Co. Monsanto Chemical Co. Monut Hope Machinery Co.  -N-  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. National Ring Traveler Co. National Starch Products, Inc. National Starch Products, Inc. New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co. N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. Norical Ring Traveler Co. Norical Ring Traveler Co. Norical Products, Inc. New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co. Norical Ring Traveler Co. Norical Ring Traveler Co. Norical Products, Inc. October Roy Norlander-Young Machine Co. North, Inc., Frank G.  -O- Cakite Products, Inc. Odell Mill Supply Old Dominion Box Co. Orra Mill Co. Orr Felt & Blanket Co., The  -P- Pabst Sales Co. Parks-Cramer Co. Pease & Co., J. N.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 — 190 185 60 183 111 45 188
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp. Meadows Mfg. Co. Metion Corp. Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.) Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co. Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  —N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  Ny & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Norlander-Young Machine Co.  Norris Bros.  North, Inc., Frank G.  ———  Oakite Products, Inc.  Odell Mill Supply Oid Dominion Box Co.  Orr Felt & Blanket Co., The  ———  Pabst Sales Co.  Parks-Cramer Co.  Peersective Service Co.	165 21 32 143 ———————————————————————————————————
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp. Meadows Mfg. Co. Metion Corp. Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.) Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co. Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  —N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  Ny & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Norlander-Young Machine Co.  Norris Bros.  North, Inc., Frank G.  ———  Oakite Products, Inc.  Odell Mill Supply Oid Dominion Box Co.  Orr Felt & Blanket Co., The  ———  Pabst Sales Co.  Parks-Cramer Co.  Peersective Service Co.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 17 — 190 185 60 183 111 45 188
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp. Meadows Mfg. Co. Metion Corp. Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.) Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co. Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  —N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  Ny & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Norlander-Young Machine Co.  Norris Bros.  North, Inc., Frank G.  ———  Oakite Products, Inc.  Odell Mill Supply Oid Dominion Box Co.  Orr Felt & Blanket Co., The  ———  Pabst Sales Co.  Parks-Cramer Co.  Peersective Service Co.	165 21 32 143 ———————————————————————————————————
Majestic Mfg. Co.  Manhattan Rubber Division  Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc.  Marquette Metal Products Co., The Curtiss- Wright Corp.  Marshall & Williams Corp. Meadows Mfg. Co. Metion Corp. Mill Devices Co. (Div. of A. B. Carter, Inc.) Mitchell-Bissell Co.  Monsanto Chemical Co. Monticello Bobbin Co.  Mount Hope Machinery Co.  —N—  National Aniline Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp.  National Ring Traveler Co.  National Starch Products, Inc.  National Vulcanized Fibre Co.  National Yarn Mills Inc.  New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  Ny & N. J. Lubricant Co.  Norlander-Young Machine Co.  Norris Bros.  North, Inc., Frank G.  ———  Oakite Products, Inc.  Odell Mill Supply Oid Dominion Box Co.  Orr Felt & Blanket Co., The  ———  Pabst Sales Co.  Parks-Cramer Co.  Peersective Service Co.	165 21 32 143 — 61 44 177 — 190 185 60 183 111 45 188 179 40 — 188 188 190 78
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Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc.           Textile Spaper Products           Textile Shops, The           Textile Specialty Co.           Textiles, Inc.         1           Texture.         1           Texture.         1           Ton-Tex Corp.         1           Truneter Corp.         1           Truner & Chapman         1           —U—           U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.           U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc.           Textile Spaper Products           Textile Shops, The           Textile Specialty Co.           Textiles, Inc.         1           Textube Corp.         1           Ton-Tex Corp.         1           Trumeter Corp.         1           Trust Co. of Georgia         1           Turner & Chapman         1           —U—         U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.           U. S. Ring Traveler Co.         United Bobbin Corp.         1	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc.           Textile Spaper Products           Textile Shops, The           Textile Specialty Co.           Textiles, Inc.         1           Textube Corp.           Thom-Tex Corp.           Trumeter Corp.         1           Trust Co. of Georgia         1           Turner & Chapman         1           —U—         U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.           U. S. Ring Traveler Co.         United Bobbin Corp.         1           Universal Winding Co.         1	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc.           Textile Spaper Products           Textile Shops, The           Textile Specialty Co.           Textiles, Inc.         1           Textube Corp.           Thom-Tex Corp.           Trumeter Corp.         1           Trust Co. of Georgia         1           Turner & Chapman         1           —U—         U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.           U. S. Ring Traveler Co.         United Bobbin Corp.         1           Universal Winding Co.         1	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc.           Textile Spaper Products           Textile Shops, The           Textile Specialty Co.           Textiles, Inc.         1           Textube Corp.           Thom-Tex Corp.           Trumeter Corp.         1           Trust Co. of Georgia         1           Turner & Chapman         1           —U—         U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.           U. S. Ring Traveler Co.         United Bobbin Corp.         1           Universal Winding Co.         1	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc. Textile Spaper Products Textile Shops, The Textile Specialty Co. Textiles, Inc.  Texture Corp. Thomaston Mills Ton-Tex Corp. Trumeter Corp. Trust Co. of Georgia Turner & Chapman  -U-  U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. U, S. Ring Traveler Co. United Bobbin Corp.  Universal Winding Co. Uster Corp.	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc. Textile Paper Products Textile Shops, The Textile Shops, The Textiles Inc.  1 Textube Corp. Thomaston Millis Ton-Tex Corp. Trumeter Corp. Trust Co. of Georgia Turner & Chapman  -U-  U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co. United Bobbin Corp. Universal Winding Co. Uster Corp.  -V-  Valentine Co., J. W.  1	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc. Textile Spaper Products Textile Shops, The Textile Specialty Co.  Textiles, Inc.  Textile Scorp. Thomaston Mills Ton-Tex Corp. Trumeter Corp.  Truneter Corp.  1 Trust Co. of Georgia Turner & Chapman  -U—  U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co. United Bobbin Corp.  1 Universal Winding Co. Uster Corp.  Valentine Co., J. W.  1 Veeder-Root, Inc.	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc. Textile Spaper Products Textile Shops, The Textile Specialty Co.  Textiles, Inc.  Textile Scorp. Thomaston Mills Ton-Tex Corp. Trumeter Corp.  Truneter Corp.  1 Trust Co. of Georgia Turner & Chapman  -U—  U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co. United Bobbin Corp.  1 Universal Winding Co. Uster Corp.  Valentine Co., J. W.  1 Veeder-Root, Inc.	79 
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Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc. Textile Spaper Products Textile Shops, The Textile Specialty Co.  Textiles, Inc.  Textube Corp.  Thomaston Millis Ton-Tex Corp.  Trumeter Corp.  Trumeter Corp.  Turust Co. of Georgia Turner & Chapman  -U—  U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co. United Bobbin Corp.  1 Universal Winding Co. Uster Corp.  Valentine Co., J. W.  Vecder-Root, Inc.  Victor Ring Traveler Co.  1  —W—	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc. Textile Spaper Products Textile Shops, The Textile Specialty Co.  Textiles, Inc.  Textile Specialty Co.  Textiles, Inc.  Texture Corp.  Thomaston Mills  Ton-Tex Corp.  Trust Co. of Georgia  Turner & Chapman  1  -U-  U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co.  United Bobbin Corp.  1  Universal Winding Co.  Uster Corp.  1  Veeder-Root, Inc.  Victor Ring Traveler Co.  1  -W-  WAK Industries  1	79 50 44 37 92 51 99 51 91 00 34 2 36
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc. Textile Spaper Products Textile Shops, The Textile Shops, The Textile Specialty Co.  Textiles, Inc.  Textube Corp.  Thomaston Millis Ton-Tex Corp.  Trumeter Corp.  Trust Co. of Georgia Turner & Chapman  -U—  U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co. United Bobbin Corp.  1 Universal Winding Co. Uster Corp.  Valentine Co., J. W.  Veeder-Root, Inc. Victor Ring Traveler Co.  1  WAK Industries  1  Watson & Deamond- Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.  1  Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.	79 
Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc. Textile Spaper Products Textile Shops, The Textile Specialty Co. Textiles, Inc.  Textuse Corp. Thomaston Mills Ton-Tex Corp. Trumeter Corp. Trust Co. of Georgia Turner & Chapman  -U-  U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co. U. S. Ring Traveler Co. United Bobbin Corp. 1 Universal Winding Co. Uster Corp.  -V-  Valentine Co., J. W. Veeder-Root, Inc. Victor Ring Traveler Co.  1  -W-  WAK Industries  1  Watson & Desmond. 100 & 1  Watson-Williams Mfg. Co. 1  Wetnonah Cotton Mills Co. 1	79 50 44 43 37 92 51 91 001 34 — 89 2 89 2 80 70 80 70 80 70 80 70 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 8
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Textile Machinery Exchange, Inc. Textile Spaper Products Textile Shops, The Textile Specialty Co. Textiles, Inc.  Textile Specialty Co. Textiles, Inc.  Texture Corp.  Thomaston Mills Ton-Tex Corp.  Trumeter Corp.  Trust Co. of Georgia Turner & Chapman  —U—  U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.  U. S. Ring Traveler Co. United Bobbin Corp.  1 Universal Winding Co. Uster Corp.  —V—  Valentine Co., J. W.  Vecder-Root, Inc.  Victor Ring Traveler Co.  1  WAK Industries  Watson & Deamond  100 & 1  Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.  Wennonah Cotton Mills Co.  1  West Point Foundry & Machine Co.  Back Cow Westvaco Mineral Products Div.  Whitin Machine Works  Whitin Machine Works  Whitin Machine Works  Whitins Mills Co.	79 — 650 — 444 37 — 92 51 91 334 — 889 2 336 87 1 01 074 eer 7 — 25 448
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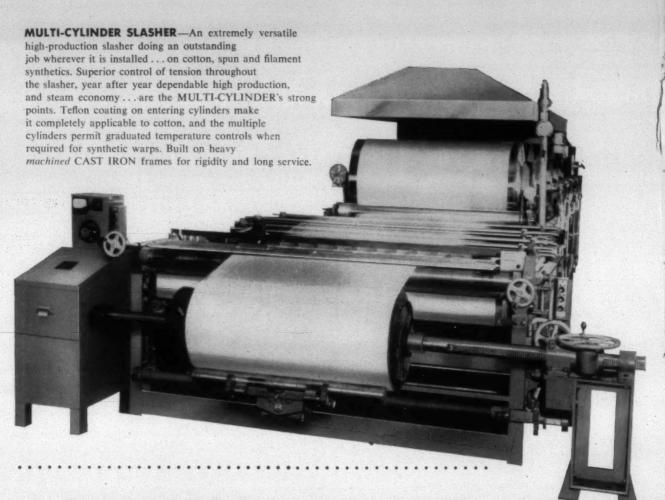
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